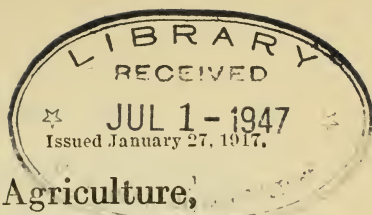


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION,

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NO. 18.¹

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Opinions of general interest regarding questions arising under the United States grain standards act.....	1	Opinions of general interest regarding questions arising under the United States grain standards act—Continued.	
Classification constituting system of grading used in interstate or foreign commerce must conform to the official grain standards of the United States.....	1	Applicability of inspection requirements of act.....	10
Grades used in interstate or foreign commerce must conform to the official grain standards of the United States; conditions under which grain may be shipped between noninspection points without inspection.....	3	Time for appeals; choice of inspection points; when appeal may be entertained.	11
Use of explanatory terms and statements in addition to names of grades.....	4	Inspection in case of resale and reconsignment.....	12
Suggested benefits to the country shipper under the act.....	5	Letters to Federal grain supervisors containing opinions of general interest.....	13
Statement regarding grade in transactions involving shipments between noninspection points.....	6	Conditions under which an appeal may be entertained; interested parties in transaction.....	13
Inspection of grain for each shipment; possible violations of the act.....	7	Methods and equipment used by licensed inspectors in determining grade.....	14
Inspections for intrastate and interstate shipments.....	8	Inspections for the purpose of importations.	14
Inspection of grain by licensed inspector at a point en route.....	9	Making of second moisture test by inspector without reinspection.....	15
Requirements regarding inclusion in records of inspections the names of persons for whom services performed.....	10	Daily record of licensed inspector must contain all prescribed information; information as to amount of grain going into storage; by whom certificate of grade to be signed.....	15
		Conditions under which an appeal may be entertained; specifying destination of cars	16
		Notice to shippers of shelled corn regarding Regulation 7 under the act.....	17
		Correction in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 14.....	18

OPINIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST REGARDING QUESTIONS ARISING UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

1. CLASSIFICATION CONSTITUTING SYSTEM OF GRADING USED IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE MUST CONFORM TO THE OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN: Reference is made to your letter of November 16, 1916, addressed to Dr. J. W. T. Duvel of this department, which has been transmitted to this office for reply.

You inclose an announcement issued by you under date of October 20, 1916, headed "NEW CORN—GRADES—TERMS," which states that you will bid for new corn as follows:

Yellow milling corn must be straight yellow, sound, cool, and sweet, and subject to discount for moisture over 17½ per cent.

¹ Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States grain standards act are: Nos. 11 to 15 and No. 17.

Yellow feed corn must be 75 per cent yellow, sound, cool, and sweet, and subject to discount for moisture over $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

White milling corn must be fully 98 per cent white, sound, cool, and sweet, and subject to discount for moisture over $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

White feed corn must be 80 per cent white, sound, cool, and sweet, and subject to discount for moisture over $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Discounts for excessive moisture are based on the actual amount of moisture. Until further advised discounts will be figured at the rate of 1 cent per bushel for each 1 per cent of moisture over $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Therefore, corn testing 18 per cent would be discounted $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per bushel; corn testing $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent would be discounted 1 cent per bushel; corn testing 19 per cent would be discounted $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per bushel for moisture.

Corn running over 22 per cent of moisture may be rejected as unfit for our milling requirements. Corn in heating or damaged condition or containing any material percentage of damaged or cob-rotten kernels, being unsuitable for our purposes, will be rejected.

You also inclose a form of postal card on which you will bid for yellow milling corn subject to discount for moisture over $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, white milling corn subject to discount for moisture over $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and yellow feed corn 80 per cent yellow or better, subject to discount for moisture; and another form of postal card on which you will bid for yellow milling corn subject to discount for moisture over $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and white milling corn subject to discount for moisture over $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The shipments are to be made subject to your weights and inspection, and in one of the postal cards you state, "Grain missing grade and unfit for our use will be turned over to any commission firm requested."

You ask whether there is anything in the way your terms are outlined in the cards attached which would in any way bring you into conflict with the provisions of the United States grain standards act.

Section 4 of the act provides as follows:

That whenever standards shall have been fixed and established under this act for any grain no person thereafter shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any such grain which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade unless the grain shall have been inspected and graded by an inspector licensed under this act and the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale be one of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States: *Provided*, That any person may sell, offer for sale, or consign for sale, ship, or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any such grain by sample or by type or under any name, description, or designation which is not false or misleading and which name, description, or designation does not include in whole or in part the terms of any official grain standard of the United States: *Provided further*, That any such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade may be shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection at point of shipment by an inspector licensed under this act to or through any place at which an inspector licensed under this act is located, subject to be inspected by a licensed inspector at the place to which shipped or at some convenient point through which shipped for inspection, which inspection shall be under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe, and subject further to the right of appeal from such inspection, as provided in section six of this act: *And provided further*, That any such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards may, upon compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection from a place at which there is no inspector licensed under this act to a place at which there is no such inspector, subject to the right of either party to the transaction to refer any dispute as to the grade of the grain to the Secretary of Agriculture, who may determine the true grade thereof. No person shall in any certificate or in any contract or agreement of sale or agreement to sell by grade, either oral or written, involving, or in any invoice or bill of lading or other shipping document relating to, the shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of any grain for

which standards shall have been fixed and established under this act, describe or in any way refer to any of such grain as being of any grade other than a grade fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States.

For the purposes of these bids you have divided corn into various classes or sorts, each of which must meet certain requirements. Corn of greater moisture content than that specified in these requirements may be accepted at discounts graduated according to the increase in percentage of moisture. Other corn of certain kinds will be rejected. Your requirements in many particulars very closely approximate those of certain grades of the official grain standards of the United States for shelled corn.

In the absence of detailed knowledge of the manner in which such transactions are actually carried on and their extent, the question is one not wholly free from doubt. Based on its present understanding of the facts, this office is of opinion that the classification described by you constitutes a system of grading. It is believed that the provisions of the act prescribing the use of the official grain standards of the United States, and inspection, grading, and certification thereunder are applicable to transactions involving the shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of shelled corn sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any grade whatsoever.

If the opinion of this office be correct, it is believed that reformation of your methods so as expressly to come under the United States grain standards act will result in no hardship or inconvenience either to you or to the other parties to the transactions described by you. It would seem that your transactions could easily be so framed as to state the grade of the corn involved, according to the grades of the official grain standards of the United States, and that at the same time you could make the specific requirements which must be met by corn of the designated grade for the purposes of your business. In cases when inspection is required under the act, it would seem that such inspection, with its accompanying right of appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture, would be neither burdensome nor expensive. In cases where inspection is not required under the act, with respect to the transactions you mention, the requirements of the act and the rules and regulations are simple and easily complied with.

The views expressed in this letter represent merely the opinion of this office and are not in any way final or binding. The ultimate interpretation of the act rests with the courts. If for any reason you disagree with these views, it is suggested that you consult your counsel and, if you desire, upon presentation of other facts or arguments this office will be glad to give further consideration to the matter.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

DECEMBER 1, 1916.

2. GRADES USED IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE MUST CONFORM TO THE OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES; CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH GRAIN MAY BE SHIPPED BETWEEN NONINSPECTION POINTS WITHOUT INSPECTION.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of November 23 has been received.

You state as follows:

For several years we have been shipping grain to interior points where there were no board of trade or State inspectors.

This grain we have been selling as No. 3 or better, or as No. 4 or better, using these grades as a basis to establish the price.

We have permitted the parties to whom we sold the grain to inspect the grain and have accepted their inspection as the basis for final settlement.

We still have considerable business with these parties and we will ask you to kindly advise us if under the United States grain standards act we can

continue to sell these parties by grade and accept as the basis for final settlement the grade placed upon this grain by the parties to whom the grain is sold. We might mention, however, that in no case do they furnish a certificate of inspection. We accept their advice as final.

The sales to which you refer are by grade. If they involve the shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, as defined in the United States grain standards act, of grain for which standards have been established thereunder, the grades used must be the grades of such standards. The only standards that have been established thereunder are those for shelled corn, effective on and after December 1, 1916.

It is understood that no inspector licensed under the act is located at ———. Illinois. It appears, therefore, that, pursuant to the third proviso in section 4, you may ship such grain from ——— without inspection under the act to a point in another State where no such licensed inspector is located, upon compliance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, and subject to the right of either party to the transaction to refer any dispute as to the grade of the grain to the Secretary of Agriculture for determination. It is believed that you may, without violating the act, continue to sell your grain according to the grades of the official grain standards of the United States, if such be established, and may also, in your contracts in the class of cases described, make the grade of the grain assigned by the receiver at destination the basis for final settlement, subject to the right of either party to refer a dispute as to its grade to the Secretary of Agriculture. Whether the right to refer such dispute can be waived by the parties in their contract is a question upon which this department does not feel warranted in expressing an opinion. You will note, however, that in regulation 8, section 7, of the rules and regulations under the act, it is provided that no contract, agreement, or understanding shall be ground for refusing to hear any dispute referred to the Secretary of Agriculture in compliance with the act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder.

Very truly yours,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary*.

DECEMBER 8. 1916.

3. USE OF EXPLANATORY TERMS AND STATEMENTS IN ADDITION TO NAMES OF GRADES.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of December 4, addressed to the grain supervisor at ———, has been referred to this office for reply.

You ask whether it is permissible under the United States grain standards act to add the term "Crop 1916" to the designation of the grade of corn, and also to use the term "Dried Corn" in connection with the grade designation, as, for instance, "No. 2 Dried Corn" or "No. 3 Dried Corn," as the case may be.

Section 4 of the act requires, as a condition to the shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of any grain, for which standards shall have been established thereunder, which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, that the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale be one of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States. Section 4 further provides:

No person shall in any certificate or in any contract or agreement of sale or agreement to sell by grade, either oral or written, involving, or in any invoice or bill of lading or other shipping document relating to the shipment or delivery for shipment, in interstate or foreign commerce, of any grain for which standards shall have been fixed and established under this act, describe, or in any way refer to, any of such grain as being of any grade other than a grade fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States.

In the class of cases covered by the statute it appears that it is necessary, in stating the grade of the grain, to use the true designations of the official grain standards of the United States as prescribed therefor. It also appears that it would be a violation of the act to use, in addition to such designations, any term or statement in conflict or inconsistent with the official standards.

On the other hand, it is the opinion of this office that, in addition to the true designations of grade according to the official grain standards of the United States, it would be permissible to include explanatory terms or statements independent of the grade of the grain. If the terms "Crop 1916" and "Dried Corn," as they *prima facie* indicate, are used merely in this explanatory sense, it is believed that they may be added to the true grade designations without violating the act. However, these terms should not be made a part of the grade designation as in the example you cite of "No. 2 Dried Corn," but should be added in such a way as clearly to indicate their explanatory nature, as, for instance, "No. 2 Mixed Corn, Dried."

Expressions of this office as to the meaning of the statute are advisory only. While it is glad to be of assistance in this way, the courts are the final authority in construing the act.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

DECEMBER 9, 1916.

4. SUGGESTED BENEFITS TO THE COUNTRY SHIPPER UNDER THE ACT.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of December 4, 1916, has been received. You inclose copy of a letter to you dated November 28, 1916, from Mr. —, —, —, of —, Ohio, in regard to the United States grain standards act, and ask for my comment thereon. Mr. — states as follows:

"First, grain graded at the point of origin is not final; second, receivers will so modify their contracts as to make destination, weights, and grades final; third, shippers must stand the loss through deterioration in transit, though inspected at the point of origin, and regardless of the fact that the railroads may not make the delivery within 10 to 30 days.

"Now, taking these facts into consideration, I fail to see where the country shipper will be materially benefited."

Except in the case of shipments between points where no inspectors licensed under the act are located, as covered by the third proviso to section 4, all grain, for which standards shall have been established, which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, as defined in the act, must be inspected and graded by an inspector licensed thereunder, either at the point of shipment, at some point en route, or at destination. A single inspection at any one of said points satisfies the requirements of the act for the purposes of the particular shipment. The particular point where the inspection shall be made, whether at the point of shipment, at a point en route, or at destination, is a matter that may be determined by the parties to the transaction in view of all the circumstances. In so far as the requirements of the act are concerned, if the grain be inspected and graded by a licensed inspector at the shipping point, no further inspection is necessary.

If the grain be fairly graded at any inspection point the parties agree upon, it is not understood why either party is at a disadvantage on account of the requirements of the act. It would seem that whether one party or the other bears the risk of deterioration under the transaction is a consideration that would be taken into account in fixing the price of the grain. Of course, if Mr. — means that the receivers can practically dictate the terms of the con-

tracts to their own advantage and to the disadvantage of the country shipper, he has cited an economic or practical situation which is not controlled by the act.

It is plain that the country shipper will receive the positive benefits of the uniform and accurate application of a single set of standards throughout the United States.

If your questions have not been fully answered, or there is further information this office can supply, please let us hear from you.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief*.

DECEMBER 9, 1916.

5. STATEMENT REGARDING GRADE IN TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING SHIPMENTS BETWEEN NONINSPECTION POINTS.

DEAR MR. ———: Your letter of November 29, in regard to the United States grain standards act, has been received.

You cite the case of grain bought by grade and shipped as such in interstate commerce from a point where no inspector licensed under the act is located to a company operating a mill at a point where there is no such licensed inspector, and raise the question as to whether, in such case, the receiver, or one of its employees, would be violating the law by stating to the shipper, in writing, that the grain received was a certain grade. It is assumed that you have in mind the sale and shipment of grain, for which standards shall have been established under the act, according to the grades of such standards.

Section 7 of the act provides, in part:

No person authorized or employed by any State, county, city, town, board of trade, chamber of commerce, corporation, society, partnership, or association to inspect or grade grain shall certify or otherwise state or indicate in writing that any grain for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, which has been inspected or graded by him or by any person acting under his authority is of one of the grades of the official grain standards of the United States, unless he holds an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. * * *

It is believed that this provision prohibits a private inspector, not licensed under the act, who is employed as such by a firm or corporation, from issuing any statement in writing as to the grade of the grain in a case such as that cited by you.

The third proviso to section 4 of the act permits any grain, which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States, to be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection from a place at which there is no inspector licensed under the act to a place at which there is no such inspector, subject to compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and to the right of either party to the transaction to refer any dispute as to the grade of the grain to the Secretary of Agriculture for determination. If such transaction be by grade, and standards shall have been established under the act for the kind of grain involved, the grade used must be one of the grades of such official standards. Plainly, in order that the parties may avail themselves of the privilege given by the act to deal by the grades of the official grain standards of the United States in interstate transactions involving shipments between noninspection points, it is necessary that one party be able to communicate to the other the grade which he believes the grain to be, whether as a result of his own judgment or of advice upon which he relies. Therefore, it is believed that in the case you describe the company receiving and purchasing the grain may, without violating the act, furnish, in its own

name, to the shipper a written statement setting forth the grade of the grain in accordance with the official grain standards of the United States, and, for this purpose, may use the information which is furnished to it by its private inspector.

If there is any other point in connection with the act or the rules and regulations thereunder upon which you desire the views of this office, I shall be very glad to answer you upon your request.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief*.

DECEMBER 9, 1916.

6. INSPECTION OF GRAIN FOR EACH SHIPMENT: POSSIBLE VIOLATIONS OF THE ACT.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letter of November 23, and to previous correspondence concerning the inspection requirements of the United States grain standards act. You state:

"Suppose I have 5,000,000 bushels of No. 2 Red Wheat, bought from a western market under Federal supervision and sell it for export for November, December, January, and February, loading at the seaboard, you will observe this was sold before any of it was shipped from the West. I have half of it sold on seaboard inspection and half of it sold on western inspection; naturally I received western certificates of inspection for all of it, but one-quarter or one-half of it does not grade No. 2 Red at the seaboard. What is to prevent me applying the grain that does not grade No. 2 Red at the seaboard against the contract for western inspection and working out my seaboard sales with the grain that did inspect No. 2 Red Wheat at the seaboard?"

It would appear from your statement that the seller did not segregate, as between the different purchasers, the grain which he had inspected in the West and shipped to the seaboard until after its arrival at the seaboard, notwithstanding the fact that one of the purchasers bought on western inspection a certain amount of such grain, less than the whole quantity. As a result of the method of segregation employed, the purchaser on western inspection may suffer the entire risk of loss due to deterioration or change in grade not only in the quantity of grain covered by his contract, but also in all the other grain in the lot which included such quantity. The place where delivery in fulfillment of the transaction described must take place in order to comply with the terms of the contract does not appear. Neither does it appear whether the terms of the contract of sale subject the purchaser on western inspection to the risk resulting from the conduct described in your example. It may be that such conduct would constitute a breach of the contract.

On the face of the facts as presented, it appears to this office that the movement of the grain from the western inspection point to the seaboard prior to its segregation and distribution between the purchasers, constitutes in effect a shipment for the seller's use and benefit, and that the movements from the seaboard to Europe, following such segregation and distribution, are separate shipments pursuant to the contracts with the European buyers. Therefore, assuming that the sale was made by grade, it would seem that it would be necessary to have the grain inspected for the purpose of such second shipments by a licensed inspector located at the seaboard.

The substance of the principal requirement of the act, set forth in section 4, as qualified by the second and third provisos in that section, seems clearly to be that, in every shipment of grain in interstate or foreign commerce, as defined in the act, for which standards have been established, which has been sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, there must be inspection, either

at the point of shipment, at a point en route, or at destination, unless there be no licensed inspector located either at the point of shipment or at the destination.

Therefore, with respect to the use of the western inspection certificates to represent the grade of the grain after certificates have been issued showing the grade of the grain based on inspection under the act at the seaboard, your attention is invited to section 5 of the act, which reads as follows:

SEC. 5. That no person, except as permitted in section 4, shall represent that any grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is of a grade fixed in the official grain standards other than as shown by a certificate therefor issued in compliance with this act; and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cause examinations to be made of any grain for which standards shall have been fixed and established under this act, and which has been certified to conform to any grade fixed therefor in such official grain standards, or which has been shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce. Whenever, after opportunity for hearing is given to the owner or shipper of the grain involved, and to the inspector thereof if the same has been inspected, it is determined by the Secretary that any quantity of grain has been incorrectly certified to conform to a specified grade, or has been sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale under any name, description, or designation which is false and misleading, he may publish his findings.

You ask how the Government will know when a shipment is being made on an original sale or on a resale; in other words, you wish to know how the Government will discover violations of the act. The question is not different, except in detail, from the questions which arise in the enforcement of other acts of Congress with which executive officers are charged. Every available means will be exercised to carry into effect the purposes of Congress as expressed in the act. It is hoped by this department, however, that it will be necessary to resort to criminal processes in few, if any, cases. The grain trade can, by cooperation, do much to bring about the elimination of illegitimate or unlawful practices, and the department will welcome assistance from you and your associates in this direction.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

DECEMBER 12, 1916.

7. INSPECTIONS FOR INTRASTATE AND INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of November 27 is received.

You ask the advice of the department upon the following suggestion as stated in your letter:

"At all such stations as ———, ———, ———, ———, ———, and similar cities in other States that have State grain inspection and where these State inspectors are the licensed inspectors for the Federal department—that is, that the same individual prepares and signs both certificates—that in the case of an intrastate shipment, say, for instance, a car of wheat originates at ———, Kans., is then consigned to us at ——— and inspected by the inspector here and a State certificate issued, and that we desire to forward this to ———, Mo., ———, Mo., ———, Minn., or any outside point, that you authorize such inspector when requested to issue a Federal certificate on this car, taking up the State certificate and making no charge for the exchange of certificates."

Except in the case of shipments between points where no inspectors licensed under the act are located, as covered by the third proviso to section 4, all grain, for which standards shall have been established under the United States grain standards act, which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, as defined

in the act, must be inspected and graded by an inspector licensed thereunder, either at the point of shipment, at a point en route, or at destination. It is believed that an inspection at one of said points must be had for the purpose of each shipment or delivery for shipment of such grain in interstate or foreign commerce made pursuant to its sale, offer for sale, or consignment for sale by grade.

If, in the case you cite, after standards shall have been established for the grain involved, it is inspected at ——— upon its arrival from another point in Kansas, for the purpose of its shipment to a point in another State pursuant to a sale, offer for sale, or consignment for sale by grade, such inspection would satisfy the inspection requirements of the act for the purposes of that particular shipment. On the other hand, if such inspection be made solely for the purposes of the intrastate shipment or transaction, and not for the purpose of the interstate shipment, it would not satisfy the act, but there would have to be a further inspection of the grain by a licensed inspector for the purpose of the interstate shipment, either at the shipping point, at a point en route, or at destination.

It is contemplated that a certificate of grade, conforming to the requirements of regulation 2, section 14, of the rules and regulations, shall be issued for each inspection made by a licensed inspector under the act. The requirements are so framed that it may be feasible for licensed inspectors to use this same form of certificate in the case of inspections for intrastate commerce.

It is believed that the above outline will enable you to determine whether more than one inspection of the grain at ——— is necessary in the class of cases you have in mind, and therefore the number of certificates of grade that would have to be issued.

If there are any points on which your mind is not clear, the department will be glad to advise you further upon your request. You will appreciate that the opinions of the department construing the statute are advisory only, and are not binding on the courts.

Very truly, yours,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

DECEMBER 14, 1916.

8. INSPECTION OF GRAIN BY LICENSED INSPECTOR AT A POINT EN ROUTE.

DEAR MR. ———: Your letter of December 6 has been received.

You ask under what conditions a person can obtain an inspection of grain that is shipped in interstate commerce from a point at which no inspector licensed under the United States grain standards act is located to a point where there is no such licensed inspector, but which passes through a junction point where there is a licensed inspector.

The act does not require that any inspection be had of the grain in the case you cite. However, an inspection of the grain by a licensed inspector may be had at a point en route if the parties to the transaction so determine and arrange. In making such inspection, a licensed inspector would be obliged to comply with the rules and regulations under the act to the same extent as in the case of inspections which are required thereunder, and there would be the same right to appeal from his determination to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Very truly, yours,

DECEMBER 16, 1916.

CHARLES J. BRAND,
Chief.

77297°—17—2

9. REQUIREMENTS REGARDING INCLUSION IN RECORDS OF INSPECTIONS THE NAMES OF PERSONS FOR WHOM SERVICES PERFORMED.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letter of December 13, inclosing a copy of an extract from amended section 15 of the act to regulate commerce, and stating that pending instructions from this office you are giving the supervisor the names of the consignees on all corn received in ——— and that you would appreciate it if this office will give you just what information you can give out on your reports filed on the exchange floor of the chamber of commerce.

Regulation 2, section 15, requires that the record mentioned shall contain "the name of the person for whom the service was performed or his agent," and not the name of the consignee, unless the consignee in all cases is the person for whom you perform the inspection service.

With respect to this record the same section requires that each licensed inspector shall "make accessible to the parties interested in a transaction in which the grain is involved at the place mentioned in section 4 of this regulation a record of each lot or parcel of grain inspected and graded by such licensed inspector." The place mentioned in section 4 of regulation 2 is the place designated by the licensed inspector and approved by the Department of Agriculture where such licensed inspector is required to keep conspicuously posted the license issued to him by the Secretary of Agriculture. As far as the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture are concerned, the record which you will make in compliance with the regulation above quoted need not be placed on the exchange floor of the chamber of commerce, unless that be the place designated by you and approved by this department, as the place where your license will be posted. Furthermore, your attention is invited to the fact that you are required only to make available to a party interested in a transaction the record of the particular lot or parcel of grain inspected and graded by you which is involved in the particular transaction in which such party is interested.

As stated in the letter dated December 11 from this office, compliance with the requirements of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture is deemed necessary in order to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the United States grain standards act, and it is the opinion of this office that compliance by you with this requirement will not in any way bring you into conflict with the provisions of section 15 of the act to regulate commerce quoted by you.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

DECEMBER 18, 1916.

10. APPLICABILITY OF INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS OF ACT.

DEAR MR. ———: Your letter of December 6 has been received.

You state that about 40,000 bushels of corn have been sold and will be shipped some time between the date of your letter and December 26 from ———, Mo., to Liverpool, through ———, Tex., under a grade certificate issued by an inspector at ———, Mo., licensed under the United States grain standards act. It appears that no inspector licensed under the act is located at ———, [Tex.], but that the rules of the ——— [Tex.] Exchange require an inspection at that point. You desire to know whether the act would be violated if such shipment were made without having the corn inspected at ———, [Tex.].

If, at the time the shipment is made to or through ———, [Tex.], there is no licensed inspector located at that point, there is nothing in the act which

would require the grain to be inspected there. The ———, Mo., certificate represents only the grade of the grain at the time of its inspection at that point. Whether it would suffice for the purposes of the transaction between the shipper at ———, Mo., and the purchaser in Liverpool, is a question of interpretation of their contract, upon which this office would not be free to express an opinion.

In connection with the inspection of shelled corn at ——— [Tex.] your attention is called to the following provisions in sections 5 and 7 of the act, respectively:

That no person, except as permitted in section four, shall represent that any grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is of a grade fixed in the official grain standards other than as shown by a certificate therefor issued in compliance with this act; * * *

No person authorized or employed by any State, county, city, town, board of trade, chamber of commerce, corporation, society, partnership, or association to inspect or grade grain shall certify, or otherwise state or indicate in writing, that any grain for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, which has been inspected or graded by him, or by any person acting under his authority, is of one of the grades of the official grain standards of the United States, unless he holds an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

DECEMBER 18, 1916.

11. TIME FOR APPEALS; CHOICE OF INSPECTION POINTS; WHEN APPEAL MAY BE ENTERTAINED.

DEAR MR. ———: Your letter of December 6 has been received.

You state as follows:

"Cars of grain are left in the railroad yards here often for four or five days after arrival before they are switched to the elevator where they are to be unloaded. Inspection takes place as soon as cars arrive in the yards, but the receiver of the grain does not see it until four or five days later, when it is being unloaded. He may then wish to appeal. However, too much time would have elapsed since the grading had been done, and he would have to accept the grain on the certificate issued."

You ask to be advised in regard to the situation.

In the case mentioned it appears, in view of section 2 of regulation 3 of the rules and regulations under the United States grain standards act, that no appeal could be taken after the car is unloaded at the elevator, if more than 48 hours, exclusive of nonbusiness days, have elapsed since the grade was recorded as required by section 15 of regulation 2, unless for good cause an extension of time has been granted pursuant to section 8 of regulation 3.

Except in the case of shipments between points where no inspectors licensed under the act are located, as covered by the third proviso to section 4, all grain, for which standards shall have been established under the act and which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, must, as a condition to its shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, as defined in the act, be inspected and graded by a licensed inspector, either at the point of shipment, at a point en route, or at destination. A single inspection at any one of said points satisfies the inspection requirements of the act. If there be a choice of inspection points, the parties to the transaction are left free, in so far as the requirements of the act are concerned, to determine by their agreement whether the necessary inspection shall be made at the shipping point, at a point en route, or at destination, or whether inspection shall be made at more than one of said points. Likewise, there is nothing in the

act to prevent more than one inspection by licensed inspectors at the same point, as the parties may agree.

It does not appear, however, that ordinarily there is any practical necessity for more than one inspection for the purposes of a particular transaction. The parties may determine, as best suits their convenience, where, within the requirements of the act, such inspection shall take place.

This department is glad to give its views on questions involving the interpretation of the act, but the determination of where inspection shall be had when a choice is permitted under the act is a matter of private contract or arrangement upon which this department does not feel free at this time to express an opinion.

It is the view of the department that an appeal may be entertained from each determination of a licensed inspector which calls for the issuance by him of a certificate of grade under the act, involving grain for which standards shall have been established thereunder, provided it otherwise comply with the conditions set forth in section 6 of the act and the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

DECEMBER 22, 1916.

12. INSPECTION IN CASE OF RESALE AND RECONSIGNMENT.

DEAR MR. ———: Reference is made to the discussion between yourself, Mr. ——— [the supervisor], members of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, and licensed inspectors in that city with regard to the reconsigning of cars to eastern points from Buffalo which are too full for proper inspection when they arrive at Buffalo.

As the situation has been explained by Mr. ——— [supervisor], there is a considerable quantity of corn which arrives at Buffalo loaded in such a manner that the inspector can not secure proper samples and properly determine the grade. The inspection department, in such cases, secure the best samples they can of the grain in question and submit it to the consignee, together with what is known as a "red ticket," which shows the grade assigned by them to the sample as taken and recites the condition which make uncertain the determination of the true grade in accordance with section 12 of regulation 2. The Buffalo dealers have heretofore frequently reconsigned such grain to interior points east of Buffalo on the through freight rate from point of origin to final destination. It is also understood that a considerable portion of this grain is not billed directly to Buffalo in the first instance, but to New York, Philadelphia, or some other eastern point, with the notation "Hold at Buffalo for rebilling."

The Buffalo dealers desire to continue this practice, claiming that, when the grain is shipped from a point at which there is no inspector to a point at which there is no inspector, inspection at Buffalo, an intermediate point at which there is an inspector, is not required unless desired by the parties to the transaction. The facts, however, do not appear clearly to bear out such a contention.

It is the opinion of the department that, in case the grain is sold to some one at Buffalo, who takes delivery of it at that point and then resells and re-bills it to some one east, there are two separate transactions and shipments. Such being the case, the question presented is fully discussed in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 17, on pages 24 and 30, items 9 and 14. It

would, of course, be necessary, at any point where inspection must take place for the purposes of the act, for the shipper to have the grain placed in proper condition for such inspection.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

DECEMBER 27, 1916.

LETTERS TO FEDERAL GRAIN SUPERVISORS CONTAINING OPINIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

13. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH AN APPEAL MAY BE ENTERTAINED; INTERESTED PARTIES IN TRANSACTION.

DEAR MR. ———: In your letter of December 5 you ask whether an appeal may be entertained from an original inspection, from a reinspection, or from an appeal decision made by the local grain committee.

If the original inspection, the reinspection, or the decision of the local grain committee be expressed in the form of the determination of a licensed inspector and the consequent certificate of grade issued by him under the act, it is believed that you should entertain any appeal therefrom which is made in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture if it involve grain for which standards have been established under the act (at present shelled corn), and comply with the conditions set forth in section 6 of the act, which is, in part, as follows:

That whenever standards shall have been fixed and established under this act for any grain and any quantity of such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale, or which has been shipped, or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce shall have been inspected and a dispute arises as to whether the grade as determined by such inspection of any such grain in fact conforms to the standard of the specified grade, any interested party may, either with or without reinspection, appeal the question to the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cause such investigation to be made and such tests to be applied as he may deem necessary and to determine the true grade: *Provided*, That any appeal from such inspection and grading to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be taken before the grain leaves the place where the inspection appealed from was made and before the identity of the grain has been lost, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe.

It is contemplated by the rules and regulations that in all cases there shall be issued by a licensed inspector a certificate of grade showing the inspection and determination from which the appeal is taken. In this connection your attention is directed to regulation 2, section 11, paragraph 1, and regulation 3, section 4, subdivision (g), section 7, and section 22, paragraph 2, with special reference to the mention therein of certificates of grade.

In this connection you are asked to ascertain in detail and advise this office fully in regard to the procedure followed in making the reinspections and in hearing the appeals mentioned in your letter.

You also ask whether a licensed inspector or an elevator operator is considered an interested party in a transaction, and if either can make an appeal. While the licensed inspector may be concerned in knowing the outcome of the appeal, he is not, in the legal sense, interested in the transaction involved in the appeal, or a party to the appeal. It does not seem likely that he would have any desire to take an appeal from his own decision.

In the case of the elevator operator, please state a specific case showing exactly in what way the elevator operator is interested in the transaction involved in an appeal, the nature of such transaction, and whether or not the

grain involved has been sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, and shipped, or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce as defined in the act.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief*.

DECEMBER 13, 1916.

14. METHODS AND EQUIPMENT USED BY LICENSED INSPECTORS IN DETERMINING GRADE.

DEAR MR. ———: In your letter of December 5 you state:

At this time of the year St. Louis is receiving "new corn." In this corn, damage is rarely a factor in the grading, and only occasionally does dirt percentage fix the grade. The chief grading factor is moisture. Inspectors here would like to be advised if it is necessary to make tests for all factors when they themselves are satisfied that moisture only will determine the grade of a parcel of corn.

The methods and the equipment which shall be used by a licensed inspector in determining the grade of any grain offered to him for inspection under the act are not prescribed in the act, nor in the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture as at present drawn. The licensed inspector is therefore at liberty to use such methods and equipment as in his judgment assure him the determination of the true grade, for which he personally must assume full responsibility. In this connection, however, your attention is invited to regulation 2, sections 11 and 12, and to sections 7 and 9 of the act.

Sections 7 of the act provides, in part, as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture may suspend or revoke any license issued by him under this act whenever, after opportunity for hearing has been given to the licensee, the Secretary shall determine that such licensee is incompetent or has knowingly or carelessly graded grain improperly or by any other standard than is authorized under this act, * * *.

Section 9 of the act provides, in part, as follows:

That * * * any inspector licensed under this act who shall knowingly inspect or grade improperly any grain which has been shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, or shall knowingly give any false certificate of grade, * * * shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Your attention is further directed to section 5 of the act, which reads, in part, as follows:

* * * the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cause examinations to be made of any grain for which standards shall have been fixed and established under this act, and which has been certified to conform to any grade fixed therefor in such official grain standards, or which has been shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce. Whenever, after opportunity for hearing is given to the owner or shipper of the grain involved, and to the inspector thereof if the same has been inspected, it is determined by the Secretary that any quantity of grain has been incorrectly certified to conform to a specified grade, * * * he may publish his findings.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief*.

DECEMBER 13, 1916.

15. INSPECTIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPORTATIONS.

DEAR MR. ———: Your letter of December 8 has been received.

You ask whether you have the right to entertain an appeal in the case of corn coming from Argentina into the port of ——— and found not to be up to contract. It is assumed that you refer to an appeal from an inspection of such corn made by a licensed inspector at [port of] ———.

You will note from item 8, page 11, Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 15, that, in the opinion of this office, no inspection under the United States grain standards act is required for the purpose of the importation of any grain; only shipments of grain made from points in the United States are subject to the inspection requirements of the act. There is nothing in the act which would prevent an inspection by a licensed inspector of Argentine corn at the point in the United States to which it is imported if the parties so desire. If there be such an inspection at the point of import for the purpose of a new shipment of the product in interstate or foreign commerce, as defined in the act, of course an appeal from it could be taken. However, there appears to be no authority in the act for the Secretary of Agriculture to entertain appeals from inspections made solely for the purpose of importations.

It does not appear from your letter whether you have in mind shelled corn imported from Argentina into [the port of] ——— or that imported into another point in the United States and thereafter brought to [the port of] ——— under a new shipment. If the former be the case, it is believed that you have no jurisdiction to pass upon appeals from the inspection and grading of the corn for the purpose of the importation. If the latter be the case, it is the opinion of this office that you are authorized to pass upon appeals from the inspection and grading of the corn by a licensed inspector at ———, in accordance with the act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

DECEMBER 18, 1916.

16. MAKING OF SECOND MOISTURE TEST BY INSPECTOR WITHOUT REINSPECTION.

DEAR MR. ———: In your letter of December 8 you state:

"In case a car has been inspected and tested by a licensed inspector, would you consider that the receiver or agent to whom the grain is consigned would be entitled to another moisture test without a reinspection and a different sample?"

If the licensed inspector has not finally determined the grade of the grain and issued a certificate of grade therefor, the making of a second moisture test at the request of the consignee or to satisfy himself, would seem to be a matter wholly within the discretion of the licensed inspector making the inspection. If, on the other hand, the licensed inspector who inspected the grain has determined the grade thereof and has issued a certificate of grade based thereon, and a dispute arises as to the grade of the grain as determined by such inspection, the consignee's remedy would seem to lie in taking an appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the act and the rules and regulations thereunder. If the inspector were to undertake another moisture or other test of the grain, it would seem that the necessary inspection and determination of grade involved could only be treated as a reinspection or as a new inspection.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

DECEMBER 18, 1916.

17. DAILY RECORD OF LICENSED INSPECTOR MUST CONTAIN ALL PRESCRIBED INFORMATION; INFORMATION AS TO AMOUNT OF GRAIN GOING INTO STORAGE; BY WHOM CERTIFICATE OF GRADE TO BE SIGNED.

DEAR MR. ———: Reference is made to your letter of December 7, in which you ask whether it is really essential to cause a daily report from the inspection department to contain the name of the carrier or other owner or operator of track.

Regulation 2, section 15, paragraph 1, provides in part:

"Each licensed inspector shall, as soon as possible after inspecting and grading any grain and not later than the opening of customary business hours on the next following business day, make accessible to the parties interested in a transaction in which the grain is involved, at the place mentioned in section 4 of this regulation, a record of each lot or parcel of grain inspected and graded by such licensed inspector, showing * * * (c) the identification and location of the grain at the time of inspection by either (1) car initials, car number, name of carrier or other owner or operator of track * * *.

Unless the rules and regulations be amended, or the necessity for compliance by a licensed inspector with the requirements of the rules and regulations be otherwise legally dispensed with, it would seem essential that the daily record of a licensed inspector should contain the prescribed information. The daily record mentioned was prescribed, in order that there might be placed at a definitely known, accessible place, within a fixed time, information available to the parties having a right thereto sufficiently identifying the grain inspected to enable them to appeal from the inspection, if they so desire, within the time mentioned in regulation 3, section 2. It is further required that a copy of the record be transmitted to the Office of Federal Grain Supervision in order that a grain supervisor in that office may have the information necessary to the proper consideration of appeals, and also in order to facilitate the supervision of inspections by licensed inspectors.

You also ask:

"How are we to obtain the information as to amount of grain going into storage? The inspectors are not supplied here with that information. We can only get a report of the amount of grain and its grade, being shipped out."

The exact cause of the difficulty in obtaining the information is not stated in your question. In other inspection markets methods have been devised by which the information may be obtained, and it is believed that upon investigation and study of the conditions in your market you may be able to have the information supplied.

You also state:

"In paragraph 1, section 16, it requires the signature of the inspector making the determination. This would work out all right if each inspector performed all the operations in inspecting or grading, but where one determines the moisture content and another the foreign material, etc., then no one man is responsible. In this case would not the signature of the chief inspector be sufficient?"

Although various operations leading up to the determination of the grade of a particular lot or parcel of grain may be performed by different persons, it is nevertheless obvious that some licensed inspector must finally fix the grade of the grain and assume the responsibility for the determination thereof, as a result of which a certificate of grade must be issued by him. That person, whether he be the chief inspector or some licensed inspector, must sign such certificate of grade showing such inspection and determination.

This office is now considering the preparation of a suggested form of daily record.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief*.

DECEMBER 19, 1916.

13. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH AN APPEAL MAY BE ENTERTAINED; SPECIFYING DESTINATION OF CARS.

DEAR MR. ———: You ask whether you should entertain an appeal from a reinspection of grain or from a grade given by the State appeal board.

If the reinspection or the decision of the appeal board be expressed in the form of the determination of a licensed inspector which calls for the issuance

by him of a certificate of grade under the United States grain standards act, it is believed that you should entertain an appeal therefrom involving grain for which standards shall have been established under the act, provided it otherwise comply with the conditions set forth in section 6 of the act and the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Please inform this office of the exact procedure involved in the handling of inspections and appeals to the State appeal board in ———.

You also refer to the case of a grain firm that loads a number of cars out of an elevator, has them inspected, and then ships them according to the grades received. You desire to know whether the destination of each individual car must be given to the licensed inspector or inspection department before inspection. It appears that Mr. ——— and Mr. ——— take the attitude that they are going to require the shippers to state the destination of each car before it is inspected in order to show whether it is involved in an interstate or intrastate shipment, and that the present certificates of the ——— inspection department would be used for intrastate inspections, and others conforming to the rules and regulations under the act would be used for interstate inspections.

There is nothing in the act or the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder which requires the destination of grain to be specified before it is inspected by a licensed inspector. However, if the ——— inspection department decide to require this information at such time in order to distinguish between interstate and intrastate shipments it is believed that it may do so.

When an appeal is taken under the act from the inspection and grading of grain by a licensed inspector subdivision (c) of section 4, and section 5 of regulation 3, require the complaint or stipulation to show that the grain has been sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale, or shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, and the points of shipment and destination of such grain.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief*.

DECEMBER 22, 1916.

19. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF SHELLED CORN REGARDING REGULATION 7 UNDER THE ACT.

As many persons in the trade did not seem to be aware of the provisions of regulation 7, of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards act, the following notice was issued to the daily and trade papers in December, 1916:

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF SHELLED CORN.

SHIPMENTS BETWEEN NONINSPECTION POINTS MUST BE REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Whenever any shelled corn is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any of the grades of the official grain standards of the United States for shelled corn, and is shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection from a place in the United States at which there is no inspector licensed under the United States grain standards act to another place at which there is no such inspector, the shipper is required by the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the act, to send a report of such shipment to the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., within seven days.

Failure to make the required report may subject the shipper to the criminal punishment specified in the act.

These facts are called to the attention of grain shippers by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the United States Department of Agriculture, because it believes that some shippers do not fully understand the requirements of the regulation.

The reports to the department must show the date of shipment; the kind of grain, and its quantity; the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale; the points of shipment and destination; the name of the initial carrier; the car initial and number, or the name or other designation of the vessel, boat, barge, or vehicle in which the grain is shipped, and the name of the shipper.

20. CORRECTION IN SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS NO. 14.

As mention of the State of Rhode Island was accidentally omitted in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 14, which gives the supervision districts, the following erratum slip has been mailed to persons on the mailing lists of the Service and Regulatory Announcements. The slip should be pasted in the copies of No. 14.

ERRATUM.

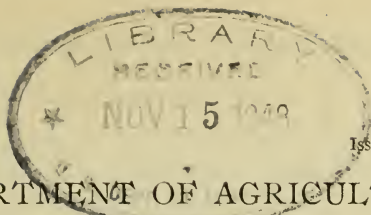
Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 14, page 1, paragraph 2, should read as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, MASS.

The States of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; and in the State of Connecticut the counties of New London, Tolland, and Windham.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION.

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 19.¹

WARNING.

**THIS DOES NOT CONTAIN THE OFFICIAL
STANDARDS FOR WHEAT.**

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS.

Commencing at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of March 7, 1917, hearings will be held in room 43 of the U. S. National Museum, in the city of Washington, upon the proposed official grain standards of the United States for wheat, hereafter to be established and promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards Act.

Preliminary to the final hearing at Washington, hearings, presided over by the Chief of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, or his representative, will be held as follows:

February 5, beginning at 9:30 o'clock a. m., New Orleans, La., Hotel St. Charles.

February 7, beginning at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Ft. Worth, Tex., Hotel Westbrook.

February 9, beginning at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Denver, Colo., Savoy Hotel.

February 12, beginning at 9:30 o'clock a. m., San Francisco, Cal., Assembly Room, Chamber of Commerce.

February 14 and 15, beginning at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Portland, Ore., Multnomah Hotel.

February 16, beginning at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Seattle, Wash., Assembly Room, Chamber of Commerce.

February 17, beginning at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Spokane, Wash., Assembly Room, Chamber of Commerce.

February 20, beginning at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Fargo, N. D., Administration Building, Agricultural College.

¹ Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States grain standards Act are: Nos. 11 to 15, 17, and 18.

February 21 and 22, beginning at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Street Store, West Hotel.

February 23 and 24, beginning at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Chicago, Ill., Ft. Dearborn Hotel.

February 26 and 27, beginning at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Kansas City, Mo., Coates Hotel.

The basis for the proposed standards, submitted for discussion, is annexed.

Producers of grain, millers, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, grain inspectors, members of exchanges, warehousemen, carriers, and other persons interested are invited to be present at any of these hearings. Opportunity for oral discussion will be afforded to as many as practicable. Written communications will be considered, and should be sent to the Chief of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It is requested that arguments, suggestions, and criticisms be brief and definite, and refer to the specific class, subclass, and grade in question.

D. F. HOUSTON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

TENTATIVE BASIS FOR PROPOSED OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS FOR WHEAT.

It is contemplated that the standards for wheat under the United States grain standards Act shall be on the basis of the grain remaining after the determination of "dockage," and the following classes, subclasses, and grades are proposed:

<i>Classes.</i>	<i>Subclasses.</i>	<i>Grades.</i>
I. Hard red spring.....	(a) Dark hard red spring.....	Nes. 1 to 5, inclusive, and sample.
	(b) Hard red spring.....	do
II. Durum.....	(a) Amber.....	do
	(b) Red.....	do
	(c) Mixed.....	do
III. Hard red winter....	(a) Dark hard red winter.....	do
	(b) Yellow hard red winter....	do
	(c) Hard red winter.....	do
IV. Soft red winter.....		do
V. Common white.....	(a) Hard white.....	do
	(b) Soft white.....	do
VI. White club.....		do
VII. Mixed.....		do

When any grain, after the determination of "dockage," is found to contain more than six per centum of grain of a kind or kinds other than wheat, it shall not be classified as wheat.

CLASS I. HARD RED SPRING WHEAT.

This class includes all varieties of hard red spring wheat. Grain which, after the determination of dockage, consists of hard red spring wheat and more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats shall not be classified as hard red spring wheat.

(A) DARK HARD RED SPRING WHEAT.

This subclass includes hard red spring wheat of which seventy-five per centum or more of the wheat kernels are dark, hard, and vitreous.

(B) HARD RED SPRING WHEAT.

This subclass includes hard red spring wheat of which less than seventy-five per centum of the wheat kernels are dark, hard, and vitreous.

CLASS II. DURUM WHEAT.

This class includes all varieties of durum wheat. Grain which, after determination of dockage, consists of durum wheat and more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats shall not be classified as durum wheat.

(A) AMBER DURUM.

This subclass includes durum wheat of which ninety per centum or more of the wheat kernels are amber or light colored.

(B) RED DURUM.

This subclass includes durum wheat of which ninety per centum or more of the wheat kernels are red.

(C) MIXED DURUM.

This subclass includes all mixtures of durum wheat not included in subclass (a) or (b) of this class.

CLASS III. HARD RED WINTER WHEAT.

This class includes all varieties of hard red winter wheat. Grain which, after the determination of dockage, consists of hard red winter wheat and more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats shall not be classified as hard red winter wheat.

(A) DARK HARD RED WINTER WHEAT.

This subclass includes all dark hard red winter wheat of which ninety per centum or more of the wheat kernels are dark, hard and vitreous.

(B) YELLOW HARD RED WINTER WHEAT.

This subclass includes all hard red winter wheat of which seventy-five per centum or more of the wheat kernels are yellow or mottled and starchy.

(C) HARD RED WINTER WHEAT.

This subclass includes all hard red winter wheat not included in either subclass (a) or (b) of this class.

CLASS IV. SOFT RED WINTER WHEAT.

This class includes all varieties of soft red winter wheat and also red club wheat of the Pacific Northwest. Grain which, after the determination of dockage, consists of soft red winter wheat and more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats shall not be classified as soft red winter wheat.

CLASS V. COMMON WHITE WHEAT.

This class includes all varieties (except Sonora) of common white wheat, whether winter or spring grown. Grain which, after the determination of dockage, consists of common white wheat and more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats shall not be classified as common white wheat.

(A) HARD WHITE WHEAT.

This subclass includes Bluestem, Early Baart, Allen, Galgalos, Martin Amber, and other similar kinds of common white wheat, except those of soft, chalky texture.

(B) SOFT WHITE WHEAT.

This subclass includes all common white wheat, except Sonora and the white club varieties and hybrids, not included in the subclass of hard white wheat, and also includes wheat of a soft, chalky texture of the kinds embraced in the subclass of hard white wheat.

CLASS VI. WHITE CLUB WHEAT.

This class includes all varieties and hybrids of white club wheat, and common white wheat of the variety known as Sonora. Grain which, after the determination of dockage, consists of white club wheat and more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats shall not be classified as white club wheat.

CLASS VII. MIXED WHEAT.

This class includes any mixture of wheats not within any class from I to VI, inclusive.

DOCKAGE.

Dockage includes foreign material such as sand, dirt, small weed seed, weed stems, chaff, straw, grains other than wheat, and undeveloped, shriveled, and small, broken pieces of wheat kernels, which readily can be removed from the wheat by the use of proper sieves, screens, or other practical means best suited to the character of foreign material present. The quantity of the dockage shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain including the dockage. The percentage of dockage so calculated shall be stated in terms of whole per cent and half per cent. A fraction of a per cent when equal to, or greater than, a half shall be treated as a half, and when less than a half it shall be disregarded. The percentage of dockage so determined and stated shall be added to the grade designation.

TABLE I.—*Synopsis of grade requirements for—*

CLASS I, HARD RED SPRING WHEAT.

SUBCLASSES (A) DARK HARD RED SPRING WHEAT, AND
(B) HARD RED SPRING WHEAT.

Grade No.	Test weight per bushel, not less than—	Maximum limits of—				
		Moisture content.	Wheats of other classes.	Inseparable foreign material.	Damaged kernels.	
					Total.	May include heat-damaged or mahogany.
	Pounds.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	59	14	2	0.5	1	0
2	57	14	4	1	5	0
3	55	14	6	2	5	0.5
4	53	15	10	4	10	1.0
5	51	16	10	6	15	3.0

Sample Grade.—Hard red spring wheat that does not come within the requirements of any of the five numerical grades, or that is hot, fire-burned, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality.

(a) Wheat of grades Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, must be cool and sweet.

(b) Wheat of grade No. 5 may be musty or slightly sour, but must be cool.

(c) Of the wheats of other classes not more than one-half of the maximum limit specified for each numerical grade may consist of common white wheat, white club wheat, or durum wheat either singly or in any combination.

(d) Of inseparable foreign material not more than one-half of the maximum limit specified for each numerical grade may consist of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

TABLE II.—*Synopsis of grade requirements for—*

CLASS II, DURUM WHEAT.

SUBCLASSES (A) AMBER DURUM WHEAT,
(B) RED DURUM WHEAT, AND
(C) MIXED DURUM WHEAT.

Grade No.	Test weight per bushel, not less than—	Maximum limits of—				
		Moisture content.	Wheats of other classes.	Inseparable foreign material.	Damaged kernels.	
					Total.	May include heat-damaged or mahogany.
	Pounds.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	61	13	2	0.5	1	0
2	59	13	4	1	5	0
3	57	13	6	2	5	0.5
4	55	14	10	4	10	1.0
5	53	15	10	6	15	3.0

Sample Grade.—Durum wheat that does not come within the requirements of any of the five numerical grades, or that is hot, fire-burned, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality.

(a) Wheat of grades Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, must be cool and sweet.

(b) Wheat of grade No. 5 may be musty or slightly sour, but must be cool.

(c) Of the wheats of other classes not more than one-half of the maximum limit specified for each numerical grade may consist of common white wheat, white club wheat, or soft red winter wheat, either singly or in any combination.

(d) Of inseparable foreign material not more than one-half of the maximum limit specified for each numerical grade may consist of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

TABLE III.—*Synopsis of grade requirements for—*

CLASS III, HARD RED WINTER WHEAT.

SUBCLASSES (A) DARK HARD RED WINTER WHEAT,

(B) YELLOW HARD RED WINTER WHEAT, AND

(C) HARD RED WINTER WHEAT;

CLASS IV, SOFT RED WINTER WHEAT.

Grade No.	Test weight per bushel, not less than—	Maximum limits of—				
		Moisture content.	Wheats of other classes.	Inseparable foreign material.	Damaged kernels.	
					Total.	May include heat-damaged or mahogany.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1	61	13	2	0.5	1	0
2	59	13	4	1	5	0
3	57	13	6	2	5	0.5
4	55	14	10	4	10	1.0
5	53	15	10	6	15	2.0

Sample Grade.—Dark hard red winter wheat, yellow hard red winter wheat, hard red winter wheat, or soft red winter wheat, as the case may be, that does not come within the requirements of any of the five numerical grades, or that is hot, fire-burned, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality.

(a) Wheat of grades Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, must be cool and sweet.

(b) Wheat of grade No. 5 may be musty or slightly sour, but must be cool.

(c) In all three sub-classes of hard red winter wheat not more than one-half of the maximum limit specified for wheats of other classes in each numerical grade may consist of common white wheat, white club wheat, or durum wheat, either singly or in any combination.

(d) In soft red winter wheat the maximum limit specified for wheats of other classes in each numerical grade may include not to exceed 1 per centum of durum wheat.

(e) Of inseparable foreign material not more than one-half of the maximum limit specified for each numerical grade may consist of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

(f) Dark hard red winter wheat of grade No. 1 shall consist of not less than 95% of dark, hard, vitreous kernels, and of other grades shall consist of not less than 90% of dark, hard, vitreous kernels.

TABLE IV.—*Synopsis of grade requirements for—*

CLASS V, COMMON WHITE WHEAT,
 SUB-CLASSES (A) HARD WHITE WHEAT, AND
 (B) SOFT WHITE WHEAT;
 CLASS VI, WHITE CLUB WHEAT.

Grade No.	Test weight per bushel, not less than—	Maximum limits of—				
		Moisture content.	Wheats of other classes.	Inseparable foreign material.	Damaged kernels.	
					Total.	May include heat damaged or mahogany.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1.....	60	13	2	0.5	1	0
2.....	58	13	4	1	5	0
3.....	56	13	6	2	5	0.5
4.....	54	14	10	4	10	1.0
5.....	52	15	10	6	15	3.0

Sample Grade.—Hard white wheat, soft white wheat, or white club wheat, as the case may be, that does not come within the requirements of any of the five numerical grades, or that is hot, fire-burned, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality.

(a) Wheat of grades Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, must be cool and sweet.

(b) Wheat of grade No. 5 may be musty or slightly sour, but must be cool.

(c) Of wheats of other classes the maximum limit specified for each numerical grade may include not to exceed 1 per centum of durum wheat.

(d) Of inseparable foreign material not more than one-half of the maximum limit specified for each numerical grade may consist of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

Percentages specified in the grade requirements in the proposed standards, except in the case of moisture, shall be ascertained by weight.

The percentage of moisture content in wheat shall be equivalent to that ascertained by the moisture tester and the method of use thereof described in Circular No. 72, and supplement thereto, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry.

The test weight per bushel involved in the determination of grade under the proposed standards shall be equivalent to that ascertained by the testing apparatus and the method of use thereof described in Bulletin 472, dated October 30, 1916, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Inseparable foreign material includes all matter other than wheat remaining in the grain after dockage has been properly removed.

MIXED WHEAT.

Mixed wheat shall be graded according to the grade requirements of the class of wheat which predominates over each other class in the mixture, and shall be given the grade designation, followed by the

words "mixed wheat" and the names of the classes which compose the mixture, in the order of their predominance, but if the wheat of any class amounts to less than ten per centum of the whole mixture its name need not be stated. For example, soft red winter wheat meeting the requirements of grade No. 2 in all respects except that there is mixed with it fifteen per centum of soft white wheat, would be designated as "No. 2 mixed wheat, soft red winter and soft white."

GARLICKY WHEAT.

All wheat containing garlic or wild onion bulblets shall be graded according to the grade requirements of the class to which it belongs, and there shall be added to its grade designation the word "garlicky," except that the maximum limit of moisture content for grades Nos. 2 and 3 shall be 14 per centum, for grade No. 4 shall be 15 per centum, and for grade No. 5 shall be 16 per centum, and that not more than one-fourth of the maximum per centum of inseparable foreign material specified for each numerical grade may consist of garlic or wild onion bulblets.

SMUTTY WHEAT.

Smutty wheat shall be graded "sample grade, smutty," unless the quantity of smut in the wheat is ascertained by scouring, washing, or otherwise, in which case the loss in weight caused by the removal of the smut shall be known as "smut dockage." The quantity of smut dockage shall be calculated on the same basis and in the same manner as dockage, and the percentage of smut dockage, so determined and stated, shall be added to the grade designation. After the determination of dockage and smut dockage the grain shall be graded according to the grade requirements of the class to which it belongs.

TREATED WHEAT.

Wheat which has been scoured, limed, washed, dried, or treated in any similar manner shall be graded according to the grade requirements of the class to which it belongs, and its grade designation shall be followed by a statement indicating the kind of treatment.

TENTATIVE DRAFT OF GRADE REQUIREMENTS FOR HARD RED WINTER WHEAT.

It will be noted that in the tentative basis for the proposed official grain standards of the United States wheat has been divided into classes, subclasses, and grades.

In the final draft each of the grades will be described in full instead of in the abbreviated and tabulated form given above. As an example only, and as a basis for discussion, a full description of the proposed grade requirements for subclass (a) of class III follows.

No. 1, Dark hard red winter.—Shall be cool and sweet, shall contain not more than thirteen per centum of moisture, at least ninety-

five per centum of sound, dark, hard, vitreous kernels, not more than one per centum of damaged kernels exclusive of heat damaged or mahogany kernels, not more than five-tenths of one per centum of inseparable foreign material of which inseparable foreign material not more than one-half may consist of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination, and not more than two per centum of wheats of other classes of which wheats of other classes not more than one-half may be common white, white club, or durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; and shall weigh at least sixty-one pounds per Winchester bushel.

No. 2, Dark hard red winter.—Shall be cool and sweet, shall contain not more than thirteen per centum of moisture, at least ninety per centum of sound, dark, hard, vitreous kernels, not more than five per centum of damaged kernels exclusive of heat damaged or mahogany kernels, not more than one per centum of inseparable foreign material of which inseparable foreign material not more than one-half may consist of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination, and not more than four per centum of wheats of other classes of which wheats of other classes not more than one-half may be common white, white club, or durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; and shall weigh at least fifty-nine pounds per Winchester bushel.

No. 3, Dark hard red winter.—Shall be cool and sweet, shall contain not more than thirteen per centum of moisture, at least ninety per centum of sound, dark, hard, vitreous kernels, not more than five per centum of damaged kernels of which damaged kernels not more than five-tenths of one per centum may be heat damaged or mahogany kernels, not more than two per centum of inseparable foreign material of which inseparable foreign material not more than one-half may consist of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination, and not more than six per centum of wheats of other classes of which wheats of other classes not more than one-half may be common white, white club, or durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; and shall weigh at least fifty-seven pounds per Winchester bushel.

No. 4, Dark hard red winter.—Shall be cool and sweet, shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture, at least ninety per centum of sound, dark, hard, vitreous kernels, not more than ten per centum of damaged kernels of which damaged kernels not more than one per centum may be heat damaged or mahogany kernels, not more than four per centum of inseparable foreign material of which inseparable foreign material not more than one-half may consist of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination, and not more than ten per centum of wheats of other classes of which wheats of other classes not more than one-

half may be common white, white club, or durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; and shall weigh at least fifty-five pounds per Winchester bushel.

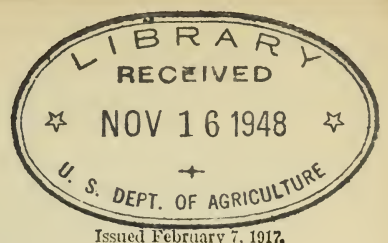
No. 5, Dark hard red winter.—Shall be cool, but may be musty or slightly sour, shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of moisture, at least ninety per centum of sound, dark, hard, vitreous kernels, not more than fifteen per centum of damaged kernels of which damaged kernels not more than three per centum may be heat damaged or mahogany kernels, not more than six per centum of inseparable foreign material of which inseparable foreign material not more than one-half may consist of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination, and not more than ten per centum of wheats of other classes of which wheats of other classes not more than one-half may be common white, white club, or durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; and shall weigh at least fifty-three pounds per Winchester bushel.

Sample grade, dark hard red winter.—Shall be dark hard red winter wheat that does not come within the requirements of any of the five numerical grades, or that is hot, fire-burned, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality.

ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT
5 CENTS PER COPY

▽

1
71345
cgo. A



S. R. A.—Markets 20.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION.

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 20.¹

**SUGGESTIONS FOR A STATE COOPERATIVE LAW DESIGNED TO CON-
FORM TO SECTION 6 OF THE CLAYTON ACT.**

In compliance with requests from many officials and individuals, a bill for the organization of nonstock agricultural and horticultural cooperative associations, under State laws, has been drawn in the United States Department of Agriculture, in which have been embodied many suggestions for carrying out, and an effort has been made to conform to, the requirements of section 6 of the Clayton Amendment of the United States antitrust laws.

A copy of the draft and of the letter transmitting the same are appended.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Previous acknowledgment has been made of your communication, in which you requested draft of a model act providing for cooperative associations under State law, both with and without capital stock. Many similar communications have been received and many interviews have been held with persons concerned.

As a result, and with the object of rendering such assistance as it could, the department has prepared a bill, copy enclosed, relating to nonstock agricultural and horticultural associations, in which it has endeavored to embody the views expressed by those interested. The organization of associations having capital stock, or of associations which are neither agricultural nor horticultural, has not been dealt with.

It is clear that the exemptions conferred, upon specifically described agricultural and horticultural organizations and their members, by section 6 of the Clayton amendment of the United States antitrust laws open untried possibilities for strictly cooperative effort on the part of the farmers, if they be utilized along sound economic lines with due regard for the rights of consumers and others. Effort has been made to draw a bill in such form that if it were enacted by a State legislature, and an association organized thereunder were to engage in interstate commerce, these possibilities might

¹ Service and Regulatory Announcements Nos. 1 to 10 and 16 relate to the United States cotton futures Act. Service and Regulatory Announcements Nos. 11 to 15 and 17 to 19 relate to the United States grain Standards Act.

be tried out without offending Federal laws; also to shape each provision so that it may be in harmony with law. Nevertheless, those who contemplate using the material should be cautioned of the necessity for care on their part also. The antitrust laws are not committed to this department for administration. It has no power to give an authoritative ruling as to their meaning. Indeed, the final interpretation of these statutes rests with the courts. Furthermore, it is conceivable that properly organized associations, coming wholly within the terms of a statute expressly permitting their existence and operation, might conduct themselves in an unlawful way. It is suggested, therefore, that those who desire to make use of the bill being sent you, or to organize thereunder, should act in reference to the matter upon the advice of competent counsel of their own choice.

Section 6 of the Clayton law provides:

That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the antitrust laws.

It is plain that before a cooperative association can be brought within the obvious requirements of the section, it must affirmatively appear that, first, it is a "labor, agricultural or horticultural" organization; second, it is "instituted for the purposes of mutual help"; third, it does not have "capital stock"; and, fourth, it is not "conducted for profit." Only a few of the States now have laws providing for the creation of such associations.

You will notice that the scheme of the bill is that every association created thereunder shall act exclusively as an agent for the member; also if it act for the nonmember, it must do so as agent and the service must be performed at cost. It is sought by this application of the principle of agency to safeguard the nonprofit feature of such an association. It is absolutely essential that this feature be adhered to both in the organization, and in the conduct, of the association.

In addition to what has been said above with respect to the laws of the United States, it is suggested that, in every case, local counsel be consulted as to whether the provisions of the bill are in harmony with the constitution and antitrust laws of any State in which it may be proposed to put it into effect.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

FEBRUARY 2, 1917.

AN ACT.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE FORMATION OF COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL OR HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS, INSTITUTED FOR THE PURPOSES OF MUTUAL HELP, AND NOT HAVING CAPITAL STOCK OR CONDUCTED FOR PROFIT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

[Enacting clause.]

SECTION 1. In this act, unless the context otherwise require, "association" means an association formed under this act; "member" means a member of an association; "person" includes a corporation or partnership or two or more persons having joint or common interest; words used import the singular or the plural, as the case may demand.

SEC. 2. Cooperative agricultural or horticultural associations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, may be formed, under the provisions of this act, by any number of persons, not less than five, engaged in agriculture or horticulture.

SEC. 3. An association may, as agent for its members or any of them, perform for them services connected with the production, preservation, drying, canning, storing, handling, utilization, marketing, or sale of agricultural and horticultural products produced by them, and for the agricultural or horticultural purposes of such members, may perform for them services connected with the purchase or hiring for, or use by, them, of supplies, including live stock, machinery and equipment, and the hiring of labor, or any one or more of the kinds of service specified in this section.

SEC. 4. The persons uniting to form an association shall enter into articles of association in writing, which shall state—

(a) The name of the association, which shall include the word "cooperative," which name shall not be the same as that of any other association or corporation formed or doing business in this State or so similar to such name as to be likely to be confused therewith;

(b) The class of services to be performed for its members by the association, which services shall be among those mentioned in section three of this act;

(c) The place where its principal operations are to be carried on, which shall be a place within this State;

(d) The term for which such association is to exist;

(e) The date of the commencement of its fiscal or business year;

(f) The names and post-office addresses of the directors, not less than five, designated to serve until their successors are elected;

(g) Any other provisions, not inconsistent with law, which the association may see fit to adopt, governing the regulation and the conduct of its affairs.

The articles of association shall bear the signatures and post-office addresses of the persons uniting to form the association, and shall be acknowledged by not less than five of such persons, before an officer duly authorized to administer oaths in this State, which acknowledgement shall be authenticated by the seal of such officer. The articles of association, so acknowledged and authenticated, together with a true copy thereof, shall be transmitted to [the proper State officer], who shall, if in his opinion the provisions of law applicable thereto have been complied with, file and record the same. He shall issue his certificate showing such filing, which, together with said copy of the articles of association, he shall transmit to the office [the proper county officer] in the county in which the place described in subdivision (c) of this section is located in which office said copy and certificate shall be filed and recorded. Such county officer shall thereupon issue his certificate showing the fact and date of filing

of said true copy of the articles of association in his office and transmit the same to the association.

SEC. 5. The articles of association may, pursuant to an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all of the members, be amended at any regular meeting, or at any special meeting called for the purpose, due notice of the time, place, and object of which regular or special meeting shall have been given as prescribed in the by-laws. Copies of such amendment, signed and acknowledged by not less than three directors, shall be filed and recorded in the manner, and in the respective offices, prescribed in section four for the articles of association.

SEC. 6. Upon the filing by the [proper county officer] of a copy of the articles of association, transmitted to him by the [proper State officer], as prescribed in section four of this act, the association shall have power, within the limitations of this act—

- (a) To adopt and use a common seal and to alter it at pleasure;
- (b) To have succession for the term prescribed in its articles of association, unless sooner dissolved by operation of law or under the provisions of this act;
- (c) To perform for members the services described in its articles of association;
- (d) To make contracts necessary in the conduct of its operations;
- (e) To purchase, lease, or receive by gift, bequest, or devise, and to hold personal and real property necessary in the conduct of its operations, and to dispose of the same;
- (f) To borrow money necessary in the conduct of its operations, to issue notes and bonds therefor, and to give security, in the form of mortgage or otherwise, for the repayment thereof;
- (g) To sue and be sued by the name specified in its articles of association, as fully as natural persons;
- (h) To adopt, and alter or amend when necessary, by-laws, not inconsistent with law, regulating its conduct and management;
- (i) To elect a board of directors, which shall have power to appoint a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and other officers, and agents and employees deemed necessary, to prescribe their duties not inconsistent with the by-laws, to require bonds of them and fix the penalty thereof, and to dismiss at pleasure any agent or employee;
- (j) To cooperate, through membership or otherwise, with any other association not conducted for profit, whether formed under this act or otherwise, for the purpose of promoting any enterprise, which may be lawfully carried on, relating to the respective authorized operations of such associations, and which enterprise does not relate to or involve fixing wages, limiting production, destroying products, or fixing the selling price, or delegating the control, of the products of the members of either association;
- (k) To foster membership in the association by advertising or by educational or other lawful means;
- (l) To exercise such incidental powers as shall be necessary in the conduct of its operations.

SEC. 7. Any association may admit as members, under terms and conditions prescribed in its by-laws, persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture. Any member shall forfeit his membership upon proof being made to the association that he has ceased to be engaged in agriculture or horticulture. For the purposes of this act a member, other than an individual, shall be represented by an individual associate, officer, or partner thereof, duly authorized.

SEC. 8. Every association shall issue a certificate of membership to each member. Such certificate of membership shall not be transferable, and no person who may acquire same by operation of law, or otherwise than as may be prescribed in this act and the articles of association and by-laws of the association, shall be entitled to become a member by virtue of such certificate.

SEC. 9. Each member shall be entitled to one vote only, and no vote by proxy shall be permitted. Except in case of the removal of a director or officer, as provided in section fifteen of this act, absent members may, under rules prescribed in the by-laws, be permitted to vote on specific questions by ballots transmitted to the secretary, or other proper officer of the association, by registered mail; and such ballots to be counted only in the meeting at the time at which such vote is taken.

SEC. 10. Each member shall be responsible, as his original liability, for his per capita share of all contracts, debts, and engagements of the association existing at the time he becomes a member and created during his membership; but if any member's share of such contracts, debts and engagements shall prove to be uncollectable, each remaining member shall be responsible, as his additional liability, for such unpaid share or part thereof to an amount equal to such remaining member's original liability or to such further amount as may be prescribed in the articles of association. No member shall be liable to the association for any contract, debt or engagement arising out of any specific transaction between the association and any member or members thereof in which he does not participate unless and until the association shall have exhausted every legal recourse and failed to enforce satisfaction from the member or members participating therein. In all cases any member who, voluntarily or otherwise, contributes to the payment of the debt or obligation of another member or other members shall have an action, several or joint, as he may elect, against such defaulting member or members for reimbursement. Any association may, in its articles of association, limit the amount of indebtedness or obligation which may be incurred by or on behalf of the association, and no member shall be liable for any debt or obligation in excess of the terms of such limitations.

SEC. 11. The association, as agent for a nonmember, may buy farm supplies for him and sell his agricultural or horticultural products and, as a condition of its contract with such nonmember, may impose upon him any liability for the contracts, debts and engagements of the association which does not exceed the liability of a member; but in no case shall it charge a nonmember for such services more than the actual cost thereof, including the prorata part of all overhead expenses.

SEC. 12. Within [forty] days after the filing of a copy of the articles of association in the [proper county office], as prescribed in section four of this act, a call, signed by not less than a majority of the directors, shall be issued for a meeting of the members. At such meeting, or any adjourned session or sessions thereof, by-laws regulating the conduct and management of the association shall be adopted. Such by-laws shall, within the limitations of this act, prescribe—

- (a) The time, place, and manner of calling and holding meeting;
- (b) The number and qualifications of members, the conditions under which membership shall be granted and terminated, rules governing the exercises of the privileges of membership and the issuance, transfer and cancellation of membership certificates, and the manner of ascertaining the interests of members in the assets, if any, in the possession of the association;
- (c) The number of the directors, the time and manner of their election and removal, their powers and duties, the number not less than a majority, necessary to the exercise of their powers, and their compensation, if any;
- (d) The officers, their terms of office, the time and manner of their appointment and removal, their powers and duties, and their compensation, if any;
- (e) The manner of fixing and collecting fees, dues, and other assessments or charges for services to its members;
- (f) Any other provisions proper and necessary to carry out the purposes for which the association was formed.

SEC. 13. The by-laws may require the members to sell all or any part of their specifically enumerated agricultural and horticultural products, and to buy all or any part of their specifically enumerated farm supplies, exclusively through the association; but,

in such case, shall specify a reasonable period, in each year, during which any member, by giving to the association the notice prescribed in the by-laws, may withdraw and be released, from his obligation to employ the services of the association in respect to such products and supplies. The by-laws may fix as liquidated damages, specific, reasonable sums, in amounts fairly related to the actual damages ordinarily suffered in like circumstances, to be paid to the association, to reimburse it for any damage which it or the members may sustain by the failure of any member to perform any obligation to the association under the articles of association, the by-laws, or any contract with the association, and any such provision shall be valid and enforceable in the courts of this State.

SEC. 14. The board of directors of every association shall consist of not less than five members, who shall be divided, as nearly equally as practicable, into three classes. At the first regular meeting of the association, a quorum as prescribed by the by-laws being present, the members shall elect from among themselves directors of the first class for a term of one year, directors of the second class for a term of two years, and directors of the third class for a term of three years. At the expiration of the terms of the directors so elected their successors shall be elected, in like manner, for terms of three years. Directors shall hold office until their successors shall have been elected and qualified and shall enter upon the discharge of their duties. Vacancies shall be filled, for the unexpired terms, at any regular meeting, or at any special meeting called for the purpose, in the manner provided for the original election of directors. The board of directors shall manage the affairs of the association and shall perform the duties specifically imposed upon the board by this act.

SEC. 15. Any director or officer of an association may, for cause, at any regular meeting or at any special meeting called for the purpose, at which a majority of the members shall be present, be removed from office by vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present. Reasonable notice of the time, place, and object of any such meeting shall be given, in the manner prescribed in the by-laws, to the members, and to the director or officer against whom charges are to be presented. Such director or officer shall, at the same time, be informed in writing of such charges, and at such meeting shall have an opportunity to be heard in person, by counsel, and by witnesses, in regard thereto.

SEC. 16. The officers of every association shall include a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall be appointed annually by the board of directors. The president and vice president shall be appointed from among the directors. The secretary and treasurer may be nonmembers. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be combined and one individual appointed thereto. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired terms by the board of directors in the manner provided for the original appointment of officers. The board of directors shall require the treasurer and all other officers, agents, and employees charged by the association with responsibility for the custody of any of its funds or property to give bond with sufficient security for the faithful performance of their duties as such.

SEC. 17. An association may provide for the payment of expenses, necessary in the performance of its services to its members, by the creation of a working fund or otherwise, through fees, dues, assessments, or charges for the services, to be fixed and collected in such manner as may be prescribed in the by-laws. Such fees, dues, assessments, or charges shall be limited to the amounts necessary to meet expenses already incurred, or reasonably estimated as essential to be incurred, by the association in conducting its operations. Whenever any association shall find that it has accumulated funds in excess of those necessary to meet expenses already incurred, or reasonably estimated as essential to be incurred, by it in conducting its operations, it shall return such excess to, or deduct it from future fees, dues, assessments, or charges of, the members who contributed to such excess, in the proportions of their respective contribution.

SEC. 18. Every association shall, from time to time, appoint a committee of three members, who shall not be directors, officers, agents, or employees of the association, which committee shall, at least once in each quarter of each fiscal or business year of such association, make an examination of its records and property, and shall, within one month after such examination, report in writing the results thereof to the association. Immediately after the close of each fiscal or business year of the association, a complete audit of its operations shall be made for the fiscal or business year. A written report of the audit, including statements of services rendered by the association, the balance sheet, receipts and disbursements, assets and liabilities, members admitted and withdrawn, total numbers of members, and other proper information, shall be submitted to the members at their next regular meeting. The association shall file copies of the report of the audit with the [proper State official, such as the Secretary of State, and with the Director of Extension of the State Agricultural College, or the Commissioner of Agriculture, or the Dean of the State Agricultural College], within three months after the close of the fiscal or business year for which made. The [Director of Extension, etc.] shall, upon request, furnish a copy of such report to the United States Department of Agriculture. No person shall, without the consent of the association, except in obedience to judicial process, make or permit any disclosure whereby any information contained in said report may be identified as having been furnished by said association. Any person violating or failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than [five hundred] dollars.

SEC. 19. Any association may, at any regular meeting or at any special meeting called for the purpose, due notice of the time, place and object of which regular or special meeting shall have been given as prescribed in the by-laws, by vote of two-thirds of all of the members, discontinue its operations and settle its affairs. Thereupon, it shall designate a committee of three members, who shall, on behalf of the association and within a time fixed in their designation, or any extension thereof, liquidate its assets, pay its debts and expenses, and divide any surplus among the members as they may be entitled under the articles of association or by-laws. Upon final settlement by such committee, the association shall be deemed dissolved, and shall cease to exist under this act. The committee shall make a report of the proceedings had under this section, which shall be signed by its members, shall be acknowledged by them before an officer duly authorized to administer oaths in this State, and shall be filed and recorded in compliance with the provisions of section four of this act with respect to articles of association.

SEC. 20. Every association shall, before any paper is filed and recorded as required by this act, pay the fees specified in this section for such filing and recording:

To the [proper State officer] as follows:

Articles of association, mentioned in section four, ———.

Amendments to articles of association, mentioned in section five, ———.

Report of proceedings under section nineteen, ———.

To the [proper county officer in the county in which filed and recorded] as follows:

Articles of association, mentioned in section four, ———.

Amendments to articles of association, mentioned in section five, ———.

Report of proceedings under section nineteen, ———.

SEC. 21. Hereafter, unless expressly authorized by law, no individual or partnership, nor any corporation or association formed in this State otherwise than as provided in this act, shall adopt and use the word "cooperative," or any abbreviation or derivative thereof, as a part of the name or designation under which such individual, partnership, corporation, or association shall do business in this State. Any association shall be entitled to sue for, and to obtain in any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, injunctive relief against the use of the word "cooperative" by

any individual, firm, corporation, or association who shall violate the provisions of this section.

SEC. 22. Every person now doing, or hereafter commencing to do, business in this State under the name or designation which includes the word "cooperative," or any abbreviation or derivative thereof, shall, within [ninety] days after the passage of this act, or before so commencing to do business, file with the [proper State officer], in such form as he may require, a statement showing such name. Hereafter no person shall commence to do business in this State under a name or designation which includes the word "cooperative," or any abbreviation or derivative thereof, if such name or designation be the same as that of any existing association, or so similar to such name as to be likely to be confused therewith. Any person violating or failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than [five hundred] dollars.

SEC. 23. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall, for any reason, be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

SEC. 24. [Here insert any necessary repeal clause applicable to prior legislation.]

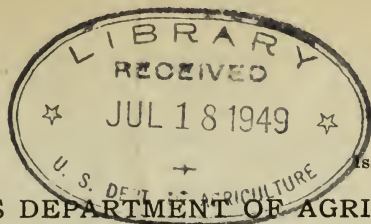
SEC. 25. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act, is hereby expressly reserved.

ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AT
5 CENTS PER COPY



1
m 345
copy 4
S. R. A.—Markets 21.



Issued March 28, 1917.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION.

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 21.¹

SUGGESTIONS FOR AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A DIVISION OF
MARKETING IN ANY STATE.

Many State officials and individuals have asked the United States Department of Agriculture to assist in drafting a bill for the establishment, under State laws, of Divisions of Marketing. For the sake of uniformity the department has attempted to draft one proposed bill, the provisions of which would be so flexible that with slight alteration it could be used in any State.

A copy of the draft and of the explanatory letter with which it was transmitted to those who had requested aid are appended.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION,

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1917.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with a promise made in previous correspondence, there is inclosed; for your consideration, copy of redraft of a bill, prepared in this department, dealing with the establishment, under State laws, of Divisions of Marketing.

The aim has been to make the form flexible. Conditions vary in different States. In some it may be desired to employ an existing organization; in others, to set up a new organization. The attempt has been to shape the provisions so that, either as they now stand or with slight alteration, they may be used in either case.

As you will doubtless remember, a bill was outlined early in 1916. That was sent for criticism and suggestions to a large number of persons interested in all phases of the marketing and distribution of farm products. The replies received have been given consideration. With them as a guide the original has been carefully revised.

¹ Service and Regulatory Announcements Nos. 1 to 10 and 16 relate to the United States cotton futures act. Service and Regulatory Announcements Nos. 11 to 15 and 17 to 19 relate to the United States grain standards act. No. 20 presents suggestions for a State cooperative law designed to conform to sec. 6 of the Clayton Act.

The task was taken up in response to various and repeated requests. The department is not urging the measure upon the States. Please make that clear to all, in so far as you have opportunity to do so.

The department was advised sometime ago that several States expected to enact marketing legislation this year. It is manifest that, if there are to be State laws on the subject, it is desirable that they be as nearly uniform as practicable, constructive in nature, and comprehensive.

It was the purpose to provide in a broad way for investigational, educational, and demonstrational work in marketing. Only such regulatory features were incorporated as the public interest seemed to demand. While some sections, considered alone, may appear to give drastic powers to the director, attentive study will show that these powers are safeguarded by restricting them in practical application to the performance of specifically enumerated duties, and that they may not be employed in carrying out other provisions of the act. No attempt has been made directly to regulate commission merchants, warehouses, or cold storages, as was suggested by many correspondents. The department feels that the specific regulation of a particular business could be dealt with more satisfactorily in a separate law. Accordingly, the bill inclosed includes only the more general powers which appear necessary for carrying out substantial marketing improvements. However, the measure establishes a Division of Marketing on such a basis that a State may pass other regulatory laws which it may desire and place them under the division for enforcement.

In order to comply with the requests of those in States where legislation during the early part of the present year is contemplated, it has been deemed appropriate to send out draft of a bill now. Further study will be given to the subject.

Those who desire to make use of the bill are urged to consider its practicability in the light of local conditions; also its constitutionality in the particular State in which it is proposed for enactment. The legal questions involved should be submitted by such persons to competent counsel of their own choice.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

AN ACT To establish a Division of Marketing, prescribe its powers and duties, make an annual appropriation therefor, and for other purposes.

[Enacting clause]

SECTION 1. In this Act, words import singular or plural as the case demands;

"Person" includes partnerships, associations, and corporations;

"Farm Product" means any agricultural or horticultural product, any fresh or salt water food product, or any product designed for food or feed purposes manufactured or prepared principally from any agricultural or horticultural product or products;

"Marketing" includes preparing for market, transporting, storing, consigning, buying for purposes of manufacture or sale, offering for sale, selling, soliciting consignments, or receiving on consignment;

"Director" means Director of the Division of Marketing.

When construing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any official or employee of any person, when such official or employee is acting within the scope of his office or employment, shall, in every case, be deemed also the act, omission, or failure of the person, as well as that of the official or employee.

SEC. 2. Marketing farm products in this State is declared to be affected with a public interest and to be subject to regulation and control by the State.

SEC. 3. There is hereby established in the [name of suitable State agency] a Division of Marketing, to be in charge of a Director under the general supervision of the [name of suitable State agency]. The Director must be qualified for his duties by experience and training and shall be appointed by [_____]. He shall hold office for a term of _____ years, and until his successor is appointed and qualifies, and shall be paid an annual salary of \$_____.

SEC. 4. Before he assumes the duties of his office, the Director shall execute and file with the [title of appropriate State official], a bond, payable to the State, in the sum of _____ dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the [title of appropriate State official], conditioned upon the proper and faithful performance of the official duties of the Director. Whenever any person suffers pecuniary damage by reason of the unlawful conduct of the Director, or of any of his employees or agents, acting within the scope of his or their office, employment or agency, such person or the legal representative of such person may, in an action upon the bond, recover the actual damages so sustained.

SEC. 5. In order to promote efficient and economical methods of marketing farm products, it shall be the duty of the Director to investigate the subject of marketing farm products, to publish the results of his investigations, and to furnish advice and assistance to the public. He is authorized to gather and diffuse timely information concerning the supply, demand, prevailing prices, and commercial movement of farm products, including quantities in common and cold storage. All educational and demonstrational work carried on by the Director under the authority of this Act among producers of farm products shall be conducted in cooperation with the Extension Division of the State

Agricultural College and in accordance with plans mutually agreed upon by him and the Director of such Extension Division.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of every person in this State engaged in marketing farm products to prepare and submit to the Director, upon his request, at such regular intervals and in such form as he may prescribe, reports of the quantity and condition of any farm product held by or for such person, in commercial or other storage, in this State.

At any time when it is deemed by the Governor that unusual need for such action exists, every person in this State shall furnish the Director, upon his request, on such date or dates and in such form as he may prescribe, special reports, orally or in writing, concerning the demand for, and the supply, consumption, cost, value, price, condition, and period of the holding of, any farm product which is or has been held by or for such person in storage or otherwise.

The Director is authorized to inspect or cause to be inspected any farm product in the State upon which reports, provided for in this section, have been requested.

When making public any information received in the reports provided for in this section, the Director, his employees or agents, shall not divulge the name of the person owning or reporting upon a farm product, without the consent of such person, or except pursuant to legal process.

SEC. 7. After investigation and public hearing, and with the approval of the [name of the head of the State agency in which the Division of Marketing is placed], the Director may, from time to time, as far as practicable, establish and promulgate standards for the grade and other classification of, and standards for receptacles for, farm products, by which their quality, value or quantity may be determined, and may make regulations governing the marks, brands, and labels which may be required upon receptacles for farm products for the purpose of showing the name and address of the producer or packer, the quantity, nature, and quality of the product, or any of them, and for the purpose of preventing deception with reference thereto. Any standard for any farm product or receptacle therefor, or any requirement for marking receptacles for farm products, now or hereafter made mandatory under authority of the Congress of the United States, shall forthwith, as far as applicable, be established or prescribed, and promulgated, by the Director as the official standard or requirement in this State. No standard established or requirement for marking prescribed, under this section, shall become effective until the expiration of six months after it shall have been promulgated.

SEC. 8. Whenever any standard for the grade or other classification of any farm product becomes effective under this Act, no person thereafter shall pack for sale, offer for sale, consign for sale, or sell any such farm product, grown, manufactured or prepared within this State, to which such standard is applicable, unless it conform to such standard, subject to such variations therefrom as may be allowed in the regulations made under this Act, except that any such farm product may be packed, offered or consigned for sale, or sold, without conforming to the standard for grade or other classification applicable thereto, if it be specifically described, or plainly marked, in accordance with regulations made under this Act, in such manner as to indicate that it is ungraded or unclassified.

Whenever any standard for a receptacle for a farm product becomes effective under this Act, no person thereafter shall pack for sale, offer for sale, consign for sale, or sell and deliver, in a receptacle, any such farm product to which the standard is applicable, unless the receptacle conform to the standard, subject to such variations therefrom as may be allowed in the regulations made under this

Act, or unless the receptacle be so different in form, shape and capacity as, upon ordinary observation, clearly to be distinguishable from the standard, or unless such product be brought from outside the State and offered for sale, consigned for sale or sold in the original package.

Whenever any requirement for the marking, branding, or labeling of a receptacle for a farm product becomes effective under this Act, no person thereafter shall pack for sale, offer for sale, consign for sale, or sell and deliver, any such farm product in a receptacle to which such requirement is applicable, unless the receptacle be marked, branded, or labeled according to such requirement, or unless such product be brought from outside the State and offered for sale, consigned for sale or sold in the original package.

The Director is authorized, at any time, to cause such inspections, classifications and tests to be made, and such certificates to be issued, and, upon payment or tender of payment of the market value thereof, to cause such samples to be taken, as he may deem necessary to enforce the provisions of this section.

SEC. 9. The Director may designate any competent employee or agent of the Division of Marketing, and, upon satisfactory evidence of competency, may license any other person, to make upon request inspections and classifications of farm products in accordance with standards which have become effective under this Act. When any such inspection and classification is made, the inspector shall issue a certificate of the grade or other classification of the farm product involved. The Director is authorized to fix, assess, and collect, or cause to be collected, fees for such services when they are performed by employees or agents of the Division of Marketing. Licensed inspectors may charge and collect, as compensation for such services, only such fees as may be approved by the Director. The Director may suspend or revoke any license, whenever, after opportunity for a hearing has been afforded to the licensee, the Director shall determine that such licensee is incompetent, or has knowingly or carelessly failed to classify any farm product correctly in accordance with such standards, or has violated any provision of this Act or of the regulations made hereunder. Pending investigation, the Director may suspend a license temporarily without a hearing.

SEC. 10. Any interested party, within a reasonable time, to be prescribed in the regulations made under this Act, may appeal to the Director from the classification of any farm product authorized under this Act, and the Director shall thereupon cause such investigation to be made and such tests to be applied as he may deem necessary or determine the true classification, and shall issue a finding of the grade or other classification thereof. Whenever an appeal shall be taken to the Director under this Act, he shall charge and assess, and collect, or cause to be collected, a reasonable fee, to be fixed by him, which shall be refunded if the appeal be sustained.

SEC. 11. A certificate, when not superseded by a finding, or a finding of the grade or other classification of any farm product issued under this Act shall be accepted in any court of this State as prima facie evidence of the true grade or other classification of such farm product at the time of its classification.

SEC. 12. The Director may appoint employees and agents to assist in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and may fix their compensation. He may require any such employee or agent to execute and file with him an indemnity bond, payable to him, in such sum, not exceeding _____ dollars, and with such surety or sureties, as he may prescribe, conditioned upon the faithful performance by such employee or agent of his official duties and to hold the Director harmless against any damage he may suffer by the default or misconduct of such employee or agent.

SEC. 13. The Director shall make reports to the [name of State agency in which the Division of Marketing is placed] at such times and in such form as said [agency] may require.

SEC. 14. The Director shall account to the [title of appropriate State official] for all moneys received and expended by him as Director and for all fees collected by his employees and agents. All fees and other moneys collected under this Act by him and by his employees or agents in their official capacities shall be covered into the State Treasury.

SEC. 15. In carrying out the provisions of sections six and eight of this Act the Director, his employees and agents, are authorized to enter, on any business day during the usual hours of business, any storehouse, warehouse, cold storage plant, packing house, stock yard, railroad yard, railroad car, or any other building or place, where farm products are kept or stored by any person engaged in marketing farm products.

SEC. 16. In carrying out the provisions of section six of this Act, the Director, or his employees designated by him for the purpose, may require the attendance before him, or any of them, of any person from whom reports have been requested, or of any employee of such person; may administer oaths to, and take the testimony of, any such person or his employee; and may require the production by such persons or their employees of any books, records, and other documentary evidence, relating to the farm product about which reports have been requested. [Immunity clause to be inserted if required by the constitution of the State.]

SEC. 17. Subject to the approval of the [name of head of State agency in which the Division of Marketing is placed], the Director is authorized to make and promulgate such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. Such regulations shall be made to conform as nearly as practicable to any Act of Congress relating to the marketing of farm products.

SEC. 18. Any person who violates any provision of section eight of this Act, or of the regulations made under this Act for carrying out the provisions of section eight, or who fails or refuses to comply with, or, with intent to deceive, answers or reports falsely in response to, any requirement of section six or section sixteen of this Act, or who wilfully interferes with the Director, his employees or agents, in the execution, or on account of the execution, of his or their duties under sections six, eight, and fifteen of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 19. If the Director, his employee or agent, divulges any information acquired by him in the discharge of his official duties, concerning the methods, operations, contracts, customers or business of any person, unless by the consent of such person, or in accordance with this Act and the regulations made hereunder, or pursuant to legal process, such Director, or his employee or agent, as the case may be, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 20. The Director and his employees are each prohibited, during their respective terms of office or employment, except for the purposes of the Division of Marketing, from engaging in this State, or elsewhere, in the business of buying or selling, or in commission dealing in, farm products.

SEC. 21. Any person convicted of a misdemeanor under this Act shall be punished by a fine of not more than _____ dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than _____ months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 22. There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of _____ dollars, annually, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

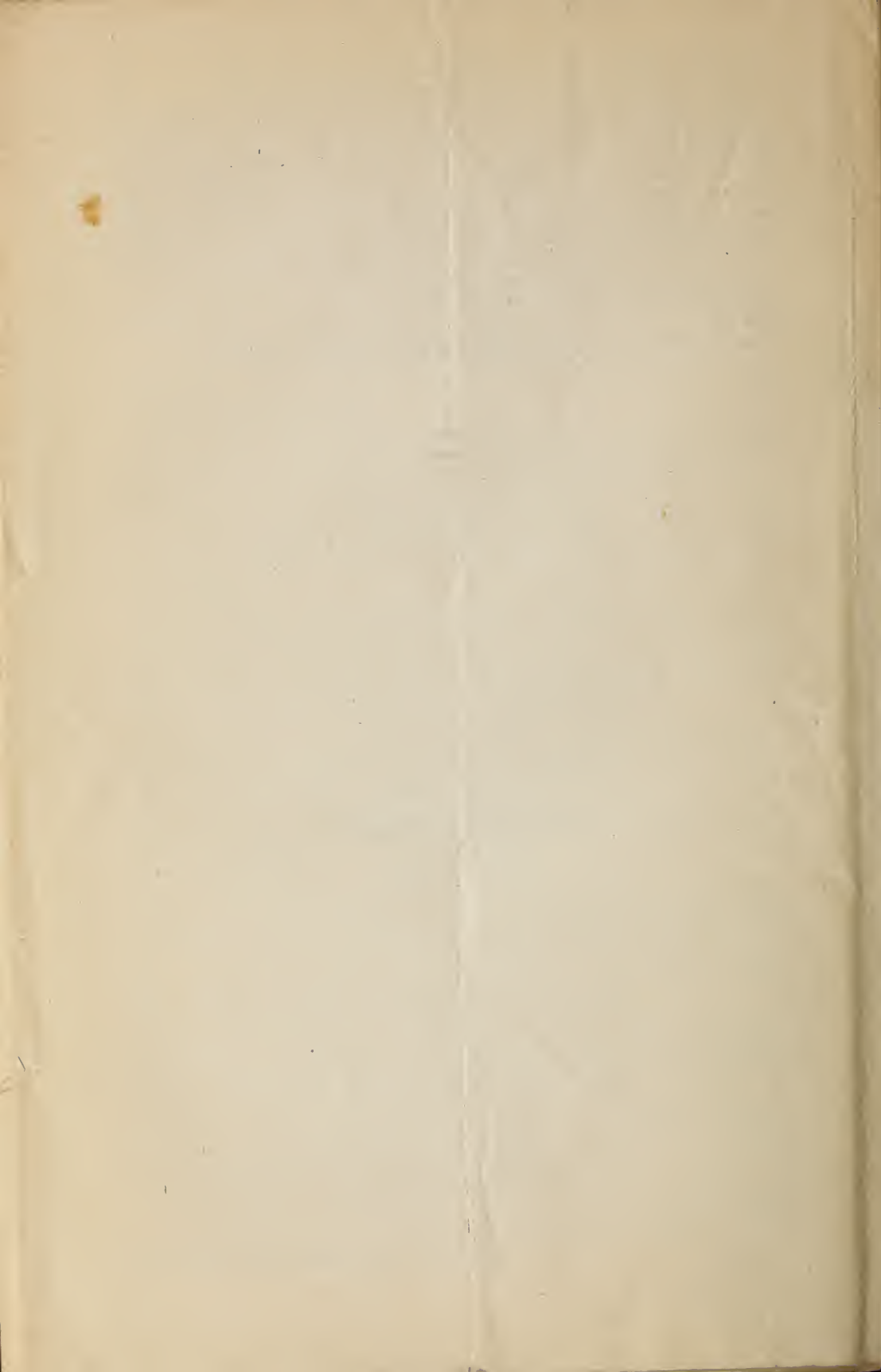
SEC. 23. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are repealed. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall, for any reason, be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof, directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered. This Act shall not be construed so as to conflict with any statute of the United States regulating commerce among the several States or in any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

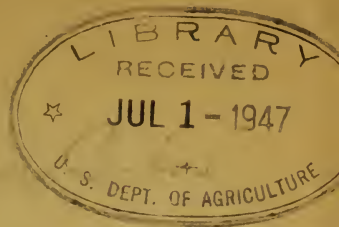
SEC. 24. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

SEC. 25. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval.

ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT
5 CENTS PER COPY

▽





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION,

CHARLES J. BRAND, Chief.

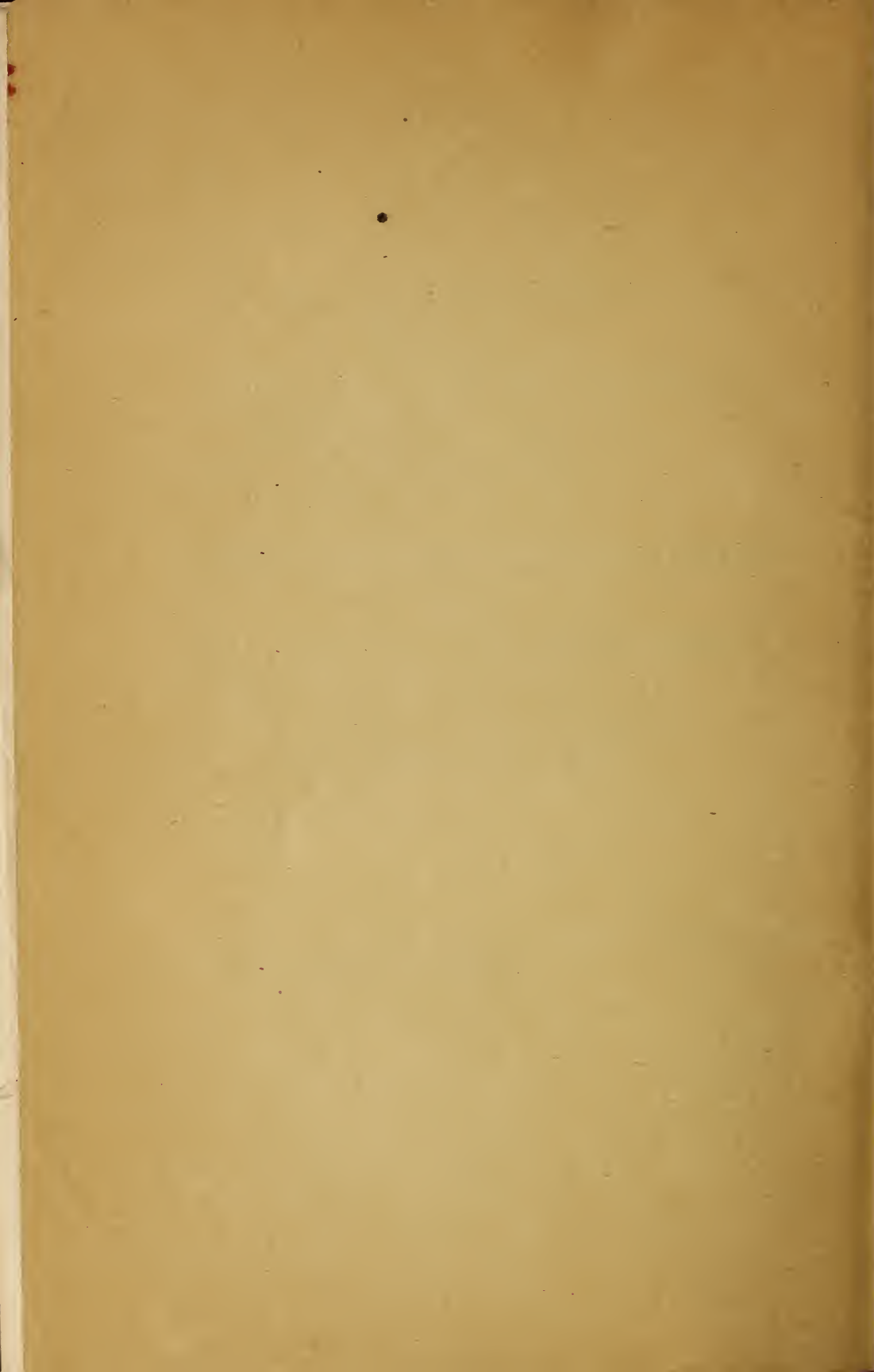
SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

No. 22.

UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

**Official Grain Standards of the
United States for Wheat.**

ISSUED MARCH 31, 1917.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION.

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 22.¹

OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR WHEAT.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION,
Washington, D. C., March 30, 1917.

Hon. D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SIR: We have the honor to transmit herewith a draft of an order fixing, establishing, promulgating, and giving public notice of, the official grain standards of the United States for wheat under the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 U. S. Statutes at Large, 482). It is recommended that they be fixed, established, promulgated, and published as the official grain standards of the United States for wheat, pursuant to the authority conferred on you by said Act, to be in force and effect for Hard Red Winter wheat, Soft Red Winter wheat, Common White wheat, and White Club wheat, on and after July 1, 1917, and, for all other wheat, on and after August 1, 1917, or until altered or modified hereafter by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act.

It is desirable that the standards become effective for winter wheats on July 1, 1917, and for spring wheats on August 1, 1917, in order that the changes may be applied at the beginning of the new crop movement.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. TAYLOR,
Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry.

CHARLES J. BRAND,
Chief, Office of Markets and Rural Organization.

Approved:

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, *Solicitor.*

¹ Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States grain standards Act are: Nos. 11 to 15 and 17 to 19.

ORDER ESTABLISHING OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR WHEAT.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by Part B, known as the United States grain standards Act, of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (39 United States Statutes at Large, pages 446, 482), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby fix, establish, promulgate, and give public notice of, standards of quality and condition for wheat, as hereinafter described, which shall become effective, for Hard Red Winter wheat, Soft Red Winter wheat, Common White wheat, and White Club wheat, on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and, for all other wheat, on the first day of August, nineteen hundred and seventeen:

OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR WHEAT.

SECTION 1. *Basis of determinations.*—Each determination, other than that of dockage, for the purposes of these standards shall be made upon the basis of the grain when free from dockage.

SEC. 2. *Percentages.*—Percentages, except in the case of moisture, shall be percentages ascertained by weight.

SEC. 3. *Dockage.*—Dockage includes sand, dirt, weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straw, grain other than wheat, and any other foreign material, which can be removed readily from the wheat by the use of appropriate sieves, cleaning devices, or other practical means suited to separate the foreign material present; also undeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces of wheat kernels necessarily removed in properly separating the foreign material. The quantity of dockage shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain including the dockage. The percentage of dockage so calculated shall be stated in terms of whole per centum and half per centum. A fraction of a per centum when equal to, or greater than, a half shall be treated as a half, and when less than a half shall be disregarded. The percentage of dockage so determined and stated shall be added to the grade designation.

SEC. 4. *Wheat.*—Any grain which, when free from dockage, contains more than six per centum of grain of a kind or kinds other than wheat shall not be classified as wheat.

SEC. 5. *Classes and subclasses.*—Wheat shall be divided into classes and subclasses as follows:

CLASS I.

HARD RED SPRING.

This class shall include all varieties of hard red spring wheat, but shall not include more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats. This class shall be divided into four subclasses as follows:

Dark Northern Spring.

This subclass shall include wheat of the class Hard Red Spring of which eighty-five per centum or more consists of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels, but shall not contain more than ten per centum of wheat of the variety Humpback.

Northern Spring.

This subclass shall include wheat of the class Hard Red Spring of which less than eighty-five per centum and more than twenty-five per centum consists of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels, but shall not contain more than ten per centum of wheat of the variety Humpback.

Red Spring.

This subclass shall include wheat of the class Hard Red Spring which consists of kernels of yellow or mottled appearance, or of starchy texture, and of not more than twenty-five per centum of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels, but shall not contain more than ten per centum of wheat of the variety Humpback.

Red Spring Humpback.

This subclass shall include wheat of the class Hard Red Spring of which more than ten per centum consists of wheat of the variety Humpback.

CLASS II.

COMMON AND RED DURUM.

This class shall include all varieties of durum wheat, but shall not include more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats. This class shall be divided into three subclasses as follows:

Amber Durum.

This subclass shall include wheat of the class Common and Red Durum of which seventy-five per centum or more

consists of kernels of amber color and texture, but shall not contain more than ten per centum of wheat of the variety Red Durum.

Durum.

This subclass shall include wheat of the class Common and Red Durum which consists of kernels of yellow or mottled appearance, or of starchy texture, and of less than seventy-five per centum of kernels of amber color and texture, but shall not contain more than ten per centum of wheat of the variety Red Durum.

Red Durum.

This subclass shall include wheat of the class Common and Red Durum which consists of more than ten per centum of wheat of the variety Red Durum.

CLASS III.

HARD RED WINTER.

This class shall include all varieties of hard red winter wheat, but shall not include more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats. This class shall be divided into three subclasses as follows:

Dark Hard Winter.

This subclass shall include wheat of the class Hard Red Winter of which ninety per centum or more consists of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels.

Hard Winter.

This subclass shall include wheat of the class Hard Red Winter of which less than ninety per centum and more than twenty-five per centum consists of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels.

Yellow Hard Winter.

This subclass shall include wheat of the class Hard Red Winter which consists of kernels of yellow or mottled appearance, or of starchy texture, and of not more than twenty-five per centum of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels.

CLASS IV.

SOFT RED WINTER.

This class shall include all varieties of soft red winter wheat, also red club and red hybrid wheats of the Pacific Northwest, but shall not include more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats. This class shall be divided into three subclasses as follows:

Red Winter.

This subclass shall include wheat of the class Soft Red Winter of both light and dark colored kernels, but shall not include more than ten per centum of wheat of the subclass Red Walla, nor any wheat which contains garlic or wild onion bulblets or has an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions.

Red Walla.

This subclass shall include wheat of the class Soft Red Winter which consists of more than ten per centum, either singly or in any combination, of Red Russian, red clubs, red hybrids, and other soft red winter wheats possessing the characteristics of those varieties as grown west of the Great Plains area of the United States, but shall not include any wheat which contains garlic or wild onion bulblets or has an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions.

Soft Red.

This subclass shall include wheat of the class Soft Red Winter which contains garlic or wild onion bulblets or has an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions.

CLASS V.

COMMON WHITE.

This class shall include all varieties, except Sonora, of common white wheat, whether winter or spring grown, but shall not include more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats. This class shall be divided into two subclasses as follows:

Hard White.

This subclass shall include (white) Bluestem, Early Baart, Allen or Red Allen, Galgalos (white), Martin Amber, and

wheats possessing similar characteristics, of the class Common White, but shall not include more than twenty per centum of kernels of soft and chalky texture.

Soft White.

This subclass shall include wheat of the class Common White which contains more than twenty per centum of kernels of soft and chalky texture, and all wheat of the class Common White not included in the subclass Hard White.

CLASS VI.

WHITE CLUB.

This class shall include all varieties and hybrids of white club wheat, and the common white wheat known as Sonora, but shall not include more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats.

SEC. 6. *Mixed wheat*.—Mixed wheat shall be any mixture of wheat not provided for in the classes from I to VI, inclusive, defined in section 5.

SEC. 7. *Smutty wheat*.—Smutty wheat shall be all wheat which has an unmistakable odor of smut, or which contains spores, balls, or portions of balls, of smut, in excess of a quantity equal to one ball of average size in fifty grams of wheat.

SEC. 8. *Treated wheat*.—Treated wheat shall be wheat which has been scoured, limed, washed, or treated in any similar manner.

SEC. 9. *Test weight per bushel*.—Test weight per bushel shall be the weight per Winchester bushel as determined by the testing apparatus and the method of use thereof described in Bulletin 472, dated October 30, 1916, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or as determined by any device giving equivalent results.

SEC. 10. *Percentage of moisture*.—Percentage of moisture in wheat shall be that, or the equivalent of that, ascertained by the moisture tester and the method of use thereof described in Circular No. 72, and supplement thereto, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry.

SEC. 11. *Heat damaged kernels*.—Heat damaged kernels shall be kernels of wheat which have been distinctly discolored as a result of heating caused by fermentation.

SEC. 12. *Inseparable foreign material*.—Inseparable foreign material shall include all matter other than wheat which is not separated from the wheat in the proper determination of dockage.

GRADES FOR HARD RED SPRING WHEAT.

SEC. 13. *Grades for Hard Red Spring wheat.*—The subclasses Dark Northern Spring, Northern Spring, Red Spring, and Red Spring Humpback wheat shall be divided into six grades for each subclass, the designations and requirements of which, respectively, shall be as specified in this section.

No. 1 DARK NORTHERN SPRING,

No. 1 NORTHERN SPRING, and

No. 1 RED SPRING

each (a) shall be bright, cool and sweet; (b) shall contain not more than two per centum of wheat of the variety Humpback and of wheat of other classes, which two per centum may include not more than one per centum of Common White, White Club, or Common and Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (c) shall contain not more than thirteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (d) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-nine pounds; (e) shall contain not more than one per centum of damaged kernels and no heat damaged kernels; and (f) shall contain not more than five-tenths of one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one-fourth of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 2 DARK NORTHERN SPRING,

No. 2 NORTHERN SPRING, and

No. 2 RED SPRING

each (a) shall be cool and sweet; (b) shall contain not more than four per centum of wheat of the variety Humpback and of wheat of other classes, which four per centum may include not more than two per centum of Common White, White Club, or Common and Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (c) shall contain not more than fourteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (d) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-seven pounds; (e) shall contain not more than four per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one-tenth of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (f) shall contain not more than one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 3 DARK NORTHERN SPRING,
No. 3 NORTHERN SPRING, and
No. 3 RED SPRING

each (*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than six per centum of wheat of the variety Humpback and of wheat of other classes, which six per centum may include not more than three per centum of Common White, White Club, or Common and Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-five pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than seven per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than two per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 4 DARK NORTHERN SPRING,
No. 4 NORTHERN SPRING, and
No. 4 RED SPRING

each (*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of the variety Humpback and of wheat of other classes, which ten per centum may include not more than five per centum of Common White, White Club, or Common and Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (*c*) shall contain not more than fifteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-three pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than four per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than two per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 5 DARK NORTHERN SPRING,
No. 5 NORTHERN SPRING, and
No. 5 RED SPRING

each (*a*) shall be cool, but may be slightly musty or slightly sour; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of the variety Humpback and of wheat of other classes, which ten per centum may include not more than five

per centum of Common White, White Club, or Common and Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (c) shall contain not more than fifteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (d) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-one pounds; (e) shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than three per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (f) shall contain not more than six per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than three per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

SAMPLE GRADE DARK NORTHERN SPRING,
SAMPLE GRADE NORTHERN SPRING, and
SAMPLE GRADE RED SPRING

each shall be wheat of the subclass Dark Northern Spring, or Northern Spring, or Red Spring, respectively, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, or has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, except smutty wheat, or is distinctly musty or very sour, or is hot, heating, fire-burned, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains garlic or wild onion bulblets, or has an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions, or contains small, inseparable stones or cinders.

No. 1 RED SPRING HUMPBAC

(a) shall be bright, cool and sweet; (b) shall contain not more than two per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common White, White Club, or Common and Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (c) shall contain not more than thirteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (d) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-nine pounds; (e) shall contain not more than one per centum of damaged kernels and no heat damaged kernels; and (f) shall contain not more than five-tenths of one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one-fourth of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 2 RED SPRING HUMPBAC

(a) shall be cool and sweet; (b) shall contain not more than four per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than two per centum of Common White,

White Club, or Common and Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (c) shall contain not more than fourteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (d) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-seven pounds; (e) shall contain not more than four per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one-tenth of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (f) shall contain not more than one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

NO. 3 RED SPRING HUMPBAC

(a) shall be cool and sweet; (b) shall contain not more than six per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than three per centum of Common White, White Club, or Common and Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (c) shall contain not more than fourteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (d) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-five pounds; (e) shall contain not more than seven per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (f) shall contain not more than two per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

NO. 4 RED SPRING HUMPBAC

(a) shall be cool and sweet; (b) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than five per centum of Common White, White Club, or Common and Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (c) shall contain not more than fifteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (d) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-three pounds; (e) shall contain not more than ten per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (f) shall contain not more than four per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than two per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

NO. 5 RED SPRING HUMPBAC

(a) shall be cool, but may be slightly musty or slightly sour; (b) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of

other classes, which may include not more than five per centum of Common White, White Club, or Common and Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (c) shall contain not more than fifteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (d) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-one pounds; (e) shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than three per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (f) shall contain not more than six per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than three per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

- SAMPLE GRADE RED SPRING HUMPBACK

shall be wheat of the subclass Red Spring Humpback which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, or has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, except smutty wheat, or is distinctly musty or very sour, or is hot, heating, fire-burned, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains garlic or wild onion bulblets, or has an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions, or contains small, inseparable stones or cinders.

GRADES FOR COMMON AND RED DURUM WHEAT.

SEC. 14. *Grades for Common and Red Durum wheat.*—The subclasses Amber Durum and Durum wheat shall be divided into six grades for each subclass, the designations and requirements of which, respectively, shall be as specified in this section.

No. 1 AMBER DURUM and

No. 1 DURUM

each (a) shall be bright, cool and sweet; (b) shall contain not more than two per centum of wheat of the variety Red Durum and of wheat of other classes, which two per centum may include not more than one per centum of Common White, White Club, or Soft Red Winter wheat, either singly or in any combination; (c) shall contain not more than thirteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (d) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least sixty-one pounds; (e) shall contain not more than one per centum of damaged kernels and no heat damaged kernels; and (f) shall contain not more than five-tenths of one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one-fourth of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle,

vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 2 AMBER DURUM and

No. 2 DURUM

each (*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of the variety Red Durum and of wheat of other classes, which ten per centum may include not more than five per centum of Common White, White Club, Soft Red Winter, or Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-nine pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than four per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one-tenth of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 3 AMBER DURUM and

No. 3 DURUM

each (*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of the variety Red Durum and of wheat of other classes, which ten per centum may include not more than five per centum of Common White, White Club, Soft Red Winter, or Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-seven pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than seven per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than two per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 4 AMBER DURUM and

No. 4 DURUM

each (*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of the variety Red Durum and of wheat of other classes, which ten per centum may include not more than five per centum of Common White, White Club, or Soft Red Winter wheat, either singly or in

any combination; (*c*) shall contain not more than fifteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-five pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than four per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than two per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 5 AMBER DURUM and

No. 5 DURUM

each (*a*) shall be cool, but may be slightly musty or slightly sour; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of the variety Red Durum and of wheat of other classes, which ten per centum may include not more than five per centum of Common White, White Club, or Soft Red Winter wheat, either singly or in any combination; (*c*) shall contain not more than fifteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-three pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than three per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than six per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than three per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

SAMPLE GRADE AMBER DURUM and

SAMPLE GRADE DURUM

each shall be wheat of the subclass Amber Durum or Durum, respectively, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, or has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, except smutty wheat, or is distinctly musty or very sour, or is hot, heating, fire-burned, infested with live weevil or otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains garlic or wild onion bulblets, or has an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions, or contains small, inseparable stones or cinders.

No. 1 RED DURUM

(*a*) shall contain ninety-five per centum or more of wheat of the variety Red Durum, and shall be bright, cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than two per centum of

wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common White, White Club, or Soft Red Winter wheat, either singly or in any combination; (*c*) shall contain not more than thirteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least sixty-one pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than one per centum of damaged kernels and no heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than five-tenths of one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one-fourth of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

NO. 2 RED DURUM

(*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than four per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than two per centum of Common White, White Club, or Soft Red Winter wheat, either singly or in any combination; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen and one-half per cent of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-nine pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than four per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one-tenth of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

NO. 3 RED DURUM

(*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than six per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than three per centum of Common White, White Club, or Soft Red Winter wheat, either singly or in any combination; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-seven pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than seven per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than two per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 4 RED DURUM

(a) shall be cool and sweet; (b) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than five per centum of Common White, White Club, or Soft Red Winter wheat, either singly or in any combination; (c) shall contain not more than fifteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (d) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-five pounds; (e) shall contain not more than ten per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (f) shall contain not more than four per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than two per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 5 RED DURUM

(a) shall be cool, but may be slightly musty or slightly sour; (b) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than five per centum of Common White, White Club, or Soft Red Winter wheat, either singly or in any combination; (c) shall contain not more than fifteen and one-half per centum of moisture; (d) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-three pounds; (e) shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than three per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (f) shall contain not more than six per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than three per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

SAMPLE GRADE RED DURUM

shall be wheat of the subclass Red Durum which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, or has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, except smutty wheat, or is distinctly musty or very sour, or is hot, heating, fire-burned, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains garlic or wild onion bulblets, or has an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions, or contains small, inseparable stones or cinders.

GRADES FOR HARD RED WINTER WHEAT.

SEC. 15. *Grades for Hard Red Winter wheat.*—The subclasses Dark Hard Winter, Hard Winter, and Yellow Hard Winter wheat shall

be divided into six grades for each subclass, the designations and requirements of which, respectively, shall be as specified in this section.

No. 1 DARK HARD WINTER

(a) shall contain ninety-five per centum or more of sound, dark, hard, and vitreous kernels, and shall be bright, cool and sweet; (b) shall contain not more than two per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common White, White Club, or Common and Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (c) shall contain not more than thirteen per centum of moisture; (d) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least sixty-one pounds; (e) shall contain not more than one per centum of damaged kernels and no heat damaged kernels; and (f) shall contain not more than five-tenths of one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one-fourth of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 1 HARD WINTER and

No. 1 YELLOW HARD WINTER

each (a) shall be bright, cool and sweet; (b) shall contain not more than two per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common White, White Club, or Common and Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (c) shall contain not more than thirteen per centum of moisture; (d) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least sixty-one pounds; (e) shall contain not more than one per centum of damaged kernels and no heat damaged kernels; and (f) shall contain not more than five-tenths of one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one-fourth of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 2 DARK HARD WINTER,

No. 2 HARD WINTER, and

No. 2 YELLOW HARD WINTER

each (a) shall be cool and sweet; (b) shall contain not more than four per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than two per centum of Common White, White Club, or Common and Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (c) shall contain not more than thirteen per centum of moisture; (d) shall have a test

weight per bushel of at least fifty-nine pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than four per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one-tenth of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 3 DARK HARD WINTER,

No. 3 HARD WINTER, and

No. 3 YELLOW HARD WINTER

each (*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than six per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than three per centum of Common White, White Club, or Common and Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-seven pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than seven per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than two per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 4 DARK HARD WINTER,

No. 4 HARD WINTER, and

No. 4 YELLOW HARD WINTER

each (*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than five per centum of Common White, White Club, or Common and Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-five pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than four per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than two per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

NO. 5 DARK HARD WINTER,
NO. 5 HARD WINTER, and
NO. 5 YELLOW HARD WINTER

each (*a*) shall be cool, but may be slightly musty or slightly sour; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than five per centum of Common White, White Club, or Common and Red Durum wheat, either singly or in any combination; (*c*) shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-three pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than three per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than six per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than three per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

SAMPLE GRADE DARK HARD WINTER,
SAMPLE GRADE HARD WINTER, and
SAMPLE GRADE YELLOW HARD WINTER

each shall be wheat of the subclass Dark Hard Winter, or Hard Winter, or Yellow Hard Winter, respectively, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, or has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, except smutty wheat, or is distinctly musty or very sour, or is hot, heating, fire-burned, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains garlic or wild onion bulblets, or has an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions, or contains small, inseparable stones or cinders.

GRADES FOR SOFT RED WINTER WHEAT.

SEC. 16. *Grades for Soft Red Winter wheat.*—The subclasses Red Winter, Red Walla, and Soft Red wheat shall be divided into six grades for each subclass, the designations and requirements of which, respectively, shall be as specified in this section.

NO. 1 RED WINTER

(*a*) shall be bright, cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than two per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than thirteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight

per bushel of at least sixty-one pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than one per centum of damaged kernels and no heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than five-tenths of one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one-fourth of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 2 RED WINTER

(*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than four per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than thirteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-nine pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than four per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one-tenth of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 3 RED WINTER

(*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than six per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-seven pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than seven per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than two per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 4 RED WINTER

(*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-five pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall

contain not more than four per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than two per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

NO. 5 RED WINTER

(a) shall be cool, but may be slightly musty or slightly sour; (b) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (c) shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of moisture; (d) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-three pounds; (e) shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than three per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (f) shall contain not more than six per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than three per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

SAMPLE GRADE RED WINTER

shall be wheat of the subclass Red Winter which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, or has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, except smutty wheat, or is distinctly musty or very sour, or is hot, heating, fire-burned, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains small, inseparable stones or cinders.

NO. 1 RED WALLA

(a) shall be bright, cool and sweet; (b) shall contain not more than two per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (c) shall contain not more than thirteen per centum of moisture; (d) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least sixty pounds; (e) shall contain not more than one per centum of damaged kernels and no heat damaged kernels; and (f) shall contain not more than five-tenths of one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one-fourth of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

NO. 2 RED WALLA

(a) shall be cool and sweet; (b) shall contain not more than four per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red

Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than thirteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-eight pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than four per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one-tenth of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

NO. 3 RED WALLA

(*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than six per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-six pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than seven per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than two per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

NO. 4 RED WALLA

(*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-four pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than four per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than two per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

NO. 5 RED WALLA

(*a*) shall be cool, but may be slightly musty or slightly sour; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-two pounds;

(*e*) shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than three per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than six per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than three per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

SAMPLE GRADE RED WALLA

shall be wheat of the subclass Red Walla which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, or has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, except smutty wheat, or is distinctly musty or very sour, or is hot, heating, fire-burned, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains small, inseparable stones or cinders.

No. 1 SOFT RED

(*a*) shall be bright, cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than two per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than thirteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least sixty-one pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than one per centum of damaged kernels and no heat damaged kernels; (*f*) shall contain not more than one-half of one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one-fourth of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination; and (*g*) shall contain garlic or wild onion bulblets, or have an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions.

No. 2. SOFT RED

(*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than four per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than thirteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-nine pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than four per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one-tenth of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; (*f*) shall contain not more than one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in

any combination; and (*g*) shall contain garlic or wild onion bulblets, or have an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions.

NO. 3 SOFT RED

(*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than six per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-seven pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than seven per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; (*f*) shall contain not more than two per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination; and (*g*) shall contain garlic or wild onion bulblets, or have an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions.

NO. 4 SOFT RED

(*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-five pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one per centum of heat damaged kernels; (*f*) shall contain not more than four per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than two per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination; and (*g*) shall contain garlic or wild onion bulblets, or have an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions.

NO. 5 SOFT RED

(*a*) shall be cool, but may be slightly musty or slightly sour; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-three pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than three per centum of heat damaged kernels; (*f*) shall con-

tain not more than six per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than three per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination; and (*g*) shall contain garlic or wild onion bulblets, or have an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions.

SAMPLE GRADE SOFT RED

shall be wheat of the subclass Soft Red which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, or has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, except smutty wheat, or is distinctly musty or very sour, or is hot, heating, fire-burned, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains small, inseparable stones or cinders; and shall contain garlic or wild onion bulblets, or have an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions.

GRADES FOR COMMON WHITE WHEAT.

SEC. 17. *Grades for Common White wheat.*—The subclasses Hard White and Soft White wheat shall be divided into six grades for each subclass, the designations and requirements of which, respectively, shall be as specified in this section.

No. 1 HARD WHITE and

No. 1 SOFT WHITE

each (*a*) shall be bright, cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than two per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than thirteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least sixty pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than one per centum of damaged kernels and no heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than five-tenths of one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one-fourth of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 2 HARD WHITE and

No. 2 SOFT WHITE

each (*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than four per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than thirteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per

bushel of at least fifty-eight pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than four per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one-tenth of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of king-head, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 3 HARD WHITE and

No. 3 SOFT WHITE

each (*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than six per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-six pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than seven per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than two per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 4 HARD WHITE and

No. 4 SOFT WHITE

each (*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-four pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than four per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than two per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 5 HARD WHITE and

No. 5 SOFT WHITE

each (*a*) shall be cool, but may be slightly musty or slightly sour; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall

contain not more than fifteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-two pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than three per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than six per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than three per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

SAMPLE GRADE HARD WHITE and

SAMPLE GRADE SOFT WHITE

each (*a*) shall be wheat of the subclass Hard White or Soft White, respectively, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, or has any commercially objectional foreign odor, except smutty wheat, or is distinctly musty or very sour, or is hot, heating, fire-burned, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains garlic or wild onion bulblets, or has an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions, or contains small, inseparable stones or cinders.

GRADES FOR WHITE CLUB WHEAT.

SEC. 18. *Grades for White Club wheat.*—The class White Club wheat shall be divided into six grades, the designations and requirements of which, respectively, shall be as specified in this section.

No. 1 WHITE CLUB

(*a*) shall be bright, cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than two per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than thirteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least sixty pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than one per centum of damaged kernels and no heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than five-tenths of one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one-fourth of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

No. 2 WHITE CLUB

(*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than four per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red

Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than thirteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-eight pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than four per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one-tenth of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than one per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

NO. 3 WHITE CLUB

(*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than six per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-six pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than seven per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than two per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than one per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

NO. 4 WHITE CLUB

(*a*) shall be cool and sweet; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture; (*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-four pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than four per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than two per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

NO. 5 WHITE CLUB

(*a*) shall be cool, but may be slightly musty or slightly sour; (*b*) shall contain not more than ten per centum of wheat of other classes, which may include not more than one per centum of Common and Red Durum wheat; (*c*) shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of moisture;

(*d*) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least fifty-two pounds; (*e*) shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than three per centum of heat damaged kernels; and (*f*) shall contain not more than six per centum of inseparable foreign material, which may include not more than three per centum of kinghead, corn cockle, vetch, darnel, or wild rose, either singly or in any combination.

SAMPLE GRADE WHITE CLUB

(*a*) shall be wheat of the class White Club which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, or has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, except smutty wheat, or is distinctly musty or very sour, or is hot, heating, fire-burned, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains garlic or wild onion bulblets, or has an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions, or contains small, inseparable stones or cinders.

GRADES FOR MIXED WHEAT.

SEC. 21. *Grades for Mixed wheat.*—Mixed wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the class of wheat which predominates over each other class in the mixture. There shall be added to, and made a part of, its grade designation the word "Mixed" and the names of the classes which compose the mixture, in the order of their predominance, together with the approximate percentage of each class, except that, if the wheat of any class amounts to less than ten per centum of the whole mixture, its name and percentage need not be stated.

GRADES FOR SMUTTY WHEAT.

SEC. 22. *Grades for Smutty wheat.*—Smutty wheat shall be graded and designated according to the method described either in paragraph (*a*) or paragraph (*b*) of this section.

(*a*) The loss in weight caused by the removal of smut from the wheat, when free from dockage, shall be ascertained by scouring, washing, or otherwise, and shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain free from dockage. The percentage so calculated shall be stated in terms of whole per centum and half per centum. A fraction of a per centum when equal to, or greater than, a half shall be treated as a half, and when less than a half shall be disregarded. After the loss in weight caused by the removal of the smut has been ascertained, the wheat shall be graded

and designated according to the grade requirements of the standard applicable to such wheat if it were not smutty, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation the percentage so determined and stated together with the words "smut dockage."

(b) Smutty wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standard applicable to such wheat if it were not smutty, except that when the amount of smut present is so great that any one or more of the grade requirements of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, cannot accurately be applied, the wheat shall be classified as sample grade. For all grades there shall be added to and made a part of the grade designation the word "Smutty."

GRADES FOR TREATED WHEAT.

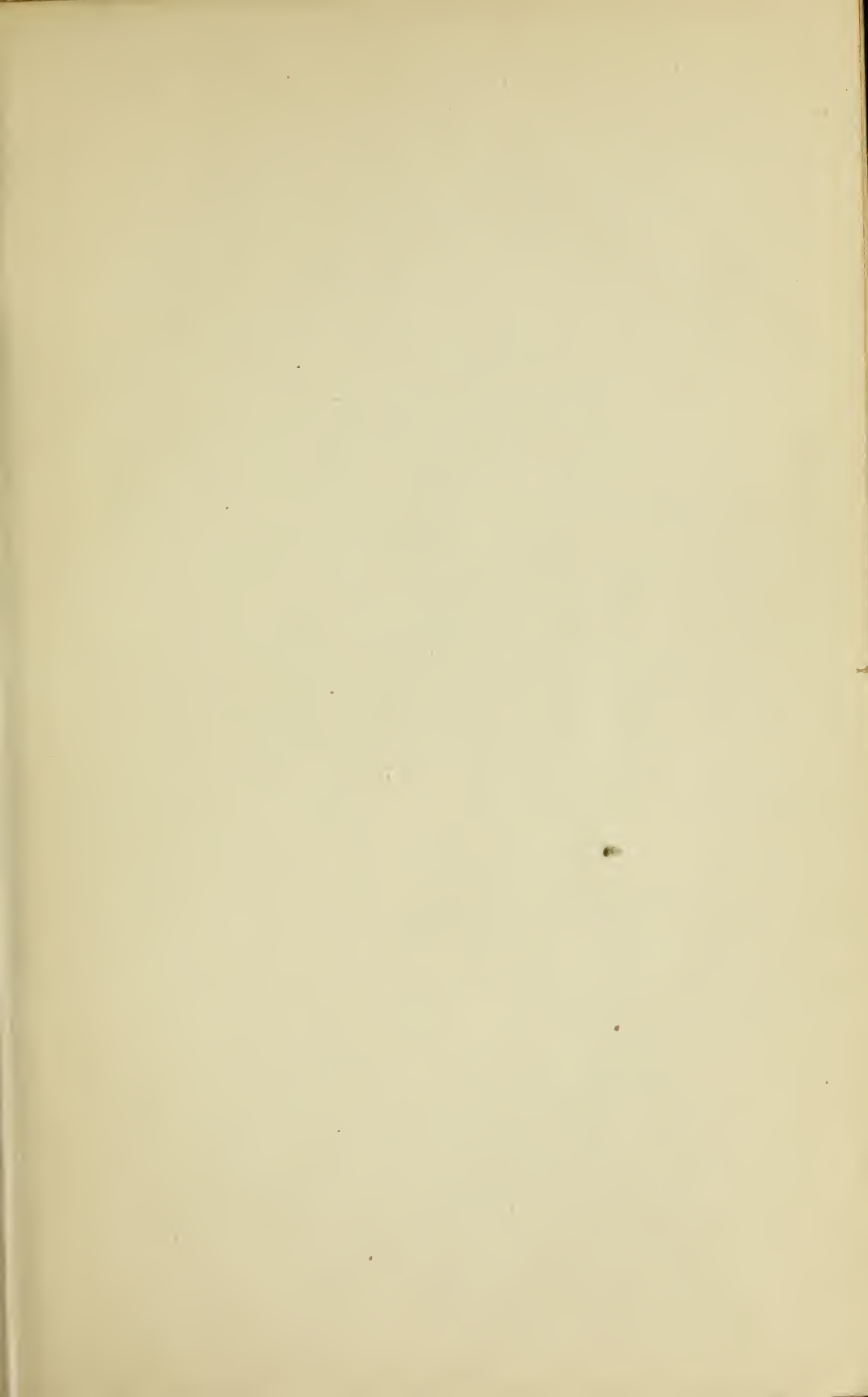
SEC. 23. *Grades for Treated Wheat.*—Treated wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standard applicable to such wheat if it were not treated, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, its grade designation a statement indicating the kind of treatment.

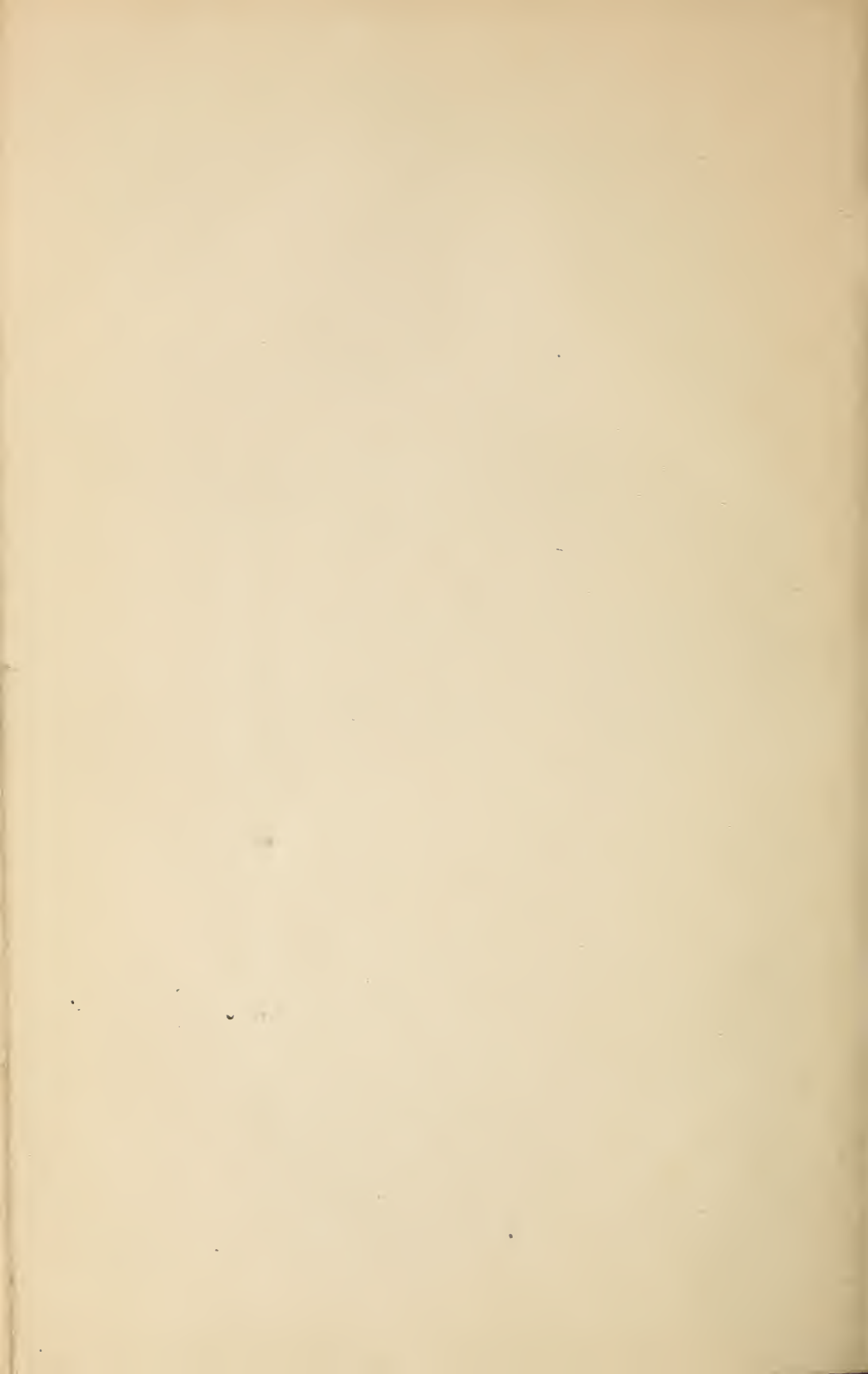
Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

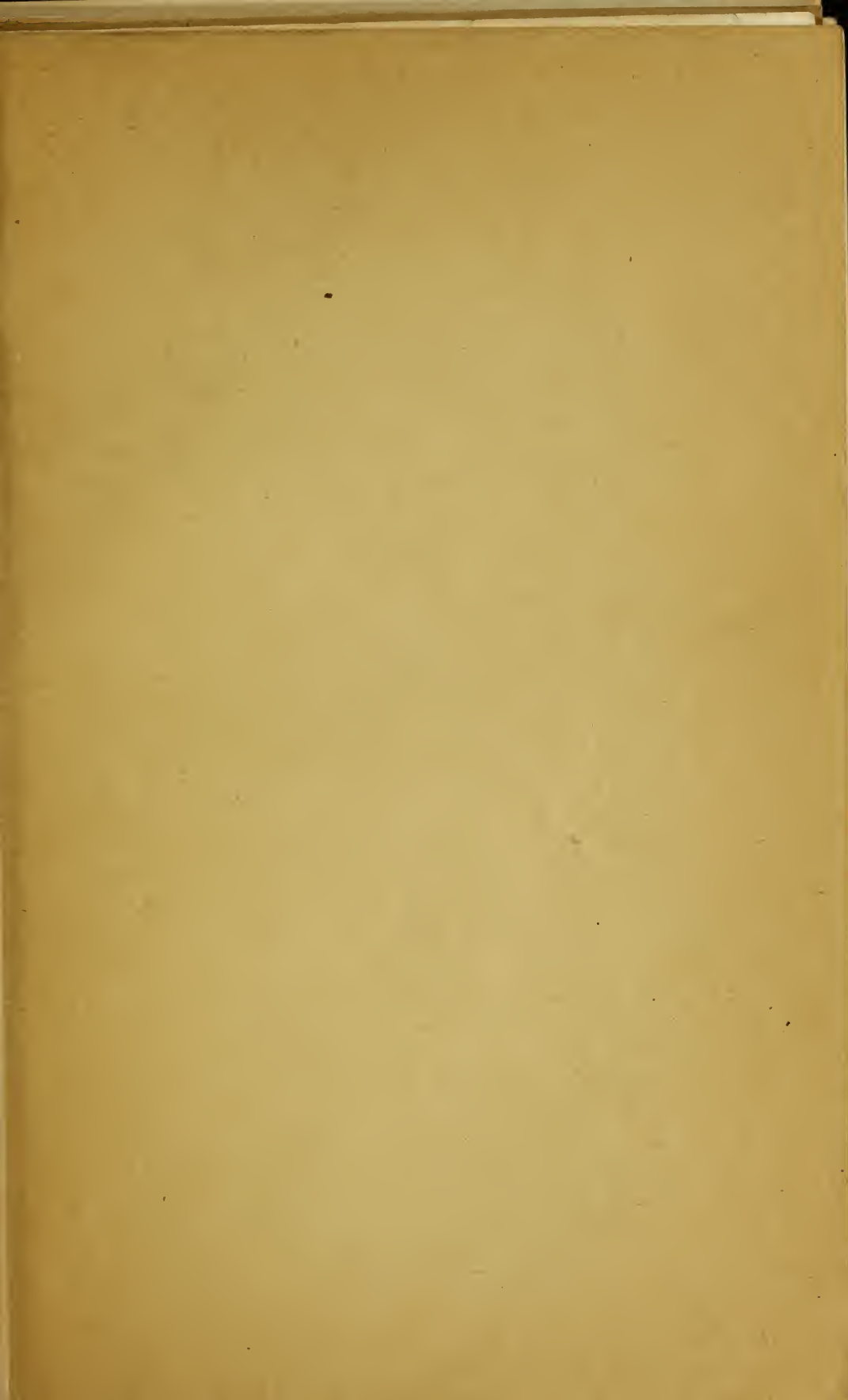


D. F. Houston

Secretary of Agriculture.



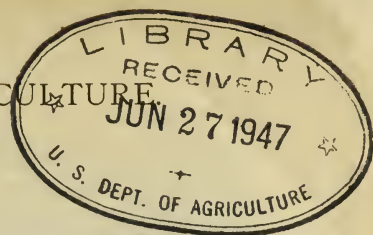




U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF MARKETS,

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.



SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 23.¹

A SUMMARY OF FACTS ASCERTAINED FROM REPORTS MADE TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE BY INSPECTORS LICENSED TO INSPECT AND GRADE SHELLED CORN UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT AND FROM VOLUNTARY REPORTS OF ELEVATORS OR WAREHOUSES IN GRAIN MARKETS OF THE UNITED STATES.

INDEX TO MARKETS.

	Page.			Page.	
	Part I.	Part II.		Part I.	Part II.
Atchison, Kans.	12	36	Minneapolis, Minn.	7	42
Baltimore, Md.	4	36	Missouri Valley, Iowa.	16	42
Boston, Mass.	17	36	Mobile, Ala.	32	42
Buffalo, N. Y.	6	36	Nashville, Tenn.	15	43
Burlington, Iowa.	33	36	New Albany, Ind.	29	43
Cairo, Ill.	20	36	New Orleans, La.	9	43
Champaign, Ill.	21	36	Newport News, Va.	22	43
Chicago, Ill.	3	36	New Ulm, Minn.	32	43
Cincinnati, Ohio.	10	37	New York, Greater.	6	43
Cleveland, Ohio.	18	37	Norfolk, Va.	29	43
Coffeyville, Kans.	30	37	Oklahoma City, Okla.	33	43
Columbus, Ohio.	26	37	Omaha, Neb.	4	43
Davenport, Iowa.	27	37	Pekin, Ill.	24	44
Denver, Colo.	13	37	Peoria, Ill.	12	44
Detroit, Mich.	14	38	Philadelphia, Pa.	14	44
Duluth, Minn.	31	39	Pittsburgh, Pa.	18	44
East St. Louis, Ill.	10	39	Portland, Me.	32	44
Evansville, Ind.	31	39	Richmond, Va.	34	44
Everett, Wash.	34	39	St. Cloud, Minn.	34	44
Fort Worth, Tex.	25	39	St. Joseph, Mo.	9	44
Fostoria, Ohio.	19	39	St. Louis, Mo.	8	45
Galveston, Tex.	25	39	Salina, Kans.	24	45
Hammond, Ind.	30	39	Seattle, Wash.	25	45
Henderson, Ky.	17	39	Sheldon, Ill.	21	45
Hutchinson, Kans.	27	39	Sioux City, Iowa.	23	45
Indianapolis, Ind.	5	39	Superior, Neb.	20	45
Jacksonville, Fla.	26	40	Superior, Wis.	34	45
Kankakee, Ill.	28	40	Tacoma, Wash.	30	45
Kansas City, Kans.	13	40	Terre Haute, Ind.	11	46
Kansas City, Mo.	8	40	Toledo, Ohio.	15	46
Leavenworth, Kans.	19	41	Topeka, Kans.	23	46
Little Rock, Ark.	28	41	Wellington, Kans.	33	46
Louisville, Ky.	11	41	Wichita, Kans.	22	46
Memphis, Tenn.	16	41	Winchester, Ind.	31	46
Milwaukee, Wis.	7	41			

¹ Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States Grain Standards Act are Nos. 11 to 15 17 to 19, and 22.

INTRODUCTION.

Pursuant to section 7 of the United States Grain Standards Act, approved August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. L., p. 482), publication is made herewith of a summary of facts ascertained from reports made to the Secretary of Agriculture by inspectors licensed to inspect and grade shelled corn, under the Act, and from reports of elevators or warehouses in grain markets of the United States.

Section 7 of the Act provides, in part, as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture shall require every inspector licensed under this Act to keep complete and correct records of all grain graded and inspected by him, and to make reports to the Secretary of Agriculture, in such forms and at such times as he may require, showing the place of inspection, the date of inspection, the name of the elevator or warehouse, if any, to which the grain was delivered or from which it was shipped, the kind of grain, the quantity of each kind, the grade thereof, and such other information as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary. The Secretary of Agriculture, on each first Tuesday in January and each first Tuesday in July of each year shall make publication of a summary of such facts as are ascertained, showing in as great detail as possible all the facts, including a summary as to the amount and grade of grain delivered to the elevator or warehouse and the amount and grade of grain delivered from such elevator or warehouse, and the estimated amount received on sample or type by such elevator or warehouse, and the estimated amount delivered therefrom on sample or type.

It appears that, by the provisions of section 7 of the Act as quoted above, Congress contemplated that, through reports made by licensed inspectors to the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to these provisions, there would be made public, semiannually, a true and correct record of the amount and grade of grain for which standards have been fixed and established under the Act, delivered to and shipped from elevators and warehouses in grain markets of the United States. However, it has been found that practical conditions which are met in the inspection of grain prevent full compliance with the provisions of that part of section 7 which requires licensed inspectors to report the name of the elevator or warehouse to which the grain inspected and graded by them is delivered.

A licensed inspector, acting only as such, can not always comply with this particular requirement of the Act for the reason that customarily, as explained in greater detail in the text immediately preceding the tables in Part II, he inspects and grades grain immediately upon its arrival at a market, or as soon thereafter as possible. In consequence of this practice the licensed inspector ordinarily has no knowledge of the disposition made of the grain which he inspects.

It appears, therefore, that any summary of facts ascertained by the Secretary of Agriculture through such reports as are made to him by licensed inspectors, in accordance with the present requirements of the Act, and published on each first Tuesday in January and each first Tuesday in July of each year, in so far as the amount of grain

reported as having been delivered to elevators or warehouses is concerned, will necessarily be incomplete and inaccurate and may be misleading. There is no power contained in the Act to require the elevators and warehouses themselves to submit any report.

Reports required to be made by licensed inspectors, pursuant to the provisions of section 7 quoted above, have been received by the Secretary of Agriculture covering December, 1916, and January, February, March, and April, 1917.

For the purpose of the first semiannual publication by the Secretary of Agriculture a summary of facts ascertained from these reports is set forth in two parts, as follows:

Part I, a series of tables compiled from reports of licensed inspectors showing the number of cars of shelled corn, and the grade thereof, inspected and graded by such licensed inspectors at grain markets of the United States where they were located, from December 1, 1916, to April 30, 1917, inclusive.

Part II, a series of tables compiled from reports of licensed inspectors showing the number of cars of shelled corn and the grade thereof inspected and graded by them and delivered to and from elevators or warehouses in grain markets of the United States where such licensed inspectors were located, from December 1, 1916, to April 30, 1917, inclusive, and showing, also, as ascertained from voluntary reports of elevators or warehouses, the estimated amount of shelled corn received on sample or type by each such elevator or warehouse and the estimated amount delivered therefrom on sample or type from December 1, 1916, to April 30, 1917, inclusive.

PART I.

Each table in Part I represents a single market. The markets are arranged in the tables according to the number of cars of shelled corn reported as having been inspected and graded therein.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	
1916, December	White.....		81	515	256	48	6	.....		26	114	12	1	.....	.....
	Yellow.....		355	2,195	1,177	177	23	.....		169	1,065	27	1	1	.....
	Mixed.....		99	923	650	112	23	63		94	1,034	53	5	.....	2	
Total			535	3,633	2,083	337	52	63		289	2,213	92	7	1	2	
1917, January	White.....		67	733	443	68	12	.....		5	138	15	1	.....	.....
	Yellow.....		238	2,241	1,201	179	38	.....		95	972	117	1	1	.....
	Mixed.....		96	1,030	769	170	33	52		16	895	38	.....	.....	.....
Total			401	4,004	2,413	417	83	52		116	2,005	170	2	1	.....

CHICAGO, ILL.—Continued.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	
1917, February.....	White.....		44	514	218	26	6			1	178	7				
	Yellow.....		112	1,523	756	102	22			33	422	93				
	Mixed.....		48	724	466	118	18	28		10	508	15	1			
Total.....			204	2,761	1,440	246	46	28		44	1,108	115	1			
1917, March.....	White.....	4	76	624	125	10	2			61	309	12				
	Yellow.....	1	150	1,426	549	50	15			75	848	43	17	1		
	Mixed.....		115	830	433	53	15	26		53	839	35				
Total.....		5	341	2,880	1,107	113	32	26		189	1,996	90	17	1		
1917, April.....	White.....		220	350	28	3	1			187	362	1	1	2		
	Yellow.....		446	838	133	18	14			118	912	20	2			
	Mixed.....		148	461	114	21	12	36		169	650	69		1	1	
Total.....			814	1,649	275	42	27	36		474	1,924	90	3	3	1	
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.			5	2,295	14,927	7,318	1,155	240	205		1,112	9,246	557	30	6	

BALTIMORE, MD.

1916, December.....	{White... ..	2	3	94	47	14	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow... ..	7	180	64	29	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed... ..	1	14	310	114	11	7	22	.....	.....	276	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		3	24	584	225	54	30	22	.....	.....	276	2	.....	.....	.....
1917, January.....	{White... ..	1	305	124	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow... ..	6	716	169	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed... ..	4	1,144	167	12	8	27	.....	.....	2,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....		11	2,165	460	32	16	27	.....	.....	2,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1917, February.....	{White... ..	1	206	65	2	.....	.....	.....	2	128	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow... ..	11	729	199	15	5	.....	.....	1	55	15	2	1	.....	.....
	{Mixed... ..	6	824	215	24	6	8	.....	.....	1,956	3	3	.....	2	.....
Total.....		18	1,759	479	41	11	8	.....	3	2,139	36	5	1	2	.....
1917, March.....	{White... ..	5	301	41	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow... ..	8	738	149	16	2	.....	.....	28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed... ..	10	875	182	19	6	12	.....	.....	2,543	.....	1	1	19	.....
Total.....		23	1,914	372	39	8	12	.....	30	2,545	.....	1	1	19	.....
1917, April.....	{White... ..	45	83	10	.....	1	.....	.....	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow... ..	27	228	28	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed... ..	21	382	56	1	7	15	.....	137	825	1	2	.....	4	.....
Total.....		93	693	94	1	15	15	.....	138	852	1	2	.....	4	.....
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		3	169	7,115	1,630	167	80	84	.....	171	8,240	39	8	2	27

OMAHA, NEBR.

1916, December.....	{White... ..	2	70	160	26	8	1	.....	.....	24	76	5	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow... ..	2	122	553	76	25	12	.....	.....	54	322	9	.....	2	.....
	{Mixed... ..	1	105	455	65	29	16	16	.....	60	497	11	3	2	.....
Total.....		5	297	1,168	167	62	29	16	.....	138	895	25	3	4	.....

OMAHA, NEBR.—Continued.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam- ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam- ple.	
1917, January.....	{ White... Yellow... Mixed...	81 2 122 1 195	188 717 725	26 86 98	1 7 20	1 8 18	1 8 14	.....	73 83 141	92 377 970	3 10 13	1 1 3	.....	1 1 3	.....	.....
Total.....		3 398	1,630	210	28	26	14	.....	297	1,439	26	5	1	3	.....	.....
1917, February.....	{ White... Yellow... Mixed...	53 67 139	115 419 610	13 59 72	2 1 16	1 2 6	1 2 14	.....	38 105 72	105 381 501	1 9 7	1 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		259	1,144	144	19	9	14	.....	215	987	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, March.....	{ White... Yellow... Mixed...	127 110 197	156 336 542	13 52 87	6 6 17	2 2 7	1 2 11	.....	74 110 64	118 428 496	1 5 7	2 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		1 434	1,034	152	29	9	11	.....	248	1,042	13	9	2	.....	.....	.....
1917, April.....	{ White... Yellow... Mixed...	22 7 11	198 207 278	133 329 432	14 50 60	4 3 10	1 3 8	.....	1 193 1 101 162	149 287 640	1 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		40	683	894	124	14	12	7	2 456	1,076	9	3	1	1	.....	.....
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		49	2,071	5,870	797	152	85	62	2 1,354	5,439	90	27	8	4	.....	.....

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

1916, December.....	{ White... Yellow... Mixed...	70 53 53	651 541 463	121 109 99	5 16 18	9 4 4	.....	.....	22 60 52	50 221 412	.....	.....	1 5 9	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		176	1,655	329	39	17	42	.....	134	683	14	.....	4	11	.....	.....
1917, January.....	{ White... Yellow... Mixed...	30 21 20	895 863 563	149 412 212	24 31 33	5 5 14	.....	.....	23 39 10	196 471 535	13 132 82	1 4 1	1.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		71	2,321	773	88	24	26	.....	72	1,202	227	6	2	4	.....	.....
1917, February.....	{ White... Yellow... Mixed...	2	522 413 248	103 169 113	9 24 16	7 3 3	.....	.....	10 10 2	109 250 338	11 70 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		2	1,183	385	49	10	8	.....	22	697	138	11	1	3	.....	.....
1917, March.....	{ White... Yellow... Mixed...	12 2 6	623 609 422	84 122 75	9 8 9	8 3 .....	.....	.....	15 4 3	99 334 210	13 41 52	2 2 2	1.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		20	1,654	281	26	11	12	.....	22	643	106	4	1	1	.....	.....
1917, April.....	{ White... Yellow... Mixed...	216 70 52	639 419 192	74 48 33	6 6 4	13 2 7	.....	.....	47 15 5	197 276 169	12 19 32	.....	2 2 1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		338	1,250	155	16	22	11	.....	67	642	63	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		607	8,063	1,923	218	84	99	.....	317	3,867	518	24	16	19	.....	.....

NEW YORK, GREATER.

Year and month.	Receipts.							Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.							Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam- ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam- ple.
1916, December	{White.....	.....	1	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	.....	94	47	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	.....	13	492	53	1	.....	1	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total			108	544	57	1	2	1	.....	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, January	{White.....	.....	2	55	6	.....	1	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	.....	24	400	16	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	.....	31	1,051	193	4	.....	1	.....	20	1,084	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total			57	1,506	215	5	2	1	.....	110	1,084	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, February	{White.....	.....	7	27	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	.....	25	394	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	.....	80	91	80	5	1	2	.....	.....	959	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total			112	512	97	8	2	2	.....	.....	959	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, March	{White.....	.....	54	358	302	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	229	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	.....	47	428	34	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	.....	360	1,437	118	16	4	7	.....	17	1,172	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total			461	2,223	454	19	6	7	.....	19	1,402	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, April	{White.....	.....	6	163	19	9	1	.....	.....	145	235	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	.....	4	105	4	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	1	96	466	94	5	25	19	.....	.....	1,319	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		1	106	734	117	14	29	19	.....	150	1,554	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, in- clusive.		1	844	5,519	940	47	41	30	.....	575	4,999	.....	.....	.....	.....

BUFFALO, N. Y.

1916, December	{White...		1	40	10										
	{Yellow...		134	865	363	27	30								
	{Mixed...		3	133	42	8	4	22							
Total			138	1,058	415	35	34	22							
1917, January	{White...		4	39	18										
	{Yellow...		82	1,248	420	51	13								
	{Mixed...		7	102	70	5	9	16							
Total			93	1,389	508	56	22	16							
1917, February	{White...		3	53	9					3	2				
	{Yellow...		22	721	149	10	6			32	555	83	3		
	{Mixed...		1	65	44	4	4	14		1	53	16			3
Total			26	839	202	14	10	14		36	610	99	3		3
1917, March	{White...		15	132	13	13				2	23	2			
	{Yellow...		1	41	854	202	7	14		29	648	91	1		
	{Mixed...		7	157	38		13	6		2	90	5	1		8
Total			1	63	1,143	253	20	27	6		33	761	98	2	8
1917, April	{White...		2	21	73	3		1			22	22	3		
	{Yellow...		79	719	51	6	20			1	81	523	38	1	10
	{Mixed...		7	122	29		2	10		3	64	2	5	1	3
Total			2	107	914	83	6	23	10	1	106	609	43	1	11
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, in- clusive.			3	427	5,343	1,461	131	116	68	1	175	1,980	240	6	11

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.								
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.								
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.		
1916, December	{White..... Yellow..... Mixed.....	2	123	311	33	5	8	4	1	14	24	478	76	3	8	1	7
Total		2	144	437	67	14	5	14			29	709	195	12	1	7	
1917, January	{White..... Yellow..... Mixed.....		133	353	38	4	15	1	3	15	11	25	358	116	12	6	13
Total			167	534	81	19	5	15			15	229	433	128	7	13	
1917, February	{White..... Yellow..... Mixed.....		48	252	31	2	1		4		36	414	67	1			
Total			62	359	80	7	1	4			41	740	150	13	1	4	
1917, March	{White..... Yellow..... Mixed.....	1	59	549	228	16	9	23	1		9	487	141	9	3	10	
Total		1	80	849	458	53	21	23			11	977	331	31	3	10	
1917, April	{White..... Yellow..... Mixed.....		24	182	64	8	3				4	308	103	9	5		
Total			35	349	170	22	7	9			6	562	262	26	11	9	
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		3	488	2,528	856	115	39	65			102	3,217	1,371	210	23	43	

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

1916, December	White...	1	51	127	43	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yellow...	3	159	446	186	14	.....	.....	85	309	31	1	.....	.....	.....
	Mixed...	.....	64	201	90	18	5	7	1	285	13	2	1	2	.....
Total .....	.....	4	274	774	319	34	6	7	91	594	44	2	2	2	.....
1917, January	White...	.....	47	157	31	6	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yellow...	1	109	406	91	16	4	.....	34	150	33	4	.....	.....	.....
	Mixed...	.....	38	274	153	29	8	13	.....	186	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	1	194	837	275	51	12	13	34	355	37	5	.....	.....	.....
1917, February	White...	.....	21	167	21	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yellow...	.....	64	242	88	3	3	.....	38	200	29	1	.....	.....	.....
	Mixed...	1	41	114	72	11	7	4	9	97	12	3	.....	1	.....
Total .....	.....	1	126	523	181	15	12	4	47	298	43	4	.....	1	.....
1917, March	White...	.....	17	139	52	2	1	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Yellow...	.....	13	161	115	11	3	.....	47	243	70	4	.....	.....	.....
	Mixed...	.....	3	99	69	20	3	2	2	147	37	10	.....	3	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	33	399	236	33	7	2	49	398	107	15	.....	3	.....
1917, April	White...	.....	28	120	12	1	.....	.....	6	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yellow...	.....	3	136	33	5	2	.....	33	234	36	1	.....	.....	.....
	Mixed...	.....	5	75	37	5	.....	5	2	83	22	6	2	1	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	36	331	82	11	2	5	41	336	58	7	2	1	.....
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.	.....	6	663	2,864	1,093	144	39	31	262	1,981	289	33	4	7	.....

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	
1916, December.....	{White.....	40	76	12	1	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	1 44	184	63	7	1	.....	.....	67	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	1 27	267	72	4	4	7	.....	1 5	164	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total.....		2	111	527	147	12	5	7	1	73	205	2	.....	.....	.....	4
1917, January.....	{White.....	2 59	205	33	3	1	.....	.....	14	32	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	1 60	397	138	16	5	.....	.....	42	33	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	.....	53	473	98	16	10	12	56	327	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		3	172	1,075	269	35	16	12	.....	112	392	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, February.....	{White.....	79	278	36	4	1	.....	.....	8	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	1 59	253	88	8	1	.....	.....	25	87	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	2 08	339	55	7	6	5	.....	24	180	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Total.....		3	206	870	179	19	8	5	.....	57	422	3	.....	.....	2	1
1917, March.....	{White.....	4 199	156	6	1	.....	.....	.....	4	45	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	1 68	180	13	2	.....	.....	.....	21	72	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	5 112	183	28	5	.....	.....	1	32	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....		10	379	519	47	8	.....	1	4	98	336	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1917, April.....	{White.....	50	156	23	6	.....	1	.....	12	142	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	16 103	86	5	.....	4	.....	.....	22	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	11 100	95	5	1	4	4	.....	2	44	45	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....		77	359	204	16	1	9	4	14	208	129	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		95	1,227	3,195	658	75	38	29	19	548	1,484	13	.....	.....	2	7

KANSAS CITY, MO.

1916, December.....	{White.....	150	133	11	3	1	.....	.....	53	72	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	79	117	14	1	.....	.....	.....	35	60	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	198	317	24	4	1	5	.....	83	118	8	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....		427	567	49	8	2	5	.....	171	250	13	2	.....	.....	.....	1
1917, January.....	{White.....	123	87	13	3	.....	.....	.....	96	48	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	65	80	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	206	219	31	6	1	3	.....	77	160	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....		394	386	52	9	1	3	.....	191	229	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1917, February.....	{White.....	1 128	104	16	1	.....	.....	.....	1	51	32	2	1	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	71	68	7	2	1	.....	.....	9	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	211	237	25	8	3	5	.....	41	84	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		1	410	409	48	11	4	5	1	101	127	3	2	1	.....	.....
1917, March.....	{White.....	154	73	6	1	.....	.....	.....	137	31	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	119	66	9	.....	1	.....	.....	36	22	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	257	207	39	7	.....	3	.....	127	86	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total.....		530	346	54	8	1	3	.....	300	139	18	.....	.....	2	.....	4
1917, April.....	{White.....	252	94	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	116	68	2	1	1	.....	.....	43	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	276	208	30	5	3	7	.....	108	107	12	2	3	.....	.....	15
Total.....		644	370	42	6	4	7	.....	365	163	12	2	3	.....	.....	15
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		1	2,405	2,078	245	42	12	23	1	1,128	908	53	6	7	.....	20

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS LA.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	
1916, December.....	{White.....		3	29	9	5	1									
	{Yellow.....		63	253	62	3	5			1						
	{Mixed.....		14	89	29	2	11	11								
Total.....			80	371	100	10	17	11		1						
1917, January.....	{White.....		4	131	23	2	3				15					
	{Yellow.....		48	634	108	3	2				1					
	{Mixed.....	1	48	291	35	8	4	4			157					
Total.....		1	100	1,056	166	13	9	4			173					
1917, February.....	{White.....		1	63	7											
	{Yellow.....		21	393	36	2	4									
	{Mixed.....		23	258	13		1	2			258					
Total.....			45	714	56	2	5	2			258					
1917, March.....	{White.....		12	59	6						133					
	{Yellow.....		42	181	14	19	1				108					
	{Mixed.....		7	45	6			14			932					
Total.....			61	285	26	19	1	14			1,173					
1917, April.....	{White.....		4	44							11					
	{Yellow.....		29	237						21	70					
	{Mixed.....		2	38	5	1	1	17			44					
Total.....			35	319	5	1	1	17		21	125					
Total cars each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		1	321	2,745	353	45	33	48		22	1,729					

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

1916, December.....	White.....	158	185	8	1	.....		28	24						
	Yellow.....	54	122	9	2	.....		21	16						
	Mixed.....	77	152	7	2	2	4	9	27	1					1
Total.....		289	459	24	5	2	4	58	67	1					1
1917, January.....	White.....	139	121	6	2	.....		101	72						
	Yellow.....	76	116	7		.....		35	35	2					
	Mixed.....	83	136	4	1	1	2	80	71	4					2
Total.....		298	373	17	3	1	2	216	178	6					2
1917, February.....	White.....	182	59	2		.....		119	28						
	Yellow.....	73	64	5	1	.....		32	25						
	Mixed.....	140	107	10		1	.....	54	122						
Total.....		395	230	17	1	1	.....	205	175						
1917, March.....	White.....	133	27			.....		156	11						
	Yellow.....	71	28	2		1	.....	73	28						
	Mixed.....	145	86	6	2	4	.....	118	80	1					
Total.....		349	141	8	2	5	.....	347	119	1					
1917, April.....	White.....	2	196	50	2	.....	1	189	18						
	Yellow.....	2	70	34	2	.....	1	57	17	1					
	Mixed.....	3	113	98	11	.....	1	252	30	1					
Total.....		7	379	182	15	.....	3	498	65	2					
Total cars each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, in- clusive.		7	1,710	1,385	81	11	12	8	1,324	694	10				3

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	
1916, December	White...	1	3	19	24	1	1	.....	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yellow...	.....	6	44	25	3	.....	.....	4	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mixed...	.....	3	67	69	3	1	4	1	94	5	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Total	.....	1	12	130	118	7	2	4	8	127	6	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
1917, January	White...	.....	7	40	94	5	.....	.....	5	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yellow...	.....	1	207	111	7	2	.....	6	28	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mixed...	.....	2	225	231	8	.....	12	.....	105	48	.....	.....	1	12	.....
Total	.....	.....	10	472	436	20	2	12	11	139	67	.....	.....	1	12	.....
1917, February	White...	.....	23	81	45	.....	.....	.....	1	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yellow...	.....	4	236	47	1	1	.....	.....	38	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mixed...	.....	17	215	130	1	1	5	1	56	28	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Total	.....	.....	45	532	222	2	2	5	2	102	42	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
1917, March	White...	.....	13	119	15	.....	1	.....	3	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yellow...	.....	9	176	81	4	.....	.....	.....	27	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Mixed...	.....	10	201	47	1	.....	2	4	46	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	32	496	93	5	1	2	7	97	35	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1917, April	White...	9	32	77	8	.....	3	.....	2	4	22	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yellow...	1	55	134	10	.....	5	.....	.....	5	82	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mixed...	2	54	186	24	.....	.....	2	.....	1	56	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	12	141	397	42	.....	8	2	2	10	160	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.	.....	13	240	2,027	911	34	15	25	2	38	625	159	.....	.....	2	28

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

1916, December	White...	.....	7	58	19	1	4	.....	5	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yellow...	1	9	218	100	3	4	.....	.....	31	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	Mixed...	.....	9	168	72	3	3	5	4	19	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1	25	444	191	7	11	5	9	66	14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1917, January	White...	.....	4	91	29	2	.....	.....	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yellow...	.....	15	210	85	6	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mixed...	.....	10	220	81	2	6	4	3	87	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	29	521	195	10	6	4	5	128	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, February	White...	.....	12	79	10	2	.....	.....	3	32	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yellow...	.....	9	110	54	3	.....	.....	1	59	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mixed...	.....	9	145	25	7	3	4	1	81	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	30	334	89	12	3	4	5	172	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, March	White...	1	23	130	10	.....	.....	.....	11	38	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yellow...	.....	39	250	31	.....	2	.....	18	15	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
	Mixed...	.....	27	155	17	2	2	1	5	76	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1	89	535	58	2	4	1	34	129	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1917, April	White...	8	110	100	6	.....	2	.....	25	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yellow...	4	138	171	13	2	1	.....	8	23	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mixed...	3	67	71	11	2	3	2	7	65	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	.....	15	315	342	30	4	6	2	40	135	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.	.....	17	488	2,176	563	35	30	16	93	630	38	2	5	.....	.....	.....

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam- ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam- ple.	
1916, December	{White...	...	17	88	38	5	6	...	...	35	33	...	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	...	13	45	4	1	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	...	33	156	85	2	5	...	...	44	105	25	...	5	...	...
Total	...	...	63	289	127	8	12	...	...	83	140	25	...	5	...	...
1917, January	{White...	...	42	116	49	3	1	...	...	22	88	2	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	...	17	126	28	1	1	...	...	8	23	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	...	26	270	29	2	4	3	...	30	204	7	...	2	...	...
Total	...	...	85	512	106	6	5	3	...	60	315	9	...	2	...	...
1917, February	{White...	...	36	91	18	...	1	...	...	21	74	2	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	1	34	157	10	4	1	...	...	6	17	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	1	41	232	13	...	6	12	...	17	62	3	1	...	...	...
Total	...	2	111	480	41	4	8	12	...	44	153	5	1	...	...	...
1917, March	{White...	...	60	81	16	...	2	...	...	67	14	3	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	2	52	125	10	2	...	...	...	7	45	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	1	38	82	11	...	6	11	1	16	30	1	2	...	...	1
Total	...	3	150	288	37	2	8	11	1	90	89	4	2	...	...	1
1917, April	{White...	7	64	47	2	2	...	...	...	23	33	...	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	...	40	35	3	...	...	...	...	30	59	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	5	48	38	2	3	3	1	...	36	75	...	...	...	...	6
Total	...	12	152	120	7	5	3	1	...	89	167	...	...	...	...	6
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, in- clusive.	...	17	561	1,689	318	25	36	27	1	366	864	43	3	7	...	7

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

1916, December	{White...	...	3	64	14	2	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	...	11	103	15	1	2	...	...	75	7	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	...	3	138	7	...	...	7	...	49	78	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	17	305	36	3	2	7	...	162	85	...	...	...	...	...
1917, January	{White...	...	1	52	72	8	7	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	...	4	113	30	2	3	...	...	184	5	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	...	1	105	18	...	2	7	...	146	67	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	6	270	120	10	12	7	...	407	72	...	...	...	...	...
1917, February	{White...	...	1	96	86	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	...	...	121	35	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	...	2	68	6	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	3	285	127	15	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917, March	{White...	...	3	148	21	...	...	...	...	62	2	...	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	...	8	89	9	...	1	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	...	12	105	15	1	2	5	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	23	342	45	1	3	5	...	97	40	...	...	...	...	...
1917, April	{White...	...	26	127	18	2	...	...	...	102	12	4	3	1	...	...
	{Yellow...	...	7	64	5	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	...	14	52	3	1	1	2	...	6	19	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	47	243	26	3	1	2	...	178	31	4	3	1	...	...
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, in- clusive.	...	...	96	1,415	354	32	33	25	...	844	228	4	3	1	...	...

PEORIA, ILL.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	
1916, December.....	{White.....			28	3						11					
	{Yellow.....	3		175	32	1	3			1	158		1			
	{Mixed.....		8	136	22	3	14	17			167		1			
Total.....			11	339	57	4	17	17		1	336		2			
1917, January.....	{White.....		1	35	20	6					24					
	{Yellow.....	7		221	92	1	2			2	351		66		16	
	{Mixed.....		2	111	48	2	5	23	1		148		16	1		
Total.....			10	367	160	9	7	23	1	2	523		82	1	16	
1917, February.....	{White.....			10	7						16		1			
	{Yellow.....			64	45	2	1				153		63	4		
	{Mixed.....		2	36	18	2	2	4			60		50			
Total.....			2	110	70	4	3	4			229		114	4		
1917, March.....	{White.....			11	3						8		1			
	{Yellow.....			52	22	1	4				89		18			
	{Mixed.....		1	28	8	2		5			61		10			
Total.....			1	91	33	3	4	5			158		29			
1917, April.....	{White.....		2	2	5					1	22		1			
	{Yellow.....		3	21	6	2	2			6	25		3			
	{Mixed.....		1	6	5	2	4	9			10		2			
Total.....			6	29	16	4	6	9		7	57		6			
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30 inclusive.			30	936	336	24	37	58	1	10	1,303		233	5	16	

ATCHISON, KANS.

1916, December.....	{White.....		84	82	9	3	2			22	33					
	{Yellow.....		40	25	7	1	1			8	10		2			
	{Mixed.....		40	76	4	4	1			16	93					
Total.....			164	183	20	8	4			46	136		2			
1917, January.....	{White.....		87	77	3					60	59		2			
	{Yellow.....		27	24			1			29	22		1			
	{Mixed.....		45	48	5	1	1			62	91					
Total.....			159	149	8	1	2			151	172		3			
1917, February.....	{White.....		96	68	5	1				111	8					
	{Yellow.....		28	24	2					30	8					
	{Mixed.....		43	38	8					44	53					
Total.....			167	130	15	1				185	69					
1917, March.....	{White.....		104	42	2		2			110	7					
	{Yellow.....		38	23						30	8					
	{Mixed.....		42	34	2	2	2			61	48					
Total.....			184	99	4	2	4			201	63					
1917, April.....	{White.....		136	34	3	2				77	22					
	{Yellow.....		33	7						40	5					
	{Mixed.....		31	26		1		2		77	22		1			
Total.....			200	67	3	3		2		194	49		1			
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1, to Apr. 30, inclusive.			874	628	50	15	10	2		777	489		6			

DENVER, COLO.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	
1916, December.....	{White...		6	16	1					1	1					
	{Yellow...		117	122		2				26	22					
	{Mixed...	1	93	128	7	3	1	3		32	29				1	
Total.....		1	216	266	8	5	1	3		50	52				1	
1917, January.....	{White...		10	8							1					
	{Yellow...	1	56	63	1					28	19					
	{Mixed...		100	155	8	2	1	4		57	47					
Total.....		1	166	226	9	2	1	4		85	67					
1917, February.....	{White...		4	2												
	{Yellow...		26	50	1	1				27	29					
	{Mixed...		74	163	2	4	1	2		48	74			1	1	
Total.....			104	215	3	5	1	2		75	103			1	1	
1917, March.....	{White...		3	2		1				1	1					
	{Yellow...		27	65	2	1				19	35					
	{Mixed...		91	144	5	3	1	1		111	93					
Total.....			121	211	7	5	1	1		131	129					
1917, April.....	{White...		12	3		1										
	{Yellow...		55	32	1					11	13					
	{Mixed...		155	129	8	1		1		54	54	1				
Total.....			222	164	9	2		1		65	67	1				
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		2	829	1,082	36	19	4	11		415	418	1	1	2		

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

1916, December.....	{White...		58	36						24	6					
	{Yellow...		26	41	6		1			7	4					
	{Mixed...		90	89	7	2	2	3		55	60	4				
Total.....			174	166	13	2	3	3		86	70	4				
1917, January.....	{White...		44	27	2	1	2									
	{Yellow...		15	20	2	1	1			30	25					
	{Mixed...		89	51	14	3	3	9		13	7		1			
Total.....			148	98	18	5	6	9		126	69	5	1	2	1	
1917, February.....	{White...	2	68	24	4	1			1	29	8	3				
	{Yellow...		25	13	2	3	2			9	5	1		1		
	{Mixed...		136	53	8	7	1	1		76	55	7	3	2	1	
Total.....		2	229	90	14	11	3	1	1	114	68	11	3	3	1	
1917, March.....	{White...		92	26	4	2				35	2					
	{Yellow...	2	44	25	3	2				20	7					
	{Mixed...	2	172	47	15	5				77	17					1
Total.....		4	308	98	22	9				132	26					1
1917, April.....	{White...		90	15	2					56	8					
	{Yellow...		43	23	3	1				8	12					
	{Mixed...		167	81	10	2	2	4		92	19	2			1	
Total.....			300	119	15	3	2	4		156	39	2			1	
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.			6 1,159	571	82	30	14	17	1	614	272	22	4	6	3	

DETROIT, MICH.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam- ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam- ple.	
1916, December.....	{White...		1	17	2		2									
	{Yellow...		14	227	41	4	6									
	{Mixed...			9	3	2	2	3								
Total.....			15	253	46	6	10	3								
1917, January.....	{White...		1	51	6											
	{Yellow...		15	520	31	3	4									
	{Mixed...			29	3	2		3								
Total.....			16	600	40	5	4	3								
1917, February.....	{White...		12	28	4	1				1	16					
	{Yellow...		21	293	33	3	2			2	100	2				
	{Mixed...			19	1			3			4					
Total.....			33	340	38	4	2	3		3	120	2				
1917, March.....	{White...		4	49	6	3				2	15	2				
	{Yellow...		20	297	15	1	3			13	179					
	{Mixed...		2	27	5	1		3			9	1				
Total.....			26	373	26	5	3	3		15	203	3				
1917, April.....	{White...		4	5						3	8					
	{Yellow...		19	82	9	1	2			25	122					
	{Mixed...			5				1			3					
Total.....			23	92	9	1	2	1		28	133					
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.			113	1,658	159	21	21	13		46	456	5				

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1916, December.....	{White...			2	3	1	1									
	{Yellow...	2	5	42	35	9	2									
	{Mixed...		2	15	22	1		4			4					
Total.....		2	7	59	60	11	3	4			4					
1917, January.....	{White...			33	9	2	1									
	{Yellow...	2	4	252	70	16	3									
	{Mixed...			136	20	5	2	4								
Total.....		2	4	421	99	23	6	4								
1917, February.....	{White...		1	13	1	1										
	{Yellow...		3	125	27	7	3									
	{Mixed...		1	123	12	4		13								
Total.....			5	261	40	12	3	13								
1917, March.....	{White...		2	153	4											
	{Yellow...	1	2	127	12	5										
	{Mixed...		2	135	25		1	1								
Total.....		1	6	415	41	5	1	1								
1917, April.....	{White...	7	103	21			2			94	75					
	{Yellow...	11	40	48	3		1			1	3					
	{Mixed...	2	32	82	6		1	3		79	116	9			2	
Total.....		20	175	151	9		4	3		174	194	9			2	
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		25	197	1,307	249	51	17	25		174	198	9			2	

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	
1916, December.....	{White.....	1	35	77	26	.....	1	.....	.....	32	53	9	.....	1	.....
	{Yellow.....	1	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	1	9	13	1	.....	.....	8	.....	3	7	3	.....	1	.....
Total.....		3	50	92	27	.....	1	8	.....	37	60	12	.....	2	.....
1917, January.....	{White.....	.....	53	79	46	11	1	.....	.....	13	74	8	2	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	.....	21	40	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	.....	5	27	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1	15	5	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	79	146	61	11	1	1	.....	16	93	13	2	.....	.....
1917, February.....	{White.....	.....	35	86	19	3	1	.....	.....	20	76	4	2	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	.....	16	35	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8	2	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	.....	3	30	8	1	.....	.....	.....	4	17	1	1	.....	1
Total.....		.....	54	151	34	4	1	.....	.....	24	101	7	3	.....	1
1917, March.....	{White.....	.....	43	64	13	.....	2	.....	.....	29	93	4	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	5	29	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	.....	12	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	30	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....		5	84	92	14	.....	3	.....	.....	53	127	4	.....	1	.....
1917, April.....	{White.....	8	104	64	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	28	4	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	.....	38	85	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	15	1	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed.....	1	40	79	5	.....	.....	6	.....	1	21	49	.....	.....	2
Total.....		9	182	228	10	1	.....	6	1	72	92	5	.....	.....	2
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		17	449	709	146	16	6	15	1	202	473	41	5	3	3	

TOLEDO, OHIO.

1916, December.....	{White. Yellow. Mixed.	6 16 19	84 127 19	15 100 20	3 15 4	1 1 3	..... ..... 8	..... ..... .....	3 4 7	7 11 7	..... 2 4	..... 1 .....	..... 1
Total.....		22	230	135	22	5	8	.....	7	25	6	1	1
1917, January.....	{White. Yellow. Mixed.	..... 1	61 153 47	14 180 23	2 30 1	1 1 3	..... ..... 3	..... 2 .....	..... ..... .....	3 68 13	..... 30 6	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
Total.....		1	261	217	33	5	3	2	.....	84	36	.....	.....
1917, February.....	{White. Yellow. Mixed.	..... 3 1	67 106	5 36 .....	..... 6 .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	18 46 5	..... 10 1	..... ..... .....	..... 1
Total.....		5	173	41	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	11	.....	1
1917, March.....	{White. Yellow. Mixed.	..... 10 4	55 138 31	..... 21 3	..... 3 .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 3	..... ..... .....	3 ..... .....	..... 19 11	..... 12 .....	..... 6 .....	..... ..... 1
Total.....		14	224	24	3	.....	3	.....	3	30	12	6	1
1917, April.....	{White. Yellow. Mixed.	..... 15 7 3	25 35 9	1 1 .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 3	..... ..... 6	..... ..... .....	1	5 13 4	..... 2 .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
Total.....		25	69	2	.....	3	6	.....	1	22	2	.....	.....
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		67	957	419	64	13	20	2	11	230	67	7	2	1

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam- ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam- ple.	
1916, December.....	White...	2	34	38	9	1				3						
	Yellow...	3	10	60	11				1	4	2					
	Mixed...	4	9	34	2		1			2	7	1				
Total.....		9	53	132	22	1	1		1	9	9	1				
1917, January.....	White...	1	37	71	15		2			8	7	1				
	Yellow...	1	23	121	2		1			2	7					
	Mixed...	2	13	28	2		1	2		4	21	2	1			
Total.....		4	73	220	19		4	2		14	35	3	1			
1917, February.....	White...		36	79	6					10	3	5				
	Yellow...		8	97	3						9					
	Mixed...		11	48	3			2		7	40	2				
Total.....			45	224	12			2		17	52	7				
1917, March.....	White...	1	31	88	5	1			1	3	4					
	Yellow...		12	28	6					2	9	1				
	Mixed...		19	35	3			3		2	6					
Total.....		1	62	151	14	1		3	1	7	19	1				
1917, April.....	White...	2	53	106	6					1	10					
	Yellow...	1	43	95	2					2	3					
	Mixed...		29	75	4	1		1			5					
Total.....		3	125	276	12	1		1		3	18					
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		17	358	1,003	79	3	5	8	2	50	133	12	1			

MISSOURI VALLEY, IOWA.

1916, December.....	White...	2	1								8					
	Yellow...	3	6			1					1					
	Mixed...	6	9			2	2				20					
Total.....		11	16			2	3				29					
1917, January.....	White...		4	1	1						9					
	Yellow...	16	38							3	39					
	Mixed...	23	43	9	2	4	4				87					
Total.....		39	85	10	3	4	4			3	135					
1917, February.....	White...	1	11	1						1	13					
	Yellow...	14	21	2	1					12	41					
	Mixed...	27	67			3	2			44	69					
Total.....		42	99	3	1	3	2			57	98					
1917, March.....	White...	2	14							15	17					
	Yellow...	21	30	3		2				29	64					
	Mixed...	58	79	2	2		1			80	69					
Total.....		81	123	5	2	2	1			124	150					
1917, April.....	White...	15	7							44	2					
	Yellow...	33	21	1						57	21					
	Mixed...	91	51	1	2		1			100	24					
Total.....		139	79	2	2		1			201	47					
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		312	402	20	10	12	8			385	459					

HENDERSON, KY.

Year and month.	Receipts.							Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.							Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam- ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam- ple.
1916, December.....	{White..... Yellow..... Mixed.....			17	8					185	2				
				9	3					52	18				
Total.....				26	11					239	18				
1917, January.....	{White..... Yellow..... Mixed.....			13	2					278	45				
				2						1	19	35			
Total.....				15	2					298	80				
1917, February.....	{White..... Yellow..... Mixed.....		2	31	1					170	19				
			1	4						1	12	15			
Total.....			3	35	1					183	34				
1917, March.....	{White..... Yellow..... Mixed.....		2	25						268	14				
											1				
											18	7			
Total.....			2	25						268	33	7			
1917, April.....	{White..... Yellow..... Mixed.....		12	17	1				2	225	1				
			1							1					
				1						16	11				
Total.....			13	18	1				2	242	12				
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.			18	119	15				21,230	177	7				

BOSTON, MASS.

1916, December.....	{White...			7											
	{Yellow...			2	1										
	{Mixed...			88	18	1	6	2							
Total.....				97	19	1	6	2							
1917, January.....	{Yellow...			12											
	{Mixed...			97	1			3			154				
Total.....				109	1			3			154				
1917, February.....	{White...			1											
	{Yellow...			32	1										
	{Mixed...			143	1						142				
Total.....				176	2						142				
1917, March.....	{White...			1											
	{Yellow...			14	2										
	{Mixed...		7	130							228				
Total.....			7	145	2						228				
1917, April.....	{White...			1											
	{Yellow...		1	20											
	{Mixed...			163	9		3	4			132				
Total.....			1	184	9		3	4			132				
Totalcars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.			8	711	33	1	9	9			656				

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	
1916, December	{Yellow..	.....	5	45	71	14	4	.....	1	6	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed..	.....		17	29	1	2	3			72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....		.....	5	62	100	15	6	3	1	6	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, January	{White..	.....						.....				.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow..	.....	1	62	63	5	2	.....		4	53	1		1	.....
	{Mixed..	1		5	22	3	1	1			15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		1	1	67	85	8	3	1		4	68	1		1	.....
1917, February	{White..	.....		1	1			.....				.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow..	.....	1	61	37	5		.....			78	1			.....
	{Mixed..	1		10	9	2		.....			26	.....	.....		1
Total		1	1	72	47	7		.....			104	1			1
1917, March	{White..	.....		7	1			.....				.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow..	.....	6	97	12	2		.....			71	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed..	.....	1	30	4			.....		1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....		.....	7	134	17	2		.....		1	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, April	{White..	.....		4				.....			21	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow..	.....	13	64	4		1	.....		5	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Mixed..	.....	4	17	2			.....		1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....		.....	17	85	6		1	.....		6	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		2	31	420	255	32	10	4	1	17	518	2	.....	1	1

PITTSBURGH, PA.

1916, December	{Yellow..		15	48	66	40							1		
	{Mixed..		2	13	4	2		6							
Total			17	61	70	42		6					1		
1917, January	{White..			1	1										
	{Yellow..		4	48	152	40	11			1	2		3	1	1
	{Mixed..			4	13	2							1		
Total			4	53	166	42	11			1	2		4	1	1
1917, February	{White..			1		2									
	{Yellow..		3	78	101	22	2								
	{Mixed..			4	9	3		1							
Total			3	83	110	27	2	1							
1917, March	{White..				1										
	{Yellow..		1	73	93	13	1								
	{Mixed..			28	10	1		1							
Total			2	101	104	14	1	1							
1917, April	{Yellow..			19	93	12									
	{Mixed..			7	16	5		2							
Total				26	109	17		2							
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.				52	406	466	125	14	10		1	2	5	1	1

LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	
1916, December	White...		18	43	2					52						
	Yellow...		3	28	2	1				16	12					
	Mixed...		17	20	4		1			39	58					
Total			38	91	8	1	1			107	70					
1917, January	White...		36	28		2				30	4					
	Yellow...		16	27	3					10	20					
	Mixed...		25	21	4			1		3	55					
Total			77	76	7	2		1		43	79					
1917, February	White...		12	8	1					17	3					
	Yellow...		9	14	4					11	7					
	Mixed...		10	17	2					9	12					
Total			31	39	7					37	22					
1917, March	White...		11	4			1			24						
	Yellow...		2	14	1					8	12					
	Mixed...		12	13		1				14	29					
Total			25	31	1	1	1			46	41					
1917, April	White...		33	10	1					50	1					
	Yellow...		3	7						6	8					
	Mixed...		7	16	1			2		15	13					
Total			43	33	2			2		71	22					
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.			214	270	25	4	2	3		304	234					

FOSTORIA, OHIO.

1916, December	Yellow...	6	34	39	4	2			18	89	9	2				
	Mixed...		3	4	1											
Total		6	37	43	5	2			18	89	9	2				
1917, January	Yellow...	2	150	54					7	160	7					
	Mixed...		10	11	1					6	1					
Total		2	160	65	1				7	166	8					
1917, February	White...		1	1												
	Yellow...	1	37	7					1	31	4					
	Mixed...										2					
Total		1	38	8					1	31	6					
1917, March	Yellow...	4	98	14	1				7	94	7					
	Mixed...		6	1				1		2						
Total		4	104	15	1			1	7	96	7					
1917, April	White...									1						
	Yellow...	5	10	3					2	72						
	Mixed...										1					
Total		5	10	3					2	74						
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		18	349	134	7	2	1		35	456	30	2				

SUPERIOR, NEBR.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam- ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam- ple.	
1917, February.....	{ White...	.....	15	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Yellow...	.....	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Mixed...	.....	75	38	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	98	54	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	34	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, March.....	{ White...	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Yellow...	.....	2	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Mixed...	.....	58	70	11	1	.....	.....	.....	35	42	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	70	80	13	1	.....	.....	.....	48	66	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, April.....	{ White...	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Yellow...	.....	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Mixed...	.....	27	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	45	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	35	21	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	63	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, in- clusive.		.....	203	155	17	1	.....	1	.....	212	136	3	1	.....	.....	.....

CAIRO, ILL.

1916, December.....	{ White...	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Yellow...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Mixed...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, January.....	{ White...	.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	34	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Yellow...	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Mixed...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	114	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, February.....	{ White...	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Yellow...	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Mixed...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, March.....	{ White...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Yellow...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	73	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Mixed...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	159	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, April.....	{ White...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Yellow...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Mixed...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, in- clusive.		.....	16	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	522	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

SHELDON, ILL.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	
1916, December.....	White.....			7	1											
	Yellow.....			16	1	2					3					
	Mixed.....			2	1	1					30					
Total.....				25	3	3					33					
1917, January.....	White.....			8	15	1										
	Yellow.....			37	43	3										
	Mixed.....			83	12	1	1									
Total.....				128	70	5	1									
1917, February.....	White.....			13	3		1									
	Yellow.....			36		10				11	7					
	Mixed.....			12	26		2	1								
Total.....				61	29	10	3	1		11	7					
1917, March.....	White.....			31	12	1					3					
	Yellow.....			42	26	1				7	49					
	Mixed.....			10	13		1	1			19					
Total.....				83	51	2	1	1		7	71					
1917, April.....	White.....		1	2						2	14					
	Yellow.....		2	7	1					8	40					
	Mixed.....			2			1									
Total.....			3	11	1		1			10	54					
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.			3	308	154	20	6	2		28	165					

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

1916, December.....	White.....			6	2						4					
	Yellow.....	1	24	8	1	1				2	27	22				
	Mixed.....		1	2	1	1	1				42					
Total.....			1	31	12	2	2	1		2	73	22				
1917, January.....	White.....			6	3						7					
	Yellow.....			86	7	2	2			3	7	2				
	Mixed.....			3	1	1					65					
Total.....				95	11	3	2			3	79	2				
1917, February.....	White.....			14	3											
	Yellow.....			29	8						4					
	Mixed.....			2							13					
Total.....				45	11						17					
1917, March.....	White.....			5	1											
	Yellow.....	2	15	3							21					
	Mixed.....		1	5	1		2				9					
Total.....			3	25	5		2				30					
1917, April.....	White.....										4					
	Yellow.....		1	8	1					1	81					
	Mixed.....							1			9					
Total.....			1	8	1		1			1	94					
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.			5	204	40	5	6	2		6	293	24				

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	
1917, January.....	White..			2	5											
	Yellow..		3	23												
	Mixed..		2	46												
Total.....			5	71	5											
1917, February.....	White..		2	1												
	Yellow..		3	6												
	Mixed..		1	110							204	1				
Total.....			6	117							204	1				
1917, March.....	White..			3												
	Yellow..			6												
	Mixed..			29							30					
Total.....				38							30					
1917, April.....	White..										1					
	Yellow..			1												
	Mixed..			2	1						5					
Total.....				3	1						6					
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.			11	229	6						240	1				

WICHITA, KANS.

1916, December.....	White..		12	5												
	Yellow..		10	3												
	Mixed..		39	11				1								
Total.....			61	19				1								
1917, January.....	White..		14	1												
	Yellow..	1	16	3												
	Mixed..	3	44	3				2	1	1						
Total.....		4	74	7				2	1	1						
1917, February.....	White..	3	8	1												
	Yellow..	1	13	4												
	Mixed..	4	55	3	1	1		1								
Total.....		8	76	8	1	1		1								
1917, March.....	White..	2	18	1												
	Yellow..	1	10	1							3					
	Mixed..	1	53	8	1	1	1	1			2	1				
Total.....		4	81	10	1	1	1	1			5	1				
1917, April.....	White..	2	11	2												
	Yellow..	1	7													
	Mixed..		26	11								2				
Total.....		3	44	13								2				
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		19	336	57	2	2	1	5	1	6	3					

TOPEKA, KANS.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	
1916, December.....	{White.....		8	8												
	{Yellow.....		5	1												
	{Mixed.....		11	21												
Total.....			24	30												
1917, January.....	{White.....		10	1												
	{Yellow.....		5	4												
	{Mixed.....		20	17												
Total.....			35	22												
1917, February.....	{White.....		7	2												
	{Yellow.....		14	5												
	{Mixed.....		35	11		1										
Total.....			56	18		1										
1917, March.....	{White.....		13	9						2						
	{Yellow.....		7	14												
	{Mixed.....		51	31						1	1					
Total.....			71	54						3	1					
1917, April.....	{White.....		22	8												
	{Yellow.....		9	7	1											
	{Mixed.....		27	20	2											
Total.....			58	35	3											
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.			244	159	3	1				3	1					

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

1917, January.....	White...		5	15											
	Yellow...	2	18	28	1					3	11	2			
	Mixed...		3	18	2	2		1			3				
Total.....		2	26	61	3	2		1		3	14	2			
1917, February.....	White...		2	17	7						1				
	Yellow...		7	33	2	1					3				
	Mixed...			11	2		1	2							
Total.....			9	61	11	1	1	2			4				
1917, March.....	White...			10	5										
	Yellow...		2	30	3	1					21	3			
	Mixed...			17	4			1			1				
Total.....			2	57	12	1		1			22	3			
1917, April.....	White...		2	20											
	Yellow...		6	39	4						9				
	Mixed...		2	9	3	1		1			1				
Total.....			10	68	7	1		1			10				
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		2	47	247	33	5	1	5		3	50	5			

SALINA, KANS.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	
1916, December.....	{White.....		4	1												
	{Yellow.....		3													
	{Mixed.....		32	6												
Total.....			39	7												
1917, January.....	{White.....		2													
	{Yellow.....		9	3												
	{Mixed.....		29	16				1								
Total.....			40	19				1								
1917, February.....	{White.....		6													
	{Yellow.....		7	3												
	{Mixed.....		76	6				1								
Total.....			89	9				1								
1917, March.....	{White.....		3													
	{Yellow.....	1	11													
	{Mixed.....		70	8				1								
Total.....		1	84	8				1								
1917, April.....	{White.....		3													
	{Yellow.....		9													
	{Mixed.....		39	1												
Total.....			51	1												
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		1	303	44				3								

PEKIN, ILL.

1916, December.....	White...		4	12	2						2				
	Yellow...	7	23	9		2					1	18			
	Mixed...		20	4				15			1	22			
Total.....		7	47	25	2	2	13			2	42				
1917, January.....	White...		10	17	6										
	Yellow...	4	32	12											
	Mixed...	1	15	9		2	13								
Total.....		5	57	38	6	3	13								
1917, February.....	White...		6	1											
	Yellow...	1	7	4	1										
	Mixed...		8	3		2	9								
Total.....		1	21	8	1	2	9								
1917, March.....	Yellow...		5	3											
	Mixed...		1		1		2								
Total.....			6	3	1		2								
1917, April.....	White...									3	4	1			
	Yellow...									1	3			1	
	Mixed...									1		4			2
Total.....										5	7	5		1	2
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, in- clusive.			13	131	74	10	7	39		7	49	5		1	2

GALVESTON, TEX.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	
1916, December.	Mixed.		1													
1917, January.	{White.		2	1												
	{Yellow.		1	2												
	{Mixed.		2	33												
Total.			5	36												
1917, February.	{White.		16	1												
	{Yellow.			3	1											
	{Mixed.		19	98							13					
Total.			35	102	1						13					
1917, March.	{White.		1													
	{Mixed.		4	27							1					
Total.			5	27							1					
1917, April.	{White.		3													
	{Mixed.		5													
Total.			8													
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.			54	165	1						14					

SEATTLE, WASH.

1916, December.....	(Yellow...	12	51												
	(Mixed...		4												
Total.....		12	55												
1917, January.....	(Yellow...	1	38	3											
	(Mixed...		1												
Total.....		1	39	3											
1917, February.....	Yellow...	1	11	1											
1917, March.....	(Yellow...		26	1											
	(Mixed...		2												
Total.....			28	1											
1917, April.....	(White...		1												
	(Yellow...	2	28	3											
Total.....		2	29	3											
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		18	180	8											

FORT WORTH, TEX.

1916, December.....	(White...	5	24												
	(Yellow...		5												
	(Mixed...	3	26		1	1									
Total.....		8	55		1	1									
1917, January.....	(White...								2	10					
	(Yellow...									4					
	(Mixed...								9	12		1			
Total.....									11	26		1			

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Continued.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam- ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam- ple.	
1917, February	{White...									2	14					
	{Yellow...									1	6					
	{Mixed...										10					
Total										3	30					
1917, March	{White...		9	8	1											
	{Mixed...		4	14												
Total			13	22	1											
1917, April	{White...		7	2												
	{Yellow...		3	4												
	{Mixed...		4	12												
Total			14	18												
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.			35	95	1	1	1			14	56			1		

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

1916, December	{White...									1						
	{Yellow...										2	13	11	6		
	{Mixed...											5				
Total										1	2	13	16	6		
1917, January	{White...									1		1				
	{Yellow...										1	29	19	5		
	{Mixed...										1	7	3			
Total										1	2	30	26	8		
1917, February	{White...										1					
	{Yellow...										3	12	6			
	{Mixed...										4	1			1	
Total											6	16	7		1	
1917, March	{White...											3	3	1		
	{Yellow...											7	1			
	{Mixed...															
Total											3	10	5			
1917, April	{Yellow...			2			1									
	{Mixed...				2		1									
Total				2	2		1	1								
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.				2	2		1	1		2	13	69	54	14	1	

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

1916, December	{White...		5	7												
	{Mixed...		2	7												
Total			7	14				1								
1917, January	{White...		2	3	2	1										
	{Yellow...			2												
	{Mixed...		3	7	1			1								
Total			5	12	3	1		1								

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Continued.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	
1917, February	{White.....		2	3												
	{Yellow.....			3												
	{Mixed.....	16	1	11				1								
Total		16	3	17				1								
1917, March	{White.....		4													
	{Yellow.....		4	1												
	{Mixed.....	2	9	5				10								
Total		2	17	6				10								
1917, April	{Yellow.....		5													
	{Mixed.....		6	7				2								
Total			11	7				2								
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		18	43	56	3	1		15								

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

1916, December	White...			3	3										
	Yellow...			2	3										
	Mixed...			4	3										
Total				9	9										
1917, January	Yellow...			9											
	Mixed...			6	3										
Total				15	3										
1917, February	White...				1										
	Yellow...			15											
	Mixed...			6											
Total				21	1										
1917, March	White...				1										
	Yellow...			22	1		1								
	Mixed...			17											
Total				39	2		1								
1917, April	Yellow...										13				
	Mixed...				4						19				
Total					4						32				
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.				84	19		1				32				

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

1916, December	White...		3												
	Yellow...			1											
	Mixed...		7	2											
Total			10	3											
1917, January	White...		1												
	Mixed...		11	1						4	1				
Total			12	1						4	1				

HUTCHINSON, KANS.—Continued.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	
1917, February.....	{White...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	...	18	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		1	22	3	...	...	1	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...
1917, March.....	{White...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		...	21	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917, April.....	{White...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		1	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, in- clusive.		2	81	10	1	...	1	...	...	22	2	...	...	...	...	...

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

1916, December.....	{White...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...
1917, January.....	{White...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		...	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...
1917, February.....	{White...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
1917, March.....	{White...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...
1917, April.....	{White...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
	{Mixed...	...	8	10	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		...	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, in- clusive.		...	19	29	3	...	...	...	...	23	26	...	...	...	...	...

KANKAKEE, ILL.

1916, December.....	{White...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{Yellow...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...

KANKAKEE, ILL.—Continued.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	
1917, January.....	{White.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, February.....	{White.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, March.....	{White.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917, April.....	{White.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{Yellow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....

NORFOLK, VA.

1916, December.....	{White...		4												
	{Mixed...		7												
Total.....			11												
1917, January.....	{Yellow...		1	1											
	{Mixed...		5												
Total.....			6	1											
1917, February.....	Yellow...			2											
1917, March.....	do.		2	11											
1917, April.....	{White...		6	1						2					
	{Yellow...		14	9	2					2	2				
	{Mixed...		3	2											
Total.....			23	12	2					4	2				
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, in- clusive.			42	26	2					4	2				

NEW ALBANY, IND.

1917, January.....	{White...		1							1					
	{Yellow...			1							1				
Total.....			1	1						1	1				
1917, February.....	{White...									14					
	{Yellow...									1	2				
	{Mixed...				1										
Total.....					1					15	2				
1917, March.....	{White...		1							27					
	{Yellow...									2	1				
Total.....			1							29	1				

NEW ALBANY, IND.—Continued.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	
1917, April.....	{White...									14						
	{Yellow...									4	4					
Total.....										18	4					
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30 inclusive.			2	1	1					63	8					

COFFEYVILLE, KANS.

1917, January.....	{White...		1							1						
	{Yellow...		1				1			1						
Total.....			2				1			2						
1917, February.....	{White...		11													
	{Yellow...		3													
	{Mixed...									1						
Total.....			14							1						
1917, March.....	{White...		6	1												
	{Yellow...		12													
	{Mixed...		1	1							1					
Total.....			19	2							1					
1917, April.....	{White...		19							2						
	{Yellow...		7													
	{Mixed...			2												
Total.....			26	2						2						
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30 inclusive.			61	4			1			5	1					

TACOMA, WASH.

1916, December.....	Yellow...		1	9												
1917, January.....	do.....		1	21	1											
1917, February.....	do.....		2	9												
1917, March.....	do.....		4	9	1											
1917, April.....	do.....			12	1											
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.			8	60	3											

HAMMOND, IND.

1917, April.....	{Yellow...										27	17				
	{Mixed...			1	1	1					12	3				
Total.....				1	1	1					39	20				
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.				1	1	1					39	20				

DULUTH, MINN.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	
1916, December.....	{Yellow.....		4	1												
	{Mixed.....				2	1	1									
Total.....			4	1	2	1	1									
1917, January.....	{Yellow.....			2												
	{Mixed.....		1	4	1			1								
Total.....			1	6	1			1								
1917, February.....	{Yellow.....			4												
	{Mixed.....			6	2											
Total.....				10	2											
1917, March.....	{Yellow.....	2	1	8												
	{Mixed.....			3				1			1					
Total.....		2	1	11				1			1					
1917, April.....	{Yellow.....			1												
	{Mixed.....			2							1			1		
Total.....				3							1			1		
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		2	6	31	5	1	1	2			2			1		

WINCHESTER, IND.

1917, March.....	{Yellow..		3	9	3						2	2			
	{Mixed...		1	5	2						2				
Total.....			4	14	5						4	2			
1917, April.....	{Yellow..		5	1						2	1				
	{Mixed...		2	2											
Total.....			7	3						2	1				
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.			11	17	5					2	5	2			

EVANSVILLE, IND.

1917, March.....	{White..									12					
	{Mixed...									10					
Total.....										22					
1917, April.....	{White..									8	5				
	{Yellow..									2					
	{Mixed...									2					
Total.....										13	5				
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.										35	5				

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Year and month.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	Grade of corn.								Grade of corn.							
	Color.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	
1917, January.....	{White.....									1						
	{Mixed.....		3													
Total.....			3							1						
1917, February.....	{White.....				1											
	{Yellow.....		1													
	{Mixed.....		4	1												
Total.....			5	1	1											
1917, March.....	{White.....	2	2							1						
	{Mixed.....	1	3	1	1										1	
Total.....		3	5	1	1					1					1	
1917, April.....	White.....		1													
Total cars, each grade, Dec. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive.		3	14	2	2					2					1	

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

[illegible]

WELLINGTON, KANS.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR, WIS.

[illegible]

ST. CLOUD, MINN.

[illegible]

RICHMOND, VA.

[illegible]

EVERETT, WASH.

[illegible]

PART II.

Attention is again called to the fact that the data contained in the following table are necessarily incomplete and inaccurate. This is especially true with respect to the figures showing the amount of shelled corn received by the elevators or warehouses. Inspection and grading of grain as conducted in the majority of markets throughout the United States is made, not at the time of delivery of grain to an elevator or warehouse, but as soon as possible after arrival of the grain at a market. A certificate of grade is issued by the inspector to the party to whom the grain was consigned. At some time subsequent to the inspection of the grain and the issuance of the certificate of grade the consignee makes disposition of the grain. He may order the grain to an elevator for storage, he may reconsign the grain to another market, or he may sell the grain on track in his own market. In any event, the licensed inspector, as such, who inspected and graded the grain ordinarily has no knowledge of what disposition was made thereof.

Therefore, the figures in the table under Part II, showing the amount of shelled corn received by elevators or warehouses, represent only the number of cars which, in the knowledge of the licensed inspectors, were delivered to such elevators or warehouses.

With reference to the names of elevators or warehouses appearing in the following table, further explanation is necessary. In reports made to the Secretary of Agriculture by licensed inspectors it appears that names of parties to whom shelled corn was consigned have been confused with the names of parties owning or operating elevators and warehouses. It appears also that the names of railroad yards have been confused with the names of elevators owned or operated by railroad companies. It is possible, therefore, that in a few instances names appearing under the head of "Name of elevator" may in fact be neither the name of an elevator or warehouse nor the name of a party who owns or operates an elevator or warehouse.

The amount of shelled corn voluntarily reported as having been received and shipped on sample or type by elevators or warehouses is shown in footnotes in the following table.

A table compiled from reports of licensed inspectors, showing the number of cars of shelled corn and the grade thereof inspected and graded by them and delivered to and from elevators or warehouses in grain markets of the United States where such licensed inspectors were located, from Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917, inclusive, and showing also, as ascertained from voluntary reports of elevators or warehouses, the estimated amount of shelled corn received on sample or type by each such elevator or warehouse and the estimated amount delivered therefrom on sample or type from Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917, inclusive. The markets are arranged in alphabetical order.

	Receipts Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹							Shipments Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹						
	Grade of corn. ²							Grade of corn. ²						
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.
Atchison, Kans.:														
Washer Grain Co.	151	114	9	2	3			114	44					
Lukens Mill.	11	1												
Mangelsdorf.								1	1					
Blair Elevator.	433	331	32	9	7	1		685	474	1				
Blair Mill.	163	100	5	3				2	5					
Turon Mill Co.	5	2		1										
W. W. Young & Co.	9	19	3											
Baltimore, Md.:														
Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co.	2	3	55	62	9	1	4							
B. & O. "B".	11	1,063	273	36	23	24		2	1,434			1		5
B. & O. "C".		54	2,088	454	41	23	30		2,621			1	3	20
B. & O. "E".			4		2	2	2			2				
Pennsylvania R. R. No. 1.			170	51		2			142					
Pennsylvania R. R. No. 2.		1	56	59	8	1			20	2				
Western Maryland Ry.	2	44	3,219	146	65	24	18	189	4,060	10				3
Boston, Mass.:														
Grand Junction.		15	528	30	1	6	4		494					
Hoosac.			193	2		1	1		163					
Mystic.			4						5					
Buffalo, N. Y.:														
Buffalo Creek (1).	18	47	8		3	2								
Checkerboard.	6	51	32	6	11	1		5	16	6				
Electric.	1	4												
Export.	1	15						1	13	1				
Erie Transfer "A".	2	10						7	7					
Erie Transfer "B".	33	85	16	4		4		7	38	4				
Iron.	42	108	71			5		7	36	25	2			1
Michigan Central (2).		4	2						1					
Superior.	18	61	4			3		5	22	1				
Marine.	1	9	1						23	2	1			
Eldad.		5	4	1				1	28	2	1			1
Burlington, Iowa:														
B. & M. Elevator.								2	19					
Cairo, Ill.:														
Hastings Elevator (3).	7							93	245	1				
Halliday Elevator (4).	5	5						2	122					
Thistlewood Elevator (5).									13					
Delta Elevator (6).								1	23					
Cunningham Elevator (7).		3						1	8					
Hastings-Stout Elevator (8).	7	10						50	123					
I. C. R. R.									3					
Champaign, Ill.:														
Cleveland Grain Co.	5	207	39	5	6	2		6	286	24				
B. C. Beach & Co.									1					
Chicago, Ill.:														
South Chicago Elevator "D".		5	3						1,935	5				
South Chicago Elevator "C".	107	65	2	1				270	75		16	1		
South Chicago Elevator.		2	3	2										
Keystone Elevator.								24	421					
Norris Elevator.			1					142	915	292				
Irondale Elevator.								137	265					
Rialto Elevator.								24	744	61				
Michigan Central (9).								30	299	13				
Santa Fe.		1						56	1,357	1				
Mueller & Young.								41	277	35	2			
Standard Elevator.								2	406	13	1			1
Huck Elevator.								1	101	2			1	
Hales Elevator.								97	934	106				
Joliet.								4	134	11				
Rock Island "A".									194					
Belt Elevator.								113	506	3				
Central Elevator.								65	628				1	

See notes on p. 47.

A table compiled from reports of licensed inspectors, showing the number of cars of shelled corn and the grade thereof, etc.—Continued.

	Receipts Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹							Shipments Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹						
	Grade of corn. ²							Grade of corn. ²						
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.
Chicago, Ill.—Continued.														
Penna Elevator.....								19	300	18				
Wabash.....								50	557	11	114			1
Hayford (10).....				1	1									1
Byrnes Elevator.....									2					1
B. & O. Elevator.....									4	1				
M. & Y. Elevator.....									8					
Rockwell Elevator (11).....								1	13	6	1			
Calumet "A" Elevator.....								724	160	4				
Grand Trunk.....								14	59	1				
Erie.....									3	3				
National.....									6					
Rosenbaum "A".....		1	10					7	184					
Rosenbaum "B".....								1	176	16				
Rosenbaum "C".....									5					
Minnesota.....									43					
Armour "A" and "B".....								15						
Bartlett-Frazier.....									16					
Cleveland.....			61	56	5	3	1		3					
Sheldon.....									9					
Farmers.....									1					
Cragin.....									12	5				
Atlantic.....									1	1				
Badenoch.....									5					
Dickinson.....								1						
Cincinnati, Ohio:														
Cincinnati Grain Co (12).....		1	12	10						10	2			
Cleveland Grain Co. (13).....		8	178	135	3	2			5	351	73	1		9
Droste Elevator Co.....								2	3	12				
Fairmount Elevator (14).....			16	7	1									
Ferger Grain Co. (15).....		6	52	28			1		7	70	14			
Perin Bros.....		2	16	22	1	1					1			
Schmidt & Walker.....		7	11	7										
Stafford Elevator.....		7	51	52	4	4	2		21	176	64	4	4	22
Early & Daniel (16).....	1	17	109	36		3			3	95	31			
Interstate.....			1											
Union Distilling Co.....		1	2	6			1							
Union Grain & Hay Co. (17).....			1	2										
Old 76 Distilling Co.....			1											
Geo. Heller.....			1											
Clifton Springs Distilling Co.....			2											
B. H. Wess.....			3				1							
Dorsel.....			4											
McQuillan & Currey.....											1			
Cleveland, Ohio:														
Elevator "A".....		5	142	46	8	1			15	513	2		1	1
Union Elevator.....									2	14	1			
Erie Elevator.....			1	3	1									
Big Four.....		8	83	66	5	2	1							
N. Y. C. & St. L.....		6	90	32	2									
Pennsylvania Elevator.....			2	1	1									
B. & O. Elevator.....		1	5	1		1								
W. L. E.....			3	3										
Coffeyville, Kans.:														
Rea-Patterson.....		53	1		1				1					
Wieson Elevator.....		6	1						4	1				
Adria Grain Co.....		1												
Columbus, Ohio:														
Keefer Starch Co.....							1							
Davenport, Iowa:														
Davenport Elevator.....			25	14						2			1	
Merchants Elevator.....			2	4						30	1			
Denver, Colo.:														
Ady & Crowe.....		45	84	4	2				46	49	1			
F. C. Ayers.....		53	86	3					83	78				
J. D. Best Co.....		166	273	13	6	3	4		85	193				
Crescent Mills.....	1	17	43	1					15	19				
Denver Elevator Co.....		44	45	1	1				73	49				
Excelsior Mills.....		1												
Hungarian Mills.....		69	57	3	3		2		21	7				

See notes on p. 47.

A table compiled from reports of licensed inspectors, showing the number of cars of shelled corn and the grade thereof, etc.—Continued.

	Receipts Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹							Shipments Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹						
	Grade of corn. ²							Grade of corn. ²						
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.
Denver, Colo.—Continued.														
Summit Grain Co.	1	13	32				2		9	11				
Mossman		1												
T. B. Hard		1	5											
Sells Rector			2											
Kochler & T.			1	1										
Bodman		1												
R. C. Johnson			1											
Spelts		4	1											
Harrington Mine			1											
McClelland		12	20	1	1									
Cash Com. Co.		8	25	1										
Omaha Grain Co.		1	3											
C. N. Olsen		4	6		1									
McCaull & Webster			2											
Flanley Grain Co.		62	69							1				
Cummings Grain Co.		2	2											
Rankin Bro.		9	8											
Wm. Bruce		2	1	1										
E. B. Palmer		2	9											
McCaull & Dinsmore		18	20							1			1	
Crete Mills			2											
Seldomridge		44	32	3	1		1			1				
Leybold & W.			1											
Brot & Co.		2												
Moody Warren		17	21											
Ewart Grain Co.		10	6											
Longmont		56	47		2		1		3	3				
S. J. Perkins			1											
Robinson		1	2											
Trans-Mississippi			3											
Fort Collins	1	2	1											
Cummings		1												
Columbus		1												
Bossemeyer Bros.		1	3											
Shannon		2												
Crowell			1											
D. Jones		1	3											
Heath Bro.			1											
King Elevator		5	5											
Barteldes		1												
Farmer Grain Co.	34		43	2	1	1								
Field & Slaughter		5	8	1						1				
J. C. Miller		1												
Wiesy Grain Co.		2												
O. M. Kellogg		3	2		1									
O'Donnell	74	60	2	3			1		2					
Superior Corn Products	6	12				1								
Growers Grain Co.	9	10	1											
Model Mill & Elevator	1	1												
Detroit, Mich.:														
Union Depot Elevator	14	132	11	4	3	1		45	392	6				
Detroit R. R.									56			5	1	
Michigan Central	3	28	1						9					
Beck Cereal Co.	1	11	1				1							
H. C. Carson Co.	5	105	6	2	3	1								
Caughy Jossman Co.	1	90	8	1	2	1								
Commercial Milling Co.		21												
Dodd Martin Co.	9	185	15	1	1									
Dumont Roberts Co.		135	8	1	1									
Krause & Applebaum			1											
J. S. Lapman Co.	4	48	3											
Wm. Lichtenberg & Son		1												
F. J. Simmons & Co.	3	58	2											
David Stott Elevator		1	1											
Swift Grain Co.	4	88	37	4	4	2								
U. S. Fraumentum	1	11												
E. L. Wellman Co.		10	1											
H. M. Hobart Elevator	2	1												
Sharon & Mok	1	1												
C. R. Huston		1												

See notes on p. 47.

A table compiled from reports of licensed inspectors, showing the number of cars of shelled corn and the grade thereof, etc.—Continued.

	Receipts Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹							Shipments Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹						
	Grade of corn. ²							Grade of corn. ²						
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.
Duluth, Minn.:														
Capital Elevator Co.										2			1	
Nelson & Peterson		1	6	2	1	1	1							
Universal Mills			3											
East St. Louis, Ill.:														
Burlington			5	7	2									
Purina		4	56	4		1								
Acme			32	5					4	159		11		
Export			13	5	1				31	135		9		1
Security		10	25	3		1			2	31				
Western	1	12	42	7	5	2	2		25	121	18		2	
Belt		37	165	22	2	1	1		14	75	1			
Glucose		12	143	29	2	1	1							
Dixie Mills		6	16	2										
Brooklyn		3	47	5	2	1								
Tyler			7											
Corn Prod.		1	6											
Bushwell		5	3											
G. & H.			2											
Eureka			1											
Golden Grain		3	9	3					1					
Thies Bros.		1	3											
Exchange		1	12	5										
Brooklyn St.			15	6	1									
Southern R. M.		3	13	8										
Rogers			1											
J. F. Quinlivan & Bro.														
Feed Co.			2											
Alfocorn Milling Co.			8	3		2								
Como		1	24	4		1								
Eighth & Gratiot			2											
Kehlor		1												
Lou R. Mills		1												
Evansville, Ind.:														
Union Elevator									34	5				
Everett, Wash.:														
Everett Flour Mill			2											
Cardle Bros.			3											
Fort Worth, Tex.:														
Fort Worth Elevator		4	19							9				
Panther City Grain Co.			3							1				
J. Rosenbaum		4	5											
Terminal Grain Co.		1	4			1								
Smith Bros. Grain Co.		4	5						1	7				
Walker Grain Co.										2		1		
Bewley Mills			1											
Collins Grain Co.			3							2				
Chadwick Grain Co.		1												
Union Grain Co.			1											
Fostoria, Ohio:														
Fostoria Grain Elevator "A"	22		347	118	6	2	3		29	456	26	2		1
Fostoria Farmers Elevator										2				
Fostoria Farmers Exchange														
(18)												2		
L. E. & W. Ry.												2		
Galveston, Tex.:														
Star Mills		16	1											
Elevator "A"			3											
S. P. Warehouse			1											
Hammond, Ind.:														
Hammond Elevator			1	1	1									
Henderson, Ky.:														
Henderson Elevator Co. (19)	14		79	5					607	21				
A. Waller Co. (20)	1		45	9					593	170				
Hutchinson, Kans.:														
Kansas Grain Co. (21)									23	1				
Young & Son Elevator		1												
Indianapolis, Ind.:														
Elevator "A"									14	916	274	16	7	2
Beachgrove									49	407	2		1	1
Belt										7	2			
Big Four									37	110	12	1	2	11

See notes on p. 47.

A table compiled from reports of licensed inspectors, showing the number of cars of shelled corn and the grade thereof, etc.—Continued.

	Receipts Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹							Shipments Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹						
	Grade of corn. ²							Grade of corn. ²						
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Continued.														
Indiana.....										62	718	114	3	9
Vandalia.....									98	834	8			2
Fountaintown.....										1				
Jacksonville, Fla.:														
James B. Bours (22).....		1	2											
C. M. Lewis Co. (23).....		2	2											
Southern Grocery Co. (24).....		1	3											
J. G. Permenter Co. (25).....		2	5				1							
Consolidated Grocery Co. (26).....		10	7	1	1		4							
Stringfellow, Padgett & Co. (27).....		2	1											
C. W. Zaring & Co. (28).....		4	6											
Peninsular Naval Stores.....		8	1				1							
McNery Grocery Co.....			2											
Cumberland & Liberty Mills Co.....		6	10				5							
Baker & Holmes.....		2	5				1							
Redding Grain Co.....		4	11				2							
Tyler Grocery Co.....		4	1											
Flynn-Harris-Bullard Co.....		2	1		1									
W. B. Johnson Co.....		4	4											
Martin Seed Co.....		1												
Gordon Cox Co.....							1							
C. E. Guller Co.....		1	2											
Geo. V. Salzer Bros.....		1	1											
A. Martin & Co.....		1												
C. W. Bartleson Co.....		1	1				1							
A. S. Baker Co.....		1	2	1	1		1							
C. E. Smith & Co.....		1												
F. M. Dowling & Co.....			1											
Armour & Co.....			1											
Kankakee, Ill.:														
Bartlett-Frazier Co.....										79				
Kansas City, Kans.:														
Terminal Elevator.....		102	58	4					97	60	6			
Memphis Elevator.....		273	168	26	11	9	4		270	108	2		1	1
Frisco Elevator.....		54	40	2		1	1							1
Neola Elevator "A".....		71	35	4	2	1	2		25	14	2			
Rosedale Elevator.....		3	4	1					33	8				
Elevator "A".....		41	34	2	2		2		22	10	2			1
Neola Elevator.....		57	27	5	1	1	2		29	3			1	
C. G. W. Elevator.....		3	1											1
R. I. Elevator.....		1	1											
Globe Mill.....									1					
Davidson's Mill.....									1	1				
Schillings Warehouse.....									1					
Kansas City, Mo.:														
Rudy Patrick.....		3	3											
Acme.....		20	22	6	1				174	53				
K. C. Southern.....	1	267	228	18	3	1	3	1	359	461	7	1		
Nelson.....			1						42	9				
Imperial Mill.....		10	8	6										
Alton Elevator.....		1	1						7					
Kansas, Mo.....		115	81	7	1		1		153	142	2			3
U. S. Warehouse.....			1											
Murray.....		28	28	15	3	1			40	30	19	1		2
Milwaukee.....		46	31	9	1				138	61	11	4	6	14
Missouri Pacific.....		6	1											
Dixie.....		18	13		2		2		121	38	2	1	1	
Monarch Vinegar Works.....				1					10	1				
Wabash.....		6	1						6					
Norris.....														
Ryan Coal Co.....		1												
Russell.....		5	9						8	1	2			
Memphis.....		2												
Neola.....			1											
Peppard Seed Co.....		1	1						5					
Terminal.....		18	2											
Southern Mill.....			1	1										
Gateway.....		1	3	1	1				5	13	2			

See notes on p. 47.

A table compiled from reports of licensed inspectors, showing the number of cars of shelled corn and the grade thereof, etc.—Continued.

	Receipts Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹							Shipments Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹						
	Grade of corn. ²							Grade of corn. ²						
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.
Kansas City, Mo.—Continued.														
Blacker's Warehouse.....		1	5											
Rosedale.....		2	3	1										
Kemper Mill.....		1	6						4	13				
Kornfalia.....		4	1							1				
Katy Mill.....		1												
Solomon Warehouse.....														
Shillings.....			2											
Atlas Cereal.....		1	1											
Neosia, Mo.....			1											
Elevator "A".....		1												
Kelly Malt.....		1												
C. & A. Elevator.....		1												
Ransom Warehouse.....		3	5											
Pierson Lathrop Grain Co.....							1							
Poor Warehouse.....		2	1											
Tarkis Mol. Feed Co.....			1											
Waggoner Gates Mill.....		3												
Leavenworth, Kans.:														
Kansas Central.....	184		259	25	4	4	1	351	254					
Leglers Elevator.....								3						
Little Rock, Ark.:														
Iron Mountain.....		9	8	1						2				
Cunningham.....		3	7					17	18					
Dorragh Co.....								1						
Hayes Grain & Commission Co.....				1										
J. F. Weinman Milling Co.....		6	5					2	6					
Louisville, Ky.:														
Thompson Elevator.....	20		39	3	2	2		19	89					1
Kentucky Public Elevator.....	31		106	35	7	6	7	143	519	19		6		4
Louisville Elevator.....	1	18	30	6				126	293	4	2			1
Electric Elevator.....		1	4					17	75					
Big Four Elevator.....								7	8					1
Verhoeff Elevator.....									5					
Freuchtenicht Elevator.....								2	2					
H. V. & Co.....		1	2											
Stitzel Distilling Co.....								1						
Louisville Cereal Mills Co.....								1						
Memphis, Tenn.:														
Bluff City Grain Co. (29).....	1	47	88	4			1	7	6					2
Valley Elevator.....			5	1				12	67	11				
Davis & Andrews (30).....	3	50	106	10	2	1	1	2	4					
International Sugar Co.....	1	19	65											
Riverside Elevator (31).....	3	25	47	2	1			13	6					
Superior Feed Co.....		6	49	3		1								
Union Elevator (32).....	2	9	35	1				52	238	21		1		4
J. Wade & Sons Elevator (33).....		4	40				1	5	76	204	13			
Merchants Elevator.....		5	4	2					4					
Mississippi Elevator (34).....		7	15		1			7	11	2				2
Central Elevator (35).....	2	5	27	2	1									
W. C. Early Warehouse (36).....		2	4											
H. A. Klyce (37).....									5					
Shanks Phillips Warehouse (38).....		2	1	1										
Buckeye Cotton Co.....	1	5	6											
Broadway Mill.....		50	157	16			1							
Jones & Rogers.....	1													
Lamar Warehouse.....		1												
Memphis Milling Co.....			1											
Milwaukee, Wis.:														
Elevator "A".....	2	205	753	258	36	11	6	41	156	9				
Elevator "E".....		25	214	104	8	3	2	184	1,290	91				
Hecker Cereal Co.....			1	1				6	12	4			1	
Interstate Malt Elevator.....								1	5	1				
P. C. Kamm Elevator.....		21	77	20	4	1		27	122	14	3			
Jas. Lyman Elevator.....		9	29	16	8	2	2	6	87	42	17	4		5
Rialto Elevator.....		15	182	98	10	2	2	49	567	106	15			1
J. M. Riels.....			27	15	1			1	26	6				
Smith Parry Co.....		7	36	5				1	9	42	9			
Updike Grain Co.....		1	9	9	1				16	5				

See notes on p. 47.

A table compiled from reports of licensed inspectors, showing the number of cars of shelled corn and the grade thereof, etc.—Continued.

	Receipts Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹							Shipments Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹						
	Grade of corn. ²							Grade of corn. ²						
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Continued.														
Milwaukee.....		1	50											
Mill Road.....	2	40	90	37	4	1	1							
Chestnut Street.....				1										
Wendts Elevator.....			3	1						3				
Reed Street Terminal.....		1	1	3										
National Distilling Co.....			1	4										
Union Stock.....			1											
Courteen Seed Co.....			3											
Wagon Scale.....				1										
C. N. W.....		82	343	131	21	7	3							
C. M. & St. Paul.....		48	217	59	13		4							
C. A. Krause.....		57	437	112	17	8	3							
Minneapolis, Minn.:														
Soo Elevator.....		21	107	26	1	2	3	9	216	44	3	1		2
Twin City Elevator.....		22	108	66	3	2	2	11	242	91	9	4		9
Dickinson Elevator.....		15	103	43	4	1		21	300	78	8	2		5
Great Western Elevator.....	1	18	187	54	3	2	2	3	339	83	4	1		
Interior Elevator.....		15	92	14	2	1		8	165	43		1		
Union Elevator.....		2	37	9	1				39	30	3			
Elevator "D".....		37	210	67	7	5	2	16	495	155	6	3		5
Gee Elevator.....		3	17	5				2	35	11				
Calumet Elevator.....		13	96	47	4	3	3	6	242	68	19	2		2
St. Anthony Elevator.....		2	11	13					58	24	2			1
Interstate Elevator.....		2	17	9			1		94	16	2			
Diamond Elevator.....		4	25	2		1		1	70	14	2			
Concrete Elevator.....		9	64	29	1	1	1	4	256	62	5			1
Gould Elevator.....		1	20	7			1		16	11		1		3
Atlantic Elevator.....	16		133	55	2	1	2	2	204	85	2	1		2
Elevator "K".....		1	46	20	2	2	6	1	124	48	2	1		1
Phelps Elevator.....			9	5		1	7		2					
Northeast Elevator.....		3	10	16	1	1	1							1
Devereaux Elevator.....		4	47	23	1		1	3	113	33	1			1
Exchange Elevator.....		4	18	10	1				40	18	1			
Marfield Elevator.....			9	3			1		21	22	5			1
Star Elevator.....		3	7	1			1	2	113	20	7	2		1
Victoria Elevator.....			5	2	2		1		5	6	1	1		
Republic Elevator.....		1	4	6	1		1		11	12	1			
Monarch Elevator.....			1						1					2
Elevator "M".....														3
Elevator "X".....	3		16	15		1			49	25				
Delmar Elevator.....		1	3											
Mississippi Elevator.....		1	20	12		1			28	15	2			
Great Northern Elevator.....		1	29	3					75	9	5	1		
Shoreham Elevator.....		2	15	4	1	1	2		73	31	6			
Pillsbury Elevator.....									2					
Terminal Elevator.....			41	19	2		1		24	8		1		
Elevator "S".....			2						1					
Elevator "H".....			1				1		4	2				
North Star Feed Elevator.....	20		53	26	4		2				1			
American Oil Elevator.....			1											
Dibble Elevator.....			1	1										
Station "A" Elevator.....			2											
St. Cloud Elevator.....			1											
Equity St. Paul Elevator.....				1						1				
Elevator "C".....			8	2			1		9	3				
Capital Mill Elevator.....			2						2	1	1			
Con S. "A".....			1											
Lake.....	4		9	4	3				12	4	5	1		1
Pioneer.....			1											
Stewart Elevator.....		1		1			1			1				
Kasota Elevator.....									1					
Elevator "L".....										1				
Missouri Valley, Iowa:														
Missouri Valley Elevator Co.....	276		377	18	8	9	8	388	367					
Udike Grain Co.....	27		25				1							
Mobile, Ala.:														
McMillan & Harrison.....		4	6			1			1					
J. Mertz & Co.....		2	3											
Dixie Grain Co.....		1												
J. A. Lamey.....		1	1											

See notes on p. 47.

A table compiled from reports of licensed inspectors, showing the number of cars of shelled corn and the grade thereof, etc.—Continued.

	Receipts Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹							Shipments Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹						
	Grade of corn. ²							Grade of corn. ²						
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.
Mobile, Ala.—Continued.														
Cleveland Bros.		1	3											
Dumas Grocery Co.		1												
Alabama Corn Mills.			4											
J. Zimmern Co.			1											
Nashville, Tenn.:														
Commercial Elevator (39)	3	20	84	15		1		34	68	4				
East Side Elevator (40)		2	4					1	2					
Hermitage Elevator		24	75	15	3	1		21	107	3				
Nashville Elevator	4	107	175	67	9	3	6	62	176	18	3	1		
Union Elevator (41)		33	42	5										
River & Rail Elevator		10	15	5		1		22	20			1		
J. A. & O. L. Jones		2	4	1					1					
American Flour & Grain Co.		1	3		1		3	1						
Monarch Grain Co.			4											
Chestnut Street Warehouse (42)		18	18					5	1					
I. T. Rhea	2	12	2	2										
Gillette Grain Co. (43)		30	42	11				44	24					
J. R. Hale & Sons (44)	1	44	63	7				3	5					
Just Mill & Feed Co.	3	27	55	8	1									
Rex Mill & Feed Co.		16	29						2					
Singer Warehouse (45)	3	26	27	1	2		1	15	47	11	1			
Tennessee Grain Co. (46)		6	12	1										
John A. Tyrner & Co. (47)		4							1					
Harsh Grain Co. (48)		3												
Terminal Elevator (49)		3												
Harry Williams		2												
Jones Mill & Elevator			1											
New Albany, Ind.:														
McDonald Elevator		1	1					65	6					
New Orleans, La.:														
Chalmette Elevator		5							34					
Westwego Elevator		7	1						75					
Public Grain Elevator			14						4,274					
Stuyvesant Docks Elevator		56	95	30	2			7	498					
Poydras Elevator									2					
Newport News, Va.:														
C. & O. Elevator "B"		9	227	2					240					
Southern Feed Co. Elevator			8	1										
New Ulm, Minn.:														
Eagle Roller Mills Co.			15											
New York, Greater:														
Erie		406	2,257	198	6	13	4	32	2,489					
Lehigh Valley		140	600	74	11		5	20	690					
D., L. & W.		1							564					
New York Central		30	83	7	2			3	20					
Pennsylvania R. R.		8	83	5	2	1			99					
West Shore	1	230	2,255	185	11	26	13	85	2,036	1				2
Edgewater		1	1											
Kingston				2										
Norfolk, Va.:														
J. H. Cofer Co. (Inc.)		23	22	2				4	2					
J. M. Gwaltney & Co.		1	2											
Colonial Cereal		2	1											
Davis Milling Co.		9												
S. D. Scott & Co.		3												
City Hay and Grain		2	1											
Oklahoma City, Okla.:														
Hardeman & King	1	15						1						
Oklahoma City Mill	2	1												
Cash Feed Store				1										
Cherokee Grain Co.			1											
Omaha, Nebr.:														
Cavers Grain Co.		1		1				22	417	10	8		1	
Crowell Elevator			8			1		153	734	7	2	1		
Casco Mill									2					
Droge Elevator Co.		4	2											
Holmquist Elevator		1	9	1	1		1	196	653	10	3		1	
Hynes Grain Co.		1	7	3		1			1					
Independent Elevator Co.								7	7					

See notes on p. 47.

A table compiled from reports of licensed inspectors, showing the number of cars of shelled corn and the grade thereof, etc.—Continued.

	Receipts Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹							Shipments Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹						
	Grade of corn. ²							Grade of corn. ²						
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.
Omaha, Nebr.—Continued.														
Merriam & Millard.....			2					181	449	5	1			
Nebraska-Iowa.....	2	3			1			60	287	4	4			1
Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co.....			4				1	77	187	1	1	3		
Omaha Elevator Co.....	1			1				66	212					
Peters Mill.....								2	4	1				
Trans-Mississippi Elevator Co.....		8	6	4				224	524	5	1			1
Twamley Elevator Co.....									1	1				
Van Winkle Elevator.....	1	1					1	85	261	26	1			
Updike Elevator Co.....		5	14	2	1			274	1,605	12	4	2		
Iowa Elevator Co.....			1					24	102	6		1		
Pailing.....	1	1												
Oline.....					1									
Beal.....			1											
Krough.....								8	31	1				
Huntley.....			1											
Standard.....	1	2												
Dolphin-Jones.....		1	2											
Blanchard & Niswonger.....			1		1			7	34					
King.....			1											
Planley.....	2	9			1									
D. A. Roberts.....			1											
Taylors.....								1	1					
Vincent.....		2				1			1					
T. & S.....									1					
Farmers.....			1											
H. D. Moore.....			1	1										
Lansom.....			1											
Pekin, Ill.: Turner-Hudnutt.....		15	143	78	10	8	41	2	42					
Peoria, Ill.: Burlington Elevator.....		19	638	177	6	14	18	3	832	218		16	1	
Central City Elevator.....		8	236	118	11	14	25	2	475	14				
Philadelphia, Pa.: Girard Point.....	10	7	770	105	18	5	1	94	676					
Keystone.....	6	22	45	9	1	2	1		3					
Port Richmond.....		7	210	36	3	1	15	41	280	9				2
Twentieth Street.....		2	1	1		1								
Hunsberger Warehouse.....				1										
Thirty-first and Chestnut.....	2		7	4	1	1								
Thirtieth and Market.....		1	10	5		1								
Pine Street Wharf.....			1											
Kensington.....			2	1										
Twenty-third and Arch.....			1	1										
Twenty-third Street Stores.....		2		1			1							
Pier 10, North Wharf.....	1	2	10	6	3									
Pittsburgh, Pa.: Central Elevator Co. (50).....			1					3		4	1	1		
Exchange Elevator Co. (Inc.) (51).....									1	1				
Iron City Elevator (52).....			3						1	1				
Portland, Me.: Grand Trunk.....									34					
Richmond, Va.: Overman-Williamson.....		1	1											
Mayo Milling Co.....		1					1							
St. Cloud, Minn.: Erwin Elevator.....			8											
St. Joseph, Mo.: Burlington Elevator.....	25	42						283	128	1				1
St. Joseph Public Elevator.....	7	13						355	170	3				
C. Gt. W. Ry.....	5	15	4					1	2					
C., B. & Q. Elevator.....	19	7						212	73	1				
Terminal Elevator.....								321	124					
St. Joseph Terminal.....	7	15												
Rock Island.....	3	3						4	4					
Grand Island.....								13	2					
Bosby Elevator.....								1						

See notes on p. 47.

A table compiled from reports of licensed inspectors, showing the number of cars of shelled corn and the grade thereof, etc.—Continued.

	Receipts Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹							Shipments Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹						
	Grade of corn. ²							Grade of corn. ²						
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.
St. Louis, Mo.:														
Burlington.....	2	105	357	146	25	16	10	13	275	509				4
Purina.....	1	13	42	6	2									
Victoria.....		2	1											
Valley Mills.....			6						1	3				
Mound City.....		2	14	4	2				1	18	1			
Exchange.....	3	67	130	64	6	1	1		67	302	9	1	1	
Brooklyn Street (53).....	1	22	128	30	3	3			175	488	1			
Central B.....	1	7	40	5		1			10	80	1			
Mississippi Valley.....		2	18						2	14				
Rogers.....	1	5	8						3	6				
Como Mills.....	6	6	25	12	2									
Western.....	1	3	6											
Chamberlain.....		1												
Lou R. Mills.....		1												
Tyler Street.....			5											
Hyde Seed Farm.....		2												
Belt.....		3	45	6						2				
Glucose.....		20	79	14	2					1	1			
Bushwell.....		5	2											
Dixie Mills.....		1	9	3										
Export.....		2	44	4	1									
Southern R. M.....		4	6											
J. F. Quinlivan & Bro. Feed Co.....			1											
Venice.....			1											
Eighth and Gratiot.....			1											
Corn Products.....		1	4											
Acme.....		1	29	5										
Hazel.....			1											
Pruntys.....		1												
Arjocom.....			2	5										
Golden Grain.....		8	4	5										
Eureka Mills.....		1	6											
Thuss.....		1	2	1										
Salina, Kans.:														
Western Star Elevator.....		1												
Seattle, Wash.:														
Spokane Grain Co.....		1	5	1										
Hammond Milling Co.....		2	11	1										
Fisher Flouring Mills.....		2	31											
C. H. Lilly Co.....		4	40	3										
Lehmann.....		4	15	1										
Albers Bros. Milling Co.....		3	42	1										
W. F. Jahn & Co.....			5	1										
Magnolia Milling Co.....		1	9											
Novelty Mill Co.....			1											
Sheldon, Ill.:														
Cleveland Grain Co.....		3	206	56	6	2	1		1	196	70	5	1	
Darrow Farmers Grain Co.....									1	1				
Sioux City, Iowa:														
Cereal Elevator.....		18	116	14					3	24	2			
Akron Milling Co.....			4						6					
C. J. Milligan Elevator.....			1	3										
Leeds Mill.....			1							14	2			
Mystic Milling Co.....			2							2				
Sioux City Stock Yards.....		3	19	3										
Superior, Nebr.:														
Elliott Myers.....									27	12				
Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co.....									34	34	2			
Bossemeyer Bros.....									57	43				
Scouler Bros.....									51	30				
Superior, Wis.:														
J. L. Ross.....			4	3										
Duluth-Superior Mill Co.....		2	3	1										
Daisy Mill.....		1												
G. H. St. John.....			1											
Tacoma, Wash.:														
Sperry Flour Co.....		1	3											
Albers Bros.....		1	15											
Puget Sound Flour Mills.....			5											

See notes on p. 47.

A table compiled from reports of licensed inspectors, showing the number of cars of shelled corn and the grade thereof, etc.—Continued.

	Receipts Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹							Shipments Dec. 1, 1916, to Apr. 30, 1917. ¹						
	Grade of corn. ²							Grade of corn. ²						
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sam-ple.
Tacoma, Wash.—Continued.														
P. J. Fransioli & Co.....			12	1										
J. B. Stevens & Co.....			6	1										
W. H. Kenworthy & Sons.....		3	6											
Puyallup & Summer Fruit-growers Association.....		2	3											
Coast Trading Co.....		1	8											
Keystone Cereal Co.....			1											
Terre Haute, Ind.:														
Vigo.....	74		605	106	10	13	7	954	289					
Commercial Distilling Co.....	10		46	5			1							
American Hominy Co.....	11		250	169	18	19	1							
Majestic Distilling Co.....	5		527	84	7	3	14							
Cottrell Bros.....			4					2						
Toledo, Ohio:														
Central Elevator (54).....	3	68	26	1	1	6			8				3	2
C. H. & D. "B".....	4	56	25	8		1		5	49	5				
East Side Iron Elevator.....	2	126	62	1	3	2		5	136	51	1			
Lake Shore Elevator "B" (55).....	6	243	145	18	7	6			73	4				
Toledo Grain Milling Co.....	5	107	40	3	1	3			2					
Haskell Mill.....	28	227	25	4	1	2								
Wagoner Mill.....								2	1					
Lake Erie Mill.....	6	47	7					6						
Imperial Mill.....	1	29	8	2										
Topeka, Kans.:														
Forbes Elevator.....	1	4												
Kaw Mill.....	2	1						14	2					
Billiard Mill.....		1												
Wellington, Kans.:														
Wellington Mill & Elevator Co.....	1	6												
Larrabee Corporation.....		1												
J. D. Infield.....		2												
J. R. Williamson Grain Co.....	2	2												
L. H. Powell & Co.....		1												
Hunter Milling Co.....	1	1												
Wichita, Kans.:														
Stevens & Scott.....								1	2					
Kansas Mill Elevator.....								4	3					
Winchester, Ind.:														
Goodrich Bros.....	10	14	4					3	40	2				

See notes on p. 47.

¹ In terms of carloads.

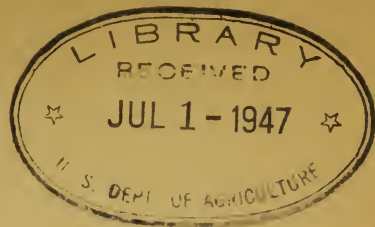
² The figures appearing in this table in the columns headed by the numerical designations show the total number of cars, including white corn, yellow corn, and mixed corn, received and shipped from the elevators indicated.

- (1) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 74,486 bushels.
- (2) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 9,565 bushels.
- (3) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 41,382 bushels; shipped, 15,096.
- (4) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 19,976 bushels.
- (5) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 7,500 bushels.
- (6) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 25,000 bushels; shipped, 18,634 bushels.
- (7) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 5,000 bushels.
- (8) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 47,500 bushels; shipped, 4,120 bushels.
- (9) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 15,000 bushels.
- (10) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 908,419 bushels.
- (11) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 133,790 bushels.
- (12) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 18,938 bushels.
- (13) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 8,706 bushels.
- (14) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 51,841 bushels; shipped 52,494 bushels.
- (15) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 4,200 bushels; shipped 164,000 bushels.
- (16) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 12,110 bushels.
- (17) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 2,362 bushels.
- (18) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 4,404 bushels.
- (19) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 351,286 bushels.
- (20) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 289,438 bushels.
- (21) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 24,971 bushels; shipped, 22,180 bushels.
- (22) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 2,465 bushels.
- (23) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 5,705 bushels; shipped 5,705 bushels.
- (24) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 3,571 bushels.
- (25) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 6,911 bushels; shipped 6,911 bushels.
- (26) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 21,163 bushels.
- (27) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 4,373 bushels.
- (28) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 11,309 bushels.
- (29) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 204,593 bushels.
- (30) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 6,300 bushels.
- (31) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 71,921 bushels.
- (32) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 80,978 bushels.
- (33) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 75,658 bushels.
- (34) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 17,323 bushels.
- (35) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 15,522 bushels.
- (36) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 9,170 bushels.
- (37) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 98,795 bushels; shipped 115,821 bushels.
- (38) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 5,180 bushels.
- (39) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 41,750 bushels.
- (40) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 1,125 bushels; shipped 1,500 bushels.
- (41) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 63,570 bushels.
- (42) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 79,500 bushels.
- (43) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 91,160 bushels.
- (44) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 125,476 bushels.
- (45) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 250 bushels.
- (46) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 47,670 bushels.
- (47) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 1,613 bushels.
- (48) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 47,581 bushels.
- (49) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 1,440 bushels.
- (50) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 279,152 bushels.
- (51) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 347,320 bushels.
- (52) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 155,843 bushels.
- (53) Shelled corn shipped on sample or type, 1,054 bushels.
- (54) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 117,055 bushels.
- (55) Shelled corn received on sample or type, 402,000 bushels.

ADDITIONAL COPIES

OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AT
5 CENTS PER COPY



United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF MARKETS,

CHARLES J. BRAND, Chief.

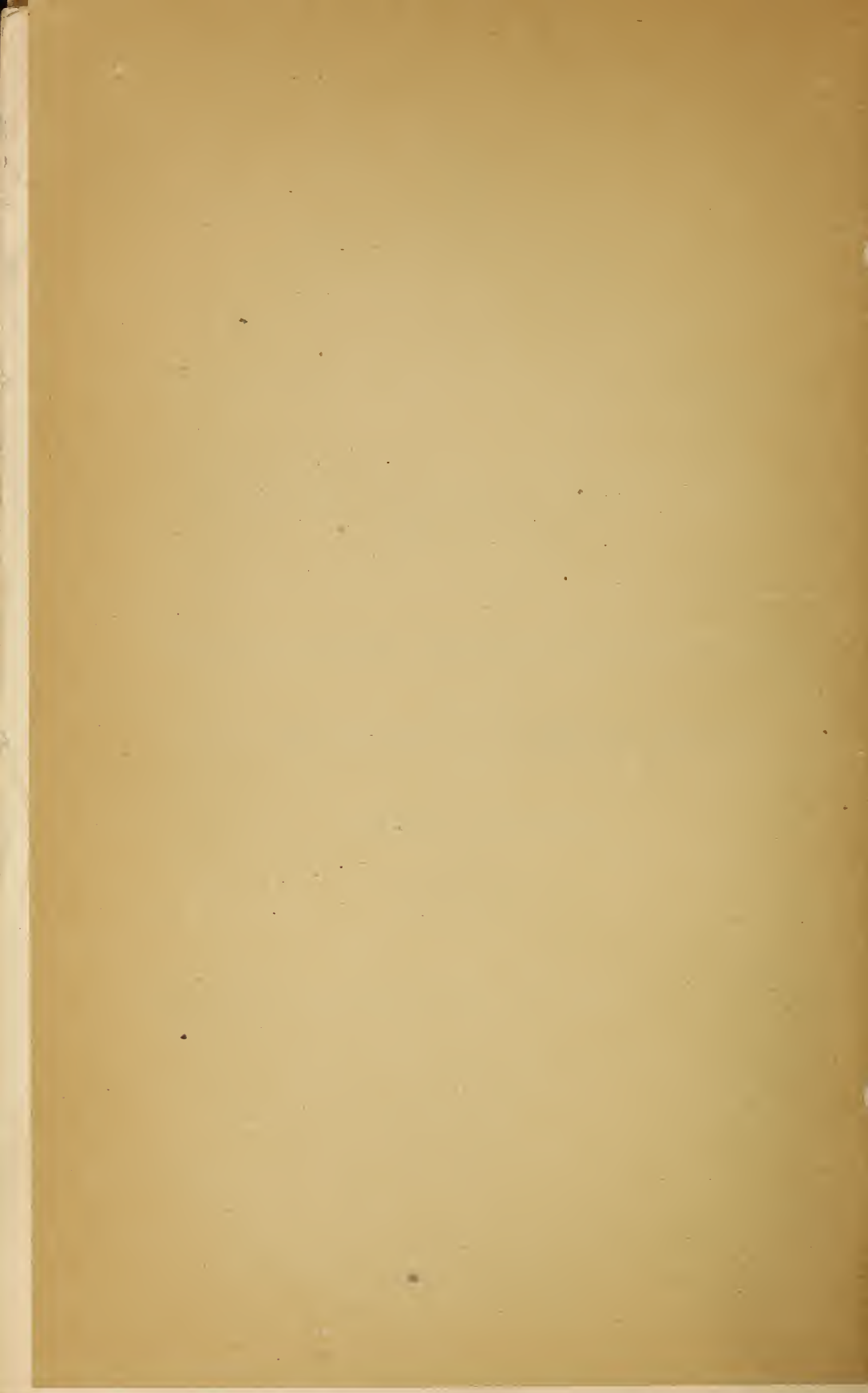
SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

No. 24

UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT

Supervision Districts

Issued September 8, 1917.



United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF MARKETS,

CHARLES J. BRAND, Chief.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

No. 24

UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT

Supervision Districts

Issued September 8, 1917.

ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT
5 CENTS PER COPY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BUREAU OF MARKETS.

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 24.¹

UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT. SUPERVISION DISTRICTS.¹

CONTENTS.

Page.		Page.
Designation of districts and headquarters thereof in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards act	1	List showing the district or districts to which the States or Territories and the District of Columbia are assigned..... 38 Index of district headquarters..... 39 Numerical index of districts..... 39

DESIGNATION OF DISTRICTS AND HEADQUARTERS THEREOF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

The portions of the United States defined below are designated as districts, and the city named as headquarters of each district is designated as the headquarters of such district, for the purposes of the administration of the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 482):

DISTRICT NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, MASS.

CONNECTICUT.

In the STATE OF CONNECTICUT, the counties of:

New London.

Tolland.

Windham.

MAINE.

The entire STATE OF MAINE.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The entire STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The entire STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

RHODE ISLAND.

The entire STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

¹ Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States grain standards act are Nos. 11 to 15, 17 to 19, 22 to 23. This announcement is a revision of No. 14.

VERMONT.

The entire STATE OF VERMONT.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT.

In the STATE OF CONNECTICUT, the counties of:

Fairfield.	Litchfield.	New Haven.
Hartford.	Middlesex.	

NEW JERSEY.

In the STATE OF NEW JERSEY, the counties of:

Bergen.	Middlesex.	Sussex.
Essex.	Monmouth.	Union.
Hudson.	Morris.	Warren.
Hunterdon.	Passaic.	
Mercer.	Somerset.	

NEW YORK.

In the STATE OF NEW YORK, the counties of:

Albany.	Hamilton.	Rockland.
Bronx.	Kings.	Saratoga.
Broome.	Montgomery.	Schenectady.
Chenango.	Nassau.	Schoharie.
Clinton.	New York.	Suffolk.
Columbia.	Orange.	Sullivan.
Delaware.	Otsego.	Ulster.
Dutchess.	Putnam.	Warren.
Essex.	Queens.	Washington.
Fulton.	Rensselaer.	Westchester.
Greene.	Richmond.	

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, the counties of:

Lackawanna.	Pike.	Wyoming.
Monroe.	Susquehanna.	
Northampton.	Wayne.	

PORTO RICO.

The TERRITORY OF PORTO RICO.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DELAWARE.

The entire STATE OF DELAWARE.

NEW JERSEY.

In the STATE OF NEW JERSEY, the counties of:

Atlantic.	Cape May.	Ocean.
Burlington.	Cumberland.	Salem.
Camden.	Gloucester.	

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, the counties of:

Berks.	Lancaster.	Northumberland.
Bucks.	Lebanon.	Philadelphia.
Carbon.	Lehigh.	Schuylkill.
Chester.	Luzerne.	Snyder.
Columbia.	Lycoming.	Sullivan.
Dauphin.	Montgomery.	Union.
Delaware.	Montour.	

And in the county of CLINTON, all stations on the White Deer & Loganton Railway. (See District No. 5.)

DISTRICT NO. 4.

HEADQUARTERS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEW YORK.

In the STATE OF NEW YORK, the counties of:

Allegany.	Chemung.	Genessee.
Cattaraugus.	Cortland.	Herkimer.
Cayuga.	Erie.	Jefferson.
Chautauqua.	Franklin.	Lewis.
Livingston.	Ontario.	Steuben.
Madison.	Orleans.	Tioga.
Monroe.	Oswego.	Tompkins.
Niagara.	St. Lawrence.	Wayne.
Oneida.	Schuyler.	Wyoming.
Onondaga.	Seneca.	Yates.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, the counties of:

Bradford.	Potter.	Warren.
McKean.	Tioga.	

The county of CRAWFORD, except stations south and west of Saegerstown on the Erie Railroad, and stations on the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, and on the Erie Railroad south and west of Saegerstown (see District No. 14);

And the county of ERIE, except stations south and west of Erie on the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 14).

DISTRICT NO. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MARYLAND.

In the STATE OF MARYLAND, the counties of:

Allegany.	Garrett.
-----------	----------

OHIO.

In the STATE OF OHIO, the counties of:

Belmont.	Harrison.	Muskingum.
Carroll.	Jefferson.	Noble.
Columbiana.	Monroe.	Tuscarawas.
Guernsey.	Morgan.	Washington.

The county of COSHOCTON, except Roscoe and stations north and west thereof and stations north of Trinway on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 14);

And in the county of LICKING, Newark and all stations east thereof on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, and all stations on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad east and south of Newark (see Districts Nos. 11 and 14).

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, the counties of:

Allegheny.	Center.	Indiana.
Armstrong.	Clarion.	Jefferson.
Beaver.	Clearfield.	Lawrence.
Bedford.	Elk.	Mercer.
Blair.	Fayette.	Somerset.
Butler.	Forest.	Venango.
Cambria.	Greene.	Washington.
Cameron.	Huntingdon.	Westmoreland.

And the county of CLINTON, except stations on the White Deer & Loganton Railway. (See District No. 3.)

WEST VIRGINIA.

In the STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, the counties of:

Barbour.	Calhoun.	Hancock.
Braxton.	Doddridge.	Harrison.
Brooke.	Gilmer.	Lewis.
Marion.	Pleasants.	Upshur.
Marshall.	Preston.	Webster.
Monongalia.	Ritchie.	Wetzel.
Nicholas.	Taylor.	Wirt.
Ohio.	Tyler.	Wood.

And in the county of RANDOLPH, Weaver and all stations on the Alexander & Eastern Railway, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the Pickens & Hacker's Valley Railroad. (See District No. 6.)

DISTRICT NO. 6.**HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE, MD.****DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

The DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In the STATE OF MARYLAND, Baltimore City, and the counties of:

Anne Arundel.	Dorchester.	Queen Annes.
Baltimore.	Frederick.	St. Marys.
Calvert.	Harford.	Somerset.
Caroline.	Howard.	Talbot.
Carroll.	Kent.	Washington.
Cecil.	Montgomery.	Wicomico.
Charles.	Prince Georges.	Worcester.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, the counties of:

Alamance.	Gates.	Person.
Alleghany.	Granville.	Pitt.
Ashe.	Greene.	Rockingham.
Beaufort.	Guilford.	Stokes.
Bertie.	Halifax.	Surry.
Camden.	Hertford.	Tyrrell.
Carteret.	Hyde.	Vance.
Caswell.	Jones.	Wake.
Chowan.	Lenoir.	Warren.
Craven.	Martin.	Washington.
Currituck.	Nash.	Watauga.
Dare.	Northampton.	Wayne.
Duplin.	Onslow.	Wilkes.
Durham.	Orange.	Wilson.
Edgecombe.	Pamlico.	Yadkin.
Forsyth.	Pasquotank.	
Franklin.	Perquimans.	

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA the counties of:

Adams.	Fulton.	Perry.
Cumberland.	Juniata.	York.
Franklin.	Mifflin.	

VIRGINIA.

In the STATE OF VIRGINIA, the counties of:

Accomac.	Elizabeth City.	Loudoun.
Albermarle.	Essex.	Louisa.
Alexandria.	Fairfax.	Lunenburg.
Alleghany.	Fauquier.	Madison.
Amelia.	Floyd.	Mathews.
Amherst.	Fluvanna.	Mecklenburg.
Appomattox.	Franklin.	Middlesex.
Augusta.	Frederick.	Montgomery.
Bath.	Giles.	Nansemond.
Bedford.	Gloucester.	Nelson.
Bland.	Goochland.	New Kent.
Botetourt.	Grayson.	Norfolk.
Brunswick.	Greene.	Northampton.
Buckingham.	Greensville.	Northumberland.
Campbell.	Halifax.	Nottoway.
Caroline.	Hanover.	Orange.
Carroll.	Henrico.	Page.
Charles City.	Henry.	Patrick.
Charlotte.	Highland.	Pittsylvania.
Chesterfield.	Isle of Wight.	Powhatan.
Clarke.	James City.	Prince Edward.
Craig.	King and Queen.	Prince George.
Culpeper.	King George.	Princess Anne.
Cumberland.	King William.	Prince William.
Dinwiddie.	Lancaster.	Pulaski.

Rappahannock.	Smyth.	Warren.
Richmond.	Southampton.	Warwick.
Roanoke.	Spotsylvania.	Westmoreland.
Rockbridge.	Stafford.	Wythe.
Rockingham.	Surry.	York.
Shenandoah.	Sussex.	

And the county of WASHINGTON, except all stations on the Virginia & Southwestern Railway north and west of Bristol. (See District No. 10.)

WEST VIRGINIA.

In the STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, the counties of:

Berkeley.	Jefferson.	Pocahontas.
Grant.	Mineral.	Summers.
Greenbrier.	Monroe.	Tucker.
Hampshire.	Morgan.	
Hardy.	Pendleton.	

In the county of FAYETTE, all stations on the Sewell Valley Railroad (see District No. 11);

And the county of RANDOLPH, except Weaver and stations on the Alexander & Eastern Railway, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the Pickens & Hacker's Valley Railroad (see District No. 5).

DISTRICT NO. 8.¹

HEADQUARTERS, ATLANTA, GA.

ALABAMA.

In the STATE OF ALABAMA, the counties of:

Autauga.	Coosa.	Lowndes.
Barbour.	Covington.	Macon.
Bibb.	Crenshaw.	Marshall.
Blount.	Dale.	Montgomery.
Bullock.	Dekalb.	Pike.
Calhoun.	Elmore.	Randolph.
Chambers.	Etowah.	Russell.
Cherokee.	Geneva.	St. Clair.
Chilton.	Henry.	Shelby.
Clay.	Houston.	Talladega.
Cleburne.	Jefferson.	Tallapoosa.
Coffee.	Lee.	

And in the county of DALLAS, Selma and all stations east thereof on the Western Railway of Alabama. (See District No. 26.)

FLORIDA.

In the STATE OF FLORIDA, the counties of:

Alachua.	Calhoun.	Duval.
Baker.	Citrus.	Franklin.
Bay.	Clay.	Gadsden.
Bradford.	Columbia.	Hamilton.
Brevard.	Dade.	Hernando.
Broward.	De Soto.	Hillsboro.

¹ Former District No. 7, with headquarters at Jacksonville, Fla., is discontinued, and the area comprised therein is included in District No. 8, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

Holmes.	Marion.	St. Johns.
Jackson.	Monroe.	St. Lucie.
Jefferson.	Nassau.	Santa Rosa.
Lafayette.	Okaloosa.	Seminole.
Lake.	Orange.	Sumter.
Lee.	Osceola.	Suwanee.
Leon.	Palm Beach.	Taylor.
Levy.	Pasco.	Volusia.
Liberty.	Pinellas.	Wakulla.
Madison.	Polk.	Walton.
Manatee.	Putnam.	Washington.

GEORGIA.

The entire STATE OF GEORGIA.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, the counties of:

Alexander.	Davie.	Montgomery.
Anson.	Gaston.	Moore.
Avery.	Graham.	New Hanover.
Bladen.	Harnett.	Pender.
Brunswick.	Haywood.	Polk.
Buncombe.	Henderson.	Randolph.
Burke.	Hoke.	Richmond.
Cabarrus.	Iredell.	Robeson.
Caldwell.	Jackson.	Rowan.
Catawba.	Johnston.	Rutherford.
Chatham.	Lea.	Sampson.
Cherokee.	Lincoln.	Scotland.
Clay.	McDowell.	Stanly.
Cleveland.	Macon.	Swain.
Columbus.	Madison.	Transylvania.
Cumberland.	Mecklenburg.	Union.
Davidson.	Mitchell.	Yancey.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The entire STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

TENNESSEE.

In the STATE OF TENNESSEE, the counties of:

Blount.	Loudon.	Polk.
Bradley.	McMinn.	Rhea.
Hamilton.	Meigs.	
James.	Monroe.	

DISTRICT NO. 9.**HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE, TENN.****ALABAMA.**

In the STATE OF ALABAMA, the counties of:

Cullman.	Lauderdale.	Madison.
Jackson.	Limestone.	Morgan.

KENTUCKY.

In the STATE OF KENTUCKY, the counties of:

Allen.	Logan.	Trigg.
Christian.	Monroe.	Warren.
Clinton.	Simpson.	
Cumberland.	Todd.	

TENNESSEE.

In the STATE OF TENNESSEE, the counties of:

Anderson.	Hamblen.	Pickett.
Bedford.	Hancock.	Putnam.
Benton.	Hawkins.	Roane.
Bledsoe.	Hickman.	Robertson.
Campbell.	Houston.	Rutherford.
Cannon.	Humphreys.	Scott.
Carter.	Jackson.	Sequatchie.
Cheatham.	Jefferson.	Sevier.
Claiborne.	Johnson.	Smith.
Clay.	Knox.	Stewart.
Cocke.	Lawrence.	Sullivan.
Coffee.	Lewis.	Sumner.
Cumberland.	Lincoln.	Trousdale.
Davidson.	Macon.	Unicoi.
Dekalb.	Marion.	Union.
Dickson.	Marshall.	Van Buren.
Fentress.	Maury.	Warren.
Franklin.	Montgomery.	Washington.
Giles.	Moore.	Wayne.
Grainger.	Morgan.	White.
Greene.	Overton.	Williamson.
Grundy.	Perry.	Wilson.

And in the county of HENRY, all stations on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad east of Paris. (See District No. 25.)

DISTRICT NO. 10.**HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, KY.****INDIANA.**

In the STATE OF INDIANA, the counties of:

Clark.	Jefferson.	Spencer.
Crawford.	Orange.	Vanderburg.
Dubois.	Perry.	Warrick.
Floyd.	Pike.	Washington.
Gibson.	Posey.	
Harrison.	Scott.	

In the county of JACKSON, all stations on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh south of Seymour (see District No. 12);

And in the county of JENNINGS, all points south of North Vernon on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad and the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see Districts Nos. 11 and 12).

KENTUCKY.

In the STATE OF KENTUCKY, the counties of:

Adair.	Hardin.	Metcalfe.
Anderson.	Harlan.	Muhlenberg.
Barren.	Hart.	Nelson.
Bell.	Henderson.	Ohio.
Boyle.	Henry.	Oldham.
Breckinridge.	Hopkins.	Owen.
Bullitt.	Jackson.	Owsley.
Butler.	Jefferson.	Pulaski.
Carroll.	Jessamine.	Rockcastle.
Casey.	Knox.	Russell.
Clay.	Larue.	Scott.
Daviess.	Laurel.	Shelby.
Edmonson.	Lee.	Spencer.
Estill.	Lincoln.	Taylor.
Fayette.	McCreary.	Trimble.
Franklin.	McLean.	Washington.
Garrard.	Madison.	Wayne.
Grayson.	Marion.	Webster.
Green.	Meade.	Whitley.
Hancock.	Mercer.	Woodford.

VIRGINIA.

In the STATE OF VIRGINIA, the counties of:

Lee. Scott.

In the county of WASHINGTON, all stations on the Virginia & Southwestern Railway north and west of Bristol (see District No. 6);

And the county of WISE, except stations on the Interstate Railroad, the Norfolk & Western Railway, and the Virginia & Kentucky Railway (see District No. 11).

DISTRICT NO. 11.**HEADQUARTERS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.****INDIANA.**

In the STATE OF INDIANA, the counties of:

Dearborn.	Ohio.	Switzerland.
Franklin.	Ripley.	Union.

And in the county of JENNINGS, all stations on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad east of North Vernon. (See Districts Nos. 10 and 12.)

KENTUCKY.

In the STATE OF KENTUCKY, the counties of:

Bath.	Grant.	Menifee.
Boone.	Greenup.	Montgomery.
Bourbon.	Harrison.	Morgan.
Boyd.	Johnson.	Nicholas.
Bracken.	Kenton.	Pendleton.
Breathitt.	Knott.	Perry.
Campbell.	Lawrence.	Pike.
Carter.	Leslie.	Powell.
Clark.	Letcher.	Robertson.
Elliott.	Lewis.	Rowan.
Fleming.	Magoffin.	Wolfe.
Floyd.	Martin.	
Gallatin.	Mason.	

OHIO.

In the STATE OF OHIO, the counties of:

Adams.	Franklin.	Montgomery.
Athens.	Gallia.	Perry.
Brown.	Greene.	Pickaway.
Butler.	Hamilton.	Pike.
Champaign.	Highland.	Preble.
Clark.	Hocking.	Ross.
Clermont.	Jackson.	Scioto.
Clinton.	Lawrence.	Union.
Delaware.	Madison.	Vinton.
Fairfield.	Meigs.	Warren.
Fayette.	Miami.	

In the county of LICKING, all stations south of Central City on the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway and all stations west of Newark on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see Districts Nos. 5 and 14);

And the county of SHELBY, except stations on the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad (see District No. 13).

VIRGINIA.

In the STATE OF VIRGINIA, in the counties of:

Buchanan.	Russell.	Tazewell.
Dickenson.		

And in the county of WISE, all stations on the Interstate Railroad, the Norfolk & Western Railway, and the Virginia & Kentucky Railway. (See District No. 10.)

WEST VIRGINIA.

In the STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, the counties of:

Boone.	Logan.	Raleigh.
Cabell.	McDowell.	Roane.
Clay.	Mason.	Wayne.
Jackson.	Mercer.	Wyoming.
Kanawha.	Mingo.	
Lincoln.	Putnam.	

And the county of FAYETTE, except stations on the Sewell Valley Railroad. (See District No. 6.)

DISTRICT NO. 12.

HEADQUARTERS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ILLINOIS.

In the STATE OF ILLINOIS, the counties of:

Clark.	Edgar.	Vermilion.
Crawford.	Lawrence.	Wabash.

INDIANA.

In the STATE OF INDIANA, the counties of:

Adams.	Brown.	Decatur.
Bartholomew.	Carroll.	Delaware.
Benton.	Clay.	Fayette.
Blackford.	Clinton.	Fountain.
Boone.	Daviess.	Grant.

Greene.	Madison.	Rush.
Hamilton.	Marion.	Shelby.
Hancock.	Martin.	Sullivan.
Hendricks.	Miami.	Tippecanoe.
Henry.	Monroe.	Tipton.
Howard.	Montgomery.	Vermilion.
Huntington.	Morgan.	Vigo.
Jay.	Owen.	Wabash.
Johnson.	Parke.	Warren.
Knox.	Putnam.	Wayne.
Lawrence.	Randolph.	Wells.

In the county of CASS, Anoka Junction and all stations south thereof on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh (see District No. 20);

The county of JACKSON, except stations south of Seymour on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 10);

And the county of JENNINGS, except stations east and south of North Vernon on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad and the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District Nos. 10 and 11).

OHIO.

In the STATE OF OHIO, the counties of:

Darke. Mercer.

DISTRICT NO. 13.

HEADQUARTERS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

INDIANA.

In the STATE OF INDIANA, the counties of:

Dekalb. Noble. Steuben.
Lagrange.

And the county of ALLEN, except stations west of Fort Wayne, on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad and the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh. (See District No. 20.)

MICHIGAN.

In the STATE OF MICHIGAN, the counties of:

Branch. Hillsdale. Lenawee.
Calhoun.

The county of MONROE, except the station of Monroe and all stations north thereof on the Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, the Michigan Central Railroad, and the Pere Marquette Railroad; and except stations east of Dundee on the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway (see District No. 15);

And in the county of WASHTENAW, all stations south of Pittsfield on the Ann Arbor Railroad (see District No. 15).

OHIO.

In the STATE OF OHIO, the counties of:

Allen.	Henry.	Sandusky.
Auglaize.	Logan.	Seneca.
Crawford.	Lucas.	Van Wert.
Defiance.	Marion.	Williams.
Fulton.	Ottawa.	Wood.
Hancock.	Paulding.	Wyandot.
Hardin.	Putnam.	

In the county of **ERIE**, all stations on and west of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad (see District No. 14);

In the county of **HURON**, Monroeville and all stations north thereof on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; all stations west of Norwalk on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad; and all stations on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad and the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 14);

In the county of **SHELBY**, all stations on the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad (see District No. 11).

DISTRICT NO. 14.

HEADQUARTERS, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

OHIO.

In the STATE OF OHIO, the counties of:

Ashland.	Lake.	Richland.
Ashtabula.	Lorain.	Stark.
Cuyahoga.	Mahoning.	Summit.
Geauga.	Medina.	Trumbull.
Holmes.	Marlow.	Wayne.
Knox.	Portage.	

In the county of **COSHOCTON**, all stations north of Trinway and all stations north and west of and including Roscoe on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 5);

In the county of **ERIE**, all stations east of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad (see District No. 13);

The county of **HURON**, except Monroeville and stations north thereof on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; except stations west of Norwalk on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad; and except all stations on the New York Chicago & St. Louis Railroad and the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 13);

In the county of **LICKING**, all stations north of Newark on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and all stations north of Central City on the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway (see Districts Nos. 5 and 11).

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

In the county of **CRAWFORD**, all stations on the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, and on the Erie Railroad all stations south and west of Saegerstown (see District No. 4);

And in the county of **ERIE**, all stations southwest and west of Erie on the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 4).

DISTRICT NO. 15.

HEADQUARTERS, DETROIT, MICH.

MICHIGAN.

In the STATE OF MICHIGAN, the counties of:

Alcona.	Arenac.	Charlevoix.
Alpena.	Bay.	Cheboygan.
Antrim.	Benzie.	Clare.

Clinton.	Lake.	Oceana.
Crawford.	Lapeer.	Ogemaw.
Eaton.	Leelanau.	Osceola.
Emmet.	Livingston.	Oscoda.
Genesee.	Maconab.	Otsego.
Gladwin.	Manistee.	Presque Isle.
Grand Traverse.	Mason.	Roscommon.
Gratiot.	Mecosta.	Saginaw.
Huron.	Midland.	St. Clair.
Ingham.	Missaukee.	Sanilac.
Ionia.	Montcalm.	Shiawassee.
Iosco.	Montmorency.	Tuscola.
Isabella.	Muskegon.	Wayne.
Jackson.	Newaygo.	Wexford.
Kalkaska.	Oakland.	

The county of BARRY, except stations on the Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw Railway and stations on the Michigan Central Railroad between Neely and Richland Junction (see District No. 20);

The county of KENT, except South Grand Rapids and points south thereof on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, and Eagle Mills, and points south thereof on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway (see District No. 20);

In the county of MONROE, the station of Monroe and all stations north thereof on the Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, the Michigan Central Railroad, the Pere Marquette Railroad; and stations east of Dundee on the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad (see District No. 13);

The county of OTTAWA, except stations on the Pere Marquette Railroad (see District No. 20);

And the county of WASHTENAW, except stations south of Pittsfield on the Ann Arbor Railroad (see District No. 13).

DISTRICT NO. 16.

HEADQUARTERS, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MICHIGAN.

In the STATE OF MICHIGAN, the counties of:

Delta.	Dickinson.	Menominee.
--------	------------	------------

In the county of ALGER, all stations on the Chicago & North Western Railway and all stations south of Eben Junction on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 17);

In the county of BARAGA, all stations on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway south of Sidnaw (see District No. 17);

In the county of CHIPPEWA, all stations on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, except Sault Ste. Marie (see District No. 17);

The county of IRON, except stations west of Stager on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 17);

In the county of LUCE, all stations on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 17);

The county of MACKINAC, except stations on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway (see District No. 17);

In the county of MARQUETTE, all stations south of Little Lake on the Chicago & North Western Railway and stations on the Escanaba & Lake Superior Railroad (see District No. 17);

And the county of SCHOOLCRAFT, except stations on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway and stations on Munising, Marquette & Southeastern Railway (see District No. 17).

WISCONSIN.

In the STATE OF WISCONSIN, the counties of:

Adams.	Juneau.	Portage.
Brown.	Kewaunee.	Racine.
Calumet.	Langlade.	Richland.
Columbia.	Lincoln.	Sauk.
Dane.	Manitowoc.	Shawano.
Dodge.	Marinette.	Sheboygan.
Door.	Marquette.	Washington.
Florence.	Milwaukee.	Waukesha.
Fond du Lac.	Monroe.	Waupaca.
Forest.	Oconto.	Waushara.
Green Lake.	Outagamie.	Winnebago.
Jefferson.	Ozaukee.	

In the county of CRAWFORD, all stations east of Crawford on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (see District No. 18);

The county of GRANT, except stations south of Montfort Junction on the Chicago & North Western Railway and stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 20);

In the county of IOWA, all stations on and north of the line of the Chicago & North Western Railway between Blue Mounds and Montfort Junction (see District No. 20);

In the county of MARATHON, all stations on and east of the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway between Dancy and Pine River (see District No. 18);

In the county of ONEIDA, stations east and south of Newbold on the Chicago & North Western Railway and all stations on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 17);

In the county of VERNON, La Farge and stations south thereof on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and all stations on the Hillsboro & Northeastern Railway (see District No. 18);

In the county of VILAS, all stations between Clearwater Lake and State Line on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 17);

And the county of WALWORTH, except stations between Clinton and Darien on the Chicago & North Western Railway and stations between Avalon and Richmond on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (see District No. 20);

And in the county of WOOD, all stations between Grand Rapids and Kelner on the Chicago & North Western Railway, all stations between Grand Rapids and Rudolph on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and stations east of Grand Rapids on the Green Bay & Western Railroad (see District No. 18).

DISTRICT NO. 17.

HEADQUARTERS, DULUTH, MINN.

MICHIGAN.

In the STATE OF MICHIGAN, the counties of:

Gogebic.	Keweenaw.	Ontonagon.
Houghton.		

The county of ALGER, except stations on the Chicago & North Western Railway and stations south of Eben Junction on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 16);

The county of BARAGA, except stations south of Sidnaw on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (see District No. 16);

In the county of CHIPPEWA, Sault Ste. Marie and all other stations except those on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 16);

In the county of IRON, all stations west of Stager on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 16);

The county of LUCE, except stations on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 16);

In the county of MACKINAC, all stations on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway (see District No. 16);

The county of MARQUETTE, except stations south of Little Lake on the Chicago & North Western Railway and stations on the Escanaba & Lake Superior Railroad (see District No. 16);

And in the county of SCHOOLCRAFT, all stations on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway and the Munising, Marquette & Southeastern Railway (see District No. 16).

MINNESOTA.

In the STATE OF MINNESOTA, the counties of:

Aitkin.	Crow Wing.	Marshall.
Beltrami.	Hubbard.	Pennington.
Carlton.	Itasca.	Polk.
Cass.	Kittson.	Red Lake.
Clearwater.	Koochiching.	Roseau.
Cook.	Lake.	St. Louis.

The county of BENTON, except stations on the Northern Pacific Railway (see District No. 18);

The county of KANABEC, except stations on the Great Northern Railway between Braham and Grasston (see District No. 18);

In the county of MAHONOMEN, all stations on the Great Northern Railway (see District No. 18);

The county of MILLELACS, except stations on the Great Northern Railway south of Milaca (see District No. 18);

In the county of MORRISON, all stations east of the line of the Northern Pacific Railway between Fort Ripley and Rice (see District No. 18);

The county of PINE, except stations on the Great Northern Railway between Braham and Brook Park (see District No. 18)

WISCONSIN.

In the STATE OF WISCONSIN, the counties of:

Ashland.	Douglas.	Sawyer.
Bayfield.	Iron.	Washburn.

In the county of BARRON, all stations north of Cameron on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway and stations on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 18);

The county of BURNETT, except stations on the Northern Pacific Railway (see District No. 18);

In the county of ONEIDA, all stations north of Newbold on the Chicago & North Western Railway and all stations on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (see District No. 16);

In the county of PRICE, all stations north of Prentice on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 18);

In the county of RUSK, all stations north of Bruce on the Chippewa Valley & Northern Railway and all stations north of Ladysmith on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 18);

And the county of VILAS, except stations between Clearwater Lake and State Line on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 16).

DISTRICT NO. 18.

HEADQUARTERS, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

IOWA.

In the STATE OF IOWA, the counties of:

Allamakee.	Hancock.	Winnebago.
Cerro Gordo.	Howard.	Winneshiek.
Chickasaw.	Kossuth.	Worth.
Emmet.	Mitchell.	
Floyd.	Palo Alto.	

MINNESOTA.

In the STATE OF MINNESOTA, the counties of:

Anoka.	Jackson.	Rice.
Becker.	Kandiyohi.	Rock.
Big Stone.	Lac qui Parle.	Scott.
Blue Earth.	Lesueur.	Sherburne.
Brown.	Lincoln.	Sibley.
Carver.	Lyon.	Stearns.
Chippewa.	McLeod.	Steele.
Chisago.	Martin.	Stevens.
Clay.	Meeker.	Swift.
Cottonwood.	Mower.	Todd.
Dakota.	Murray.	Traverse.
Dodge.	Nicollet.	Wabasha.
Douglas.	Nobles.	Wadena.
Faribault.	Norman.	Waseca.
Fillmore.	Olmsted.	Washington.
Freeborn.	Ottertail.	Watsonwan.
Goodhue.	Pipestone.	Wilkin.
Grant.	Pope.	Winona.
Hennepin.	Ramsey.	Wright.
Houston.	Redwood.	Yellow Medicine.
Isanti.	Renville.	

In the county of BENTON, all stations on the Northern Pacific Railway (see District No. 17);

In the county of KANABEC, all stations on the Great Northern Railway between Braham and Grasston (see District No. 17);

The county of MAHNOMEN, except stations on the Great Northern Railway (see District No. 17);

In the county of MILLELACS, all stations on the Great Northern Railway south of Milaca (see District No. 17);

In the county of MORRISON, all stations on and west of the line of the Northern Pacific Railway between Fort Ripley and Rice (see District No. 17);

And in the county of PINE, all stations on the Great Northern Railway between Braham and Brook Park (see District No. 17).

MONTANA.

In the STATE OF MONTANA, the counties of:

Blaine.	Hill.	Stillwater.
Cascade.	Musselshell.	Sweet Grass.
Chouteau.	Phillips.	Toole.
Custer.	Prairie.	Valley.
Dawson.	Richland.	Wibaux.
Fallon.	Rosebud.	
Fergus.	Sheridan.	

The county of MEAGHER, except stations west of Martindale, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and stations on the White Sulphur Springs and Yellowstone Park Railway (see District No. 32);

And the county of YELLOWSTONE, except stations east and south of Osborne on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 31).

NORTH DAKOTA.

The entire State OF NORTH DAKOTA.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

In the STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, the counties of:

Armstrong.	Edmunds.	Marshall.
Beadle.	Faulk.	Meade.
Brookings.	Grant.	Miner.
Brown.	Haakon.	Moody.
Buffalo.	Hamlin.	Perkins.
Butte.	Hand.	Potter.
Campbell.	Harding.	Roberts.
Clark.	Hughes.	Sanborn.
Codington.	Hyde.	Spink.
Corson.	Jerauld.	Stanley.
Day.	Kingsbury.	Sully.
Deuel.	Lake.	Walworth.
Dewey.	McPherson.	Ziebach.

In the county of JACKSON, all stations on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 19);

In the county of LAWRENCE, all stations between Redwater and Sturgis on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 31);

In the county of LYMAN, all stations on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 19);

And in the county of PENNINGTON, all stations on the Chicago & North Western Railway between Black Hawk and Cottonwood (see Districts Nos. 19 and 31).

WISCONSIN.

In the STATE OF WISCONSIN, the counties of:

Buffalo.	Jackson.	Saint Croix.
Chippewa.	La Crosse.	Taylor.
Clark.	Pepin.	Trempealeau.
Dunn.	Pierce.	
Eau Claire.	Polk.	

The county of BARRON, except stations north of Cameron on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway and stations on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 17);

In the county of BURNETT, all stations on the Northern Pacific Railway (see District No. 17);

The county of CRAWFORD, except stations east of Crawford on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (see District No. 16);

In the county of MARATHON, all stations west of the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway between Dancy and Pine River (see District No. 16);

The county of PRICE, except stations north of Prentice on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 17);

The county of RUSK, except stations north of Bruce on the Chippewa Valley & Northern Railway and stations north of Ladysmith on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 17);

The county of VERNON, except stations south of La Farge, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and stations on the Hillsboro & North-eastern Railway (see District No. 16);

The county of WOOD, except stations between Grand Rapids and Kelner, on the Chicago & North Western Railway, stations between Grand Rapids and Rudolph on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and stations east of Grand Rapids on the Green Bay & Western Railroad (see District No. 16).

DISTRICT NO. 19.

HEADQUARTERS, OMAHA, NEBR.

IOWA.

In the STATE OF IOWA, the counties of:

Adair.	Greene.	Osceola.
Adams.	Grundy.	Page.
Appanoose.	Guthrie.	Plymouth.
Audubon.	Hamilton.	Pocahontas.
Boone.	Hardin.	Polk.
Buena Vista.	Harrison.	Pottawattamie.
Butler.	Humboldt.	Ringgold.
Calhoun.	Ida.	Sac.
Carroll.	Jasper.	Shelby.
Cass.	Lucas.	Sioux.
Cherokee.	Lyon.	Story.
Clarke.	Madison.	Tama.
Clay.	Marion.	Taylor.
Crawford.	Marshall.	Union.
Dallas.	Mills.	Warren.
Decatur.	Monona.	Wayne.
Dickinson.	Monroe.	Webster.
Franklin.	Montgomery.	Woodbury.
Fremont.	O'Brien.	Wright.

In the STATE OF KANSAS, the counties of:

Cheyenne.	Decatur.	Rawlins.
-----------	----------	----------

The county of JEWELL, except stations on the Missouri Pacific Railway south of Mankato (see District No. 24);

In the county of REPUBLIC, all stations on and north of the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway between Formosa and Mahaska (see District No. 24);

The counties of NORTON, PHILLIPS, and SMITH, except stations on the Missouri Pacific Railway (see District No. 24);

And in the county of WASHINGTON, the station of Mahaska (see District No. 24).

NEBRASKA.

In the STATE OF NEBRASKA, the counties of:

Adams.	Gage.	Pawnee
Antelope.	Garfield.	Phelps.
Blaine.	Grant.	Pierce.
Boone.	Greeley.	Platte.
Boyd.	Hall.	Polk.
Brown.	Hamilton.	Richardson.
Buffalo.	Harlan.	Rock.
Burt.	Holt.	Saline.
Butler.	Hooker.	Sarpy.
Cass.	Howard.	Saunders.
Cedar.	Jefferson.	Seward.
Cherry.	Johnson.	Sheridan.
Clay.	Kearney.	Sherman.
Colfax.	Keyapaha.	Stanton.
Cuming.	Knox.	Thayer.
Custer.	Lancaster.	Thomas.
Dakota.	Loup.	Thurston.
Dawson.	Madison.	Valley.
Dixon.	Merrick.	Washington.
Dodge.	Nance.	Wayne.
Douglas.	Nemaha.	Webster.
Fillmore.	Nuckolls.	Wheeler.
Franklin.	Otoe.	York.

The county of DAWES, except stations southwest of Dakota Junction on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 31);

In the county of FURNAS, all stations between Cedar Bluff and Stanford on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 31);

And in the county of REDWILLOW, all stations between Cedar Bluff and Stanford on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 31).

SOUTH DAKOTA.

In the STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, the counties of:

Aurora.	Gregory.	Todd.
Bennett.	Hanson.	Tripp.
Bonhomme.	Hutchinson	Turner.
Brule.	Lincoln.	Union.
Charles Mix.	McCook.	Washabaugh.
Clay.	Mellette.	Washington.
Davidson.	Minnehaha.	Yankton.
Douglas.	Shannon.	

The counties of CUSTER and FALL RIVER, except stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 31);

The counties of JACKSON and LYMAN, except stations on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 18);

And the county of PENNINGTON, except stations between Black Hawk and Cottonwood on the Chicago & North Western Railway, and all stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Rapid City, Black Hills & Western Railroad (see Districts Nos. 18 and 31).

DISTRICT NO. 20.

HEADQUARTERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

ILLINOIS.

In the STATE OF ILLINOIS, the counties of:

Boone.	Kane.	Ogle.
Carroll.	Kankakee.	Stephenson.
Cook.	Kendall.	Whiteside.
Dekalb.	Lake.	Will.
Dupage.	Lee.	Winnebago.
Jo Daviess.	McHenry.	

The county of GRUNDY, except stations south of the Big Four Railroad (see District No. 21);

The county of IROQUOIS, except stations on the Illinois Central Railroad, Gilman to Thawville, inclusive, and stations west of Watseka on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway (see District No. 21);

And in the county of LA SALLE, all stations north of the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway (see District No. 21).

INDIANA.

In the STATE OF INDIANA, the counties of:

Elkhart.	Laporte.	St. Joseph.
Fulton.	Marshall.	Starke.
Jasper.	Newton.	White.
Kosciusko.	Porter.	Whitley.
Lake.	Pulaski.	

The county of CASS, except Anoka Junction and stations south thereof on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 12);

And in the county of ALLEN, all stations west of Fort Wayne on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad and the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 13).

IOWA.

In the STATE OF IOWA, the counties of:

Benton.	Clayton.	Fayette.
Blackhawk.	Clinton.	Jackson.
Bremer.	Delaware.	Jones.
Buchanan.	Dubuque.	Linn.

MICHIGAN.

In the STATE OF MICHIGAN, the counties of:

Allegan.	Cass.	St. Joseph.
Berrien.	Kalamazoo.	Van Buren.

In the county of BARRY, all stations on the Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw Railway, and all stations between Neely and Richland Junction on the Michigan Central Railroad (see District No. 15);

In the county of KENT, all stations south of South Grand Rapids on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, and all stations south of Eagle Mills on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway (see District No. 15);

And in the county of OTTAWA, all stations on the Pere Marquette Railroad (see District No. 15).

WISCONSIN.

In the STATE OF WISCONSIN, the counties of:

Green.	Lafayette.	Rock.
Kenosha.		

In the county of GRANT, stations south of Montfort Junction on the Chicago & North Western Railway and all stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 16);

In the county of IOWA, all stations south of the line of the Chicago & North Western Railway between Blue Mounds and Montfort Junction (see District No. 16);

In the county of WALWORTH, all stations between Clinton and Darien on the Chicago & North Western Railway and all stations between Avalon and Richmond on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (see District No. 16).

DISTRICT NO. 21.

HEADQUARTERS, PEORIA, ILL.

ILLINOIS.

In the STATE OF ILLINOIS, the counties of:

Adams.	Henderson.	Mercer.
Brown.	Henry.	Peoria.
Bureau.	Knox.	Piatt.
Cass.	Livingston.	Putnam.
Champaign.	Logan.	Rock Island.
Dewitt.	McDonough.	Schuyler.
Douglas.	McLean.	Stark.
Ford.	Marshall.	Tazewell.
Fulton.	Mason.	Warren.
Hancock.	Menard.	Woodford.

In the county of GRUNDY, stations south of the Big Four Railroad (see District No. 20);

In the county of IROQUOIS, stations on the Illinois Central Railroad, Gilman to Thawville, inclusive, and stations west of Watseka on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway (see District No. 20);

In the county of LA SALLE, all stations on and south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway (see District No. 20);

The county of MACON, except stations west of Decatur on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad and stations south of Decatur on the Illinois Central Railroad, the Vandalia Railroad, and the Wabash Railway (see District No. 22);

And in the county of SANGAMON, all stations on and north of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad (see District No. 22).

IOWA.

In the STATE OF IOWA, the counties of:

Cedar.	Johnson.	Poweshiek.
Davis.	Keokuk.	Scott.
Des Moines.	Lee.	Van Buren.
Henry.	Louisa.	Wapello.
Iowa.	Mahaska.	Washington.
Jefferson.	Muscataine.	

MISSOURI.

In the STATE OF MISSOURI, the counties of:

Clark.	Lewis.	Scotland.
Knox.		

DISTRICT NO. 22.

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ILLINOIS.

In the STATE OF ILLINOIS, the counties of:

Bond.	Greene.	Perry.
Calhoun.	Jasper.	Pike.
Christian.	Jersey.	Randolph.
Clay.	Macoupin.	Richland.
Clinton.	Madison.	St. Clair.
Coles.	Marion.	Scott.
Cumberland.	Monroe.	Shelby.
Edwards.	Montgomery.	Washington.
Effingham.	Morgan.	Wayne.
Fayette.	Moultrie.	

In the county of HAMILTON, McLeansboro and all stations northwest thereof on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad (see District No. 23);

The county of JEFFERSON, except stations south of Kenneth on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad (see District No. 23);

In the county of MACON, all stations west of Decatur on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad and all stations south of Decatur on the Illinois Central Railroad, the Vandalia Railroad, and the Wabash Railway (see District No. 21);

And in the county of SANGAMON, all stations south of the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad (see District No. 21).

MISSOURI.

In the STATE OF MISSOURI, the city of St. Louis, and the counties of:

Audrain.	Laclede.	Pike.
Callaway.	Lincoln.	Pulaski.
Camden.	Madison.	Ralls.
Cole.	Maries.	St. Charles.
Crawford.	Marion.	St. Francois.
Dent.	Miller.	St. Louis.
Franklin.	Monroe.	Warren.
Gasconade.	Montgomery.	Washington.
Iron.	Osage.	
Jefferson.	Phelps.	

In the county of GREENE, stations northeast of Springfield, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 24);

In the county of MONITEAU, stations on the Missouri Pacific Railway between Olean and Russellville (see District No. 24);

The county of STE. GENEVIEVE, except stations on the Cape Girardeau Northern Railway (see District No. 23);

And the county of WEBSTER, except stations between Cedar Gap and Palmetto on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 25).

DISTRICT NO. 23.**HEADQUARTERS, CAIRO, ILL.****ARKANSAS.**

In the STATE OF ARKANSAS, the counties of:

Clay.

Randolph.

The county of GREENE, except stations on the Cache Valley Railroad (see District No. 25);

And in the county of LAWRENCE, all stations north of Hoxie on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway (see District No. 25).

ILLINOIS.

In the STATE OF ILLINOIS, the counties of:

Alexander.

Johnson.

Union.

Franklin.

Massac.

White.

Gallatin.

Pope.

Williamson.

Hardin.

Pulaski.

Jackson.

Saline.

The county of HAMILTON, except stations northwest of McLeansboro on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad (see District No. 22);

And in the county of JEFFERSON, stations south of Kenneth on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad (see District No. 22).

KENTUCKY.

In the STATE OF KENTUCKY, the counties of:

Ballard.

Fulton.

McCracken.

Caldwell.

Graves.

Marshall.

Calloway.

Hickman.

Union.

Carlisle.

Livingston.

Crittenden.

Lyon.

MISSOURI.

In the STATE OF MISSOURI, the counties of:

Bollinger.

New Madrid.

Shannon.

Butler.

Perry.

Stoddard.

Cape Girardeau.

Reynolds.

Wayne.

Carter.

Ripley.

Mississippi.

Scott.

The county of DUNKLIN, except stations on the Deering Southwestern Railway between Bertig, Arkansas, and Paepcke, Arkansas, the Paragould & Memphis Railway, the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, and stations south of Kennett on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 25);

In the county of HOWELL, stations east of Willow Springs on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 25);

And in the county of STE. GENEVIEVE, stations on the Cape Girardeau Northern Railway (see District No. 22).

TENNESSEE.

In the STATE OF TENNESSEE, the counties of:

Lake.

Obion.

Weakley.

DISTRICT NO. 24.

HEADQUARTERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

ARKANSAS.

In the STATE OF ARKANSAS, the counties of:

Benton.	Carroll.	Washington.
Boone.	Madison.	

KANSAS.

In the STATE OF KANSAS, the counties of:

Allen.	Franklin.	Nemaha.
Anderson.	Geary.	Neosho.
Atchison.	Graham.	Osage.
Bourbon.	Jackson.	Osborne.
Brown.	Jefferson.	Ottawa.
Cherokee.	Johnson.	Pottawatomie.
Clay.	Leavenworth.	Riley.
Cloud.	Lincoln.	Rooks.
Coffey.	Linn.	Russell.
Crawford.	Lyon.	Shawnee.
Doniphan.	Marshall.	Trego.
Douglas.	Miami.	Wabaunsee.
Ellis.	Mitchell.	Wyandotte.

In the counties of DICKINSON and ELLSWORTH, all stations on and north of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad between Dorrance and Kansas Falls (see District No. 30);

In the county of JEWELL, all stations south of Mankato on the Missouri Pacific Railway (see District No. 19);

In the counties of NORTON, PHILLIPS, and SMITH all stations on the Missouri Pacific Railway (see District No. 19);

In the county of REPUBLIC, all stations south of the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway between Formosa and Mahaska (see District No. 19);

In the county of SALINE, all stations on and north of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad between Dorrance and Kansas Falls (see District No. 30);

And in the county of WASHINGTON, all stations, except Mahaska (see District No. 19).

MISSOURI.

In the STATE OF MISSOURI, the counties of:

Adair.	Chariton.	Hickory.
Andrew.	Christian.	Holt.
Atchison.	Clay.	Howard.
Barry.	Clinton.	Jackson.
Barton.	Cooper.	Jasper.
Bates.	Dade.	Johnson.
Benton.	Dallas.	Lafayette.
Boone.	Daviess.	Lawrence.
Buchanan.	Dekalb.	Linn.
Caldwell.	Gentry.	Livingston.
Carroll.	Grundy.	McDonald.
Cass.	Harrison.	Macon.
Cedar.	Henry.	Mercer.

Morgan.	Putnam.	Shelby.
Newton.	Randolph.	Stone.
Nodaway.	Ray.	Sullivan.
Pettis.	St. Clair.	Taney.
Platte.	Saline.	Vernon.
Polk.	Schuyler.	Worth.

The county of GREENE, except stations northeast of Springfield on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 22);

And the county of MONITEAU, except stations on the Missouri Pacific Railway between Olean and Russellville (see District No. 22).

OKLAHOMA.

In the STATE OF OKLAHOMA, the counties of:

Adair.	Delaware.	Ottawa.
--------	-----------	---------

DISTRICT NO. 25.

HEADQUARTERS, MEMPHIS, TENN.

ALABAMA.

In the STATE OF ALABAMA, the counties of:

Colbert.	Lamar.	Walker.
Fayette.	Lawrence.	Winston.
Franklin.	Marion.	

ARKANSAS.

In the STATE OF ARKANSAS, the counties of:

Arkansas.	Garland.	Newton.
Ashley.	Grant.	Ouachita.
Baxter.	Hempstead.	Perry.
Bradley.	Hot Spring.	Phillips.
Calhoun.	Howard.	Pike.
Chicot.	Independence.	Poinsett.
Clark.	Izard.	Pope.
Cleburne.	Jackson.	Prairie.
Cleveland.	Jefferson.	Pulaski.
Columbia.	Johnson.	St. Francis.
Conway.	Lafayette.	Saline.
Craighead.	Lee.	Searcy.
Crittenden.	Lincoln.	Sharp.
Cross.	Lonoke.	Stone.
Dallas.	Marion.	Union.
Desha.	Mississippi.	Van Buren.
Drew.	Monroe.	White.
Faulkner.	Montgomery.	Woodruff.
Fulton.	Nevada.	Yell.

The county of FRANKLIN, except stations on the Arkansas Central Railroad (see District No. 29);

In the county of GREENE, stations on the Cache Valley Railroad (see District No. 23);

And the county of LAWRENCE, except stations north of Hoxie on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway (see District No. 23).

LOUISIANA.

In the STATE OF LOUISIANA, the parishes of:

Claiborne.	Morehouse.	West Carroll.
East Carroll.	Union.	

MISSISSIPPI.

In the STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, the counties of:

Alcorn.	Itawamba.	Sharkey.
Attala.	Lafayette.	Sunflower.
Benton.	Lee.	Tallahatchie.
Bolivar.	Leflore.	Tate.
Calhoun.	Lowndes.	Tippah.
Carroll.	Marshall.	Tishomingo.
Chickasaw.	Monroe.	Tunica.
Choctaw.	Montgomery.	Union.
Clay.	Noxubee.	Washington.
Coahoma.	Oktibbeha.	Webster.
De Soto.	Panola.	Winston.
Grenada.	Pontotoc.	Yalobusha.
Holmes.	Prentiss.	Yazoo.
Issaquena.	Quitman.	

MISSOURI.

In the STATE OF MISSOURI, the counties of:

Douglas.	Ozark.	Texas.
Oregon.	Pemiscot.	Wright.

In the county of DUNKLIN, all stations on the Deering Southwestern Railway, the Paragould & Memphis Railway, the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, between Bertig, Arkansas, and Paepcke, Arkansas, and stations south of Kennett on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 23);

The county of HOWELL, except stations east of Willow Springs on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 23);

And in the county of WEBSTER, stations between Cedar Gap and Palmetto on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 22).

TENNESSEE.

In the STATE OF TENNESSEE, the counties of:

Carroll.	Gibson.	McNairy.
Chester.	Hardeman.	Madison.
Crockett.	Hardin.	Shelby.
Decatur.	Haywood.	Tipton.
Dyer.	Henderson.	
Fayette.	Lauderdale.	

And the county of HENRY, except stations on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad east of Paris. (See District No. 9.)

DISTRICT NO. 26.**HEADQUARTERS, NEW ORLEANS, LA.****ALABAMA.**

In the STATE OF ALABAMA, the counties of:

Baldwin.	Clarke.	Greene.
Butler.	Conecuh.	Hale.
Choctaw.	Escambia.	Marengo.

Mobile.	Pickens.	Washington.
Monroe.	Sumter.	Wilcox.
Perry.	Tuscaloosa.	

The county of DALLAS, except Selma and stations east thereof on the Western Railway of Alabama. (See District No. 8.)

FLORIDA.

In the STATE OF FLORIDA, the county of Escambia.

LOUISIANA.

In the STATE OF LOUISIANA, the parishes of:

Acadia.	Jefferson Davis.	St. Charles.
Ascension.	Lafayette.	St. Helena.
Assumption.	Lafourche.	St. James.
Avoyelles.	La Salle.	St. John the Baptist.
Bienville.	Lincoln.	St. Landry.
Caldwell.	Livingston.	St. Martin.
Catahoula.	Madison.	St. Mary.
Concordia.	Natchitoches.	St. Tammany.
East Baton Rouge.	Orleans.	Tangipahoa.
East Feliciana.	Ouachita.	Tensas.
Evangeline.	Plaquemines.	Terrebonne.
Franklin.	Pointe Coupee.	Vermilion.
Grant.	Rapides.	Washington.
Iberia.	Red River.	West Baton Rouge.
Iberville.	Richland.	West Feliciana.
Jackson.	St. Bernard.	Winn.

In the parish of DE SOTO, all stations southeast of Mansfield on the Texas & Pacific Railway (see Districts Nos. 27 and 28);

In the parish of SABINE, all stations on the Texas & Pacific Railway (see District No. 27);

And in the parish of WEBSTER, all stations south of the line of the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway (see District No. 28).

MISSISSIPPI.

In the STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, the counties of:

Adams.	Jackson.	Neshoba.
Amitee.	Jasper.	Newton.
Claiborne.	Jefferson.	Pearl River.
Clarke.	Jefferson Davis.	Perry.
Copiah.	Jones.	Pike.
Covington.	Kemper.	Rankin.
Forrest.	Lamar.	Scott.
Franklin.	Louderdale.	Simpson.
George.	Lawrence.	Smith.
Greene.	Leake.	Walthall.
Hancock.	Lincoln.	Warren.
Harrison.	Madison.	Wayne.
Hinds.	Marion.	Wilkinson.

DISTRICT NO. 27.**HEADQUARTERS, GALVESTON, TEX.****LOUISIANA.**

In the STATE OF LOUISIANA, the parishes of:

Allen.	Calcasieu.	Jefferson.
Beauregard.	Cameron.	Vernon.

In the parish of DE SOTO, stations south and southwest of Mansfield on the Kansas City Southern Railway and the Mansfield Railway (see Districts Nos. 26 and 28);

And the parish of SABINE, except stations on the Texas & Pacific Railway (see District No. 26).

TEXAS.

In the STATE OF TEXAS, the counties of:

Angelina.	Fayette.	Kinney.
Aransas.	Fort Bend.	Kleberg.
Atascosa.	Frio.	Lasalle.
Austin.	Galveston.	Lavaca.
Bandera.	Goliad.	Lee.
Bastrop.	Gonzales.	Leon.
Bee.	Grimes.	Liberty.
Bexar.	Guadalupe.	Live Oak.
Brazoria.	Hardin.	McMullen.
Brazos.	Harris.	Madison.
Brooks.	Hays.	Matagorda.
Burleson.	Hidalgo.	Maverick.
Caldwell.	Houston.	Medina.
Calhoun.	Jackson.	Milam.
Cameron.	Jasper.	Montgomery.
Chambers.	Jefferson.	Nacogdoches.
Colorado.	Jim Hogg.	Newton.
Comal.	Jim Wells.	Nueces.
Dewitt.	Karnes.	Orange.
Dimmit.	Kendall.	Polk.
Duval.	Kerr.	Real.
Refugio.	Travis.	Webb.
Robertson.	Trinity.	Wharton.
Sabine.	Tyler.	Willacy.
San Augustine.	Uvalde.	Williamson.
San Jacinto.	Victoria.	Wilson.
San Patricio.	Walker.	Zapata.
Shelby.	Waller.	Zavalla.
Starr.	Washington.	

DISTRICT NO. 28.**HEADQUARTERS, FORT WORTH, TEX.****ARIZONA.**

In the STATE OF ARIZONA, the county of:

Greenlee.

ARKANSAS.

In the STATE OF ARKANSAS, the counties of:

Little River.	Miller.	Sevier.
---------------	---------	---------

LOUISIANA. *

In the STATE OF LOUISIANA, the parishes of:

Bossier. Caddo.

The parish of DE SOTO, except stations south, southeast, and southwest of Mansfield on the Kansas City Southern Railway, the Mansfield Railway, and the Texas & Pacific Railway (see Districts Nos. 26 and 27);

And in the parish of WEBSTER, all stations on and north of the line of the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway (see District No. 26).

NEW MEXICO.

In the STATE OF NEW MEXICO, the counties of:

Dona Ana. Grant. Luna.

And in the county of SIERRA, all stations south of Lake Valley on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. (See District No. 31.)

OKLAHOMA.

In the STATE OF OKLAHOMA, the counties of:

Bryan.	Johnston.	Marshall.
Choctaw.	Love.	Pushmataha.
Jefferson.	McCurtain.	

TEXAS.

In the STATE OF TEXAS, the counties of:

Anderson.	Cottle.	Hall.
Andrews.	Crane.	Hamilton.
Archer.	Crockett.	Hardeman.
Armstrong.	Crosby.	Harrison.
Bailey.	Culberson.	Haskell.
Baylor.	Dallas.	Henderson.
Bell.	Dawson.	Hill.
Blanco.	Delta.	Hood.
Borden.	Denton.	Hockley.
Bosque.	Dickens.	Hopkins.
Bowie.	Eastland.	Howard.
Brewster.	Ector.	Hunt.
Briscoe.	Edwards.	Irion.
Brown.	Ellis.	Jack.
Burnet.	El Paso.	Jeff Davis.
Callahan.	Erath.	Johnson.
Camp.	Falls.	Jones.
Cass.	Fannin.	Kaufman.
Cherokee.	Fisher.	Kent.
Childress.	Floyd.	Kimble.
Clay.	Foard.	King.
Cochran.	Franklin.	Knox.
Coke.	Freestone.	Lamar.
Coleman.	Gaines.	Lamb.
Collin.	Garza.	Lampasas.
Collingsworth.	Gillespie.	Limestone.
Comanche.	Glasscock.	Llano.
Concho.	Grayson.	Loving.
Cooke.	Gregg.	Lubbock.
Coryell.	Hale.	Lynn.

McCulloch.	Rains.	Taylor.
McLennan.	Reagan.	Terrell.
Marion.	Red River.	Terry.
Martin.	Reeves.	Throckmorton.
Mason.	Rockwall.	Titus.
Menard.	Runnels.	Tom Green.
Midland.	Rusk.	Upshur.
Mills.	San Saba.	Upton.
Mitchell.	Schleicher.	Valverde.
Montague.	Scurry.	Van Zandt.
Morris.	Shackleford.	Ward.
Motley.	Smith.	Wichita.
Navarro.	Somervell.	Wilbarger.
Nolan.	Stephens.	Winkler.
Palo Pinto.	Sterling.	Wise.
Panola.	Stonewall.	Wood.
Parker.	Sutton.	Yoakum.
Pecos.	Swisher.	Young.
Presidio.	Tarrant.	

The county of DONLEY, except stations on the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway (see District No. 29);

In the county of POTTER, all stations on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway southeast of Amarillo (see Districts Nos. 29, 30, and 31);

And the county of RANDALL, except stations between Amarillo and Dawn on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 30).

DISTRICT NO. 29.

HEADQUARTERS, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

ARKANSAS.

In the STATE OF ARKANSAS, the counties of:

Crawford.	Polk.	Sebastian.
Logan.	Scott.	

And in the county of FRANKLIN, stations on the Arkansas Central Railroad. (See District No. 25.)

OKLAHOMA.

In the STATE OF OKLAHOMA, the counties of:

Atoka.	Garfield.	McIntosh.
Beckham.	Garvin.	Major.
Blaine.	Grady.	Mayes.
Caddo.	Greer.	Murray.
Canadian.	Harmon.	Muskogee.
Carter.	Haskell.	Noble.
Cherokee.	Hughes.	Nowata.
Cleveland.	Jackson.	Okfuskee.
Coal.	Kingfisher.	Oklahoma.
Comanche.	Kiowa.	Okmulgee.
Cotton.	Latimer.	Pawnee.
Craig.	Le Flore.	Payne.
Creek.	Lincoln.	Pittsburg.
Custer.	Logan.	Pontotoc.
Dewey.	McClain.	Pottawatomie.

Roger Mills.	Stephens.	Wagoner.
Rogers.	Tillman.	Washington.
Seminole.	Tulsa.	Washita.
Sequoyah.		

In the county of ALFALFA, Augusta and stations south thereof on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; Carmen and stations south thereof on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad; and all stations on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 30);

And the county of OSAGE, except stations on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway and stations north of Nelagoney on the Midland Valley Railroad (see District No. 30).

TEXAS.

In the STATE OF TEXAS, the county of:

WHEELER;

The county of CARSON, except stations on the Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 30);

In the county of DONLEY, all stations on the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway (see District No. 28);

The county of GRAY, except stations on the Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 30);

And in the county of POTTER, all stations east of Amarillo on the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway (see Districts Nos. 28, 30, and 31).

DISTRICT NO. 30.

HEADQUARTERS, WICHITA, KANS.

KANSAS.

In the STATE OF KANSAS, the counties of:

Barber.	Harper.	Ness.
Barton.	Harvey.	Pawnee.
Butler.	Haskell.	Pratt.
Chase.	Hodgeman.	Reno.
Chautauqua.	Kearny.	Rice.
Clark.	Kingman.	Rush.
Comanche.	Kiowa.	Sedgwick.
Cowley.	Labette.	Seward.
Edwards.	Lane.	Stafford.
Elk.	McPherson.	Stevens.
Finney.	Marion.	Sumner.
Ford.	Meade.	Wilson.
Grant.	Montgomery.	Woodson.
Gray.	Morris.	
Greenwood.	Morton.	

In the counties of DICKINSON, ELLSWORTH, and SALINE, all stations south of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad between Dorrance and Kansas Falls. (See District No. 24.)

NEW MEXICO.

In the STATE OF NEW MEXICO, the counties of:

Chaves.	Lincoln.	Roosevelt.
Curry.	Otero.	
Eddy.	Quay.	

The county of GUADALUPE, except stations west of Vaughn, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 31);

And in the county of TORRANCE, all stations on the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad (see District No. 31).

OKLAHOMA.

In the STATE OF OKLAHOMA, the counties of:

Beaver.	Grant.	Texas.
Cimarron.	Harper.	Woods.
Ellis.	Kay.	Woodward.

The county of ALFALFA, except stations south of Augusta, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and stations south of Carmen on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, and all stations on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 29);

And in the county of OSAGE, stations on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and stations north of Nelagoney on the Midland Valley Railroad (see District No. 29).

TEXAS.

In the STATE OF TEXAS, the counties of:

Castro.	Hutchinson.	Parmer.
Deaf Smith.	Lipscomb.	Roberts.
Hansford.	Moore.	Sherman.
Hemphill.	Ochiltree.	

In the county of CARSON, stations on the Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 29);

The counties of DALLAM, HARTLEY, and OLDHAM, except stations on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad (see District No. 31);

In the county of GRAY, stations on the Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 29);

In the county of POTTER, all stations on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway and all stations west of Amarillo on the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway (see Districts Nos. 28, 29, and 31);

In the county of RANDALL, all stations between Amarillo and Dawn on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 28).

DISTRICT NO. 31.

HEADQUARTERS, DENVER, COLO.

ARIZONA.

In the STATE OF ARIZONA, the counties of:

Apache.	Navajo.	Yavapai.
Coconino.		

The entire STATE OF COLORADO.

KANSAS.

In the STATE OF KANSAS, the counties of:

Gove.	Scott.	Thomas.
Greeley.	Sheridan.	Wallace.
Hamilton.	Sherman.	Wichita.
Logan.	Stanton.	

MONTANA.

In the STATE OF MONTANA, the counties of:

Big Horn.	Carbon.
-----------	---------

In the county of YELLOWSTONE, stations east and south of Osborne on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. (See District No. 18.)

NEBRASKA.

In the STATE OF NEBRASKA, the counties of:

Arthur.	Frontier.	Lincoln.
Banner.	Garden.	Logan.
Box Butte.	Gosper.	McPherson.
Chase.	Hayes.	Morrill.
Cheyenne.	Hitchcock.	Perkins.
Deuel.	Keith.	Scotts Bluff.
Dundy.	Kimball.	Sioux.

In the county of DAWES, stations southwest of Dakota Junction on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 19);

The counties of FURNAS and RED WILLOW, except stations between Cedar Bluff and Stanford on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 19).

NEW MEXICO.

In the STATE OF NEW MEXICO, the counties of:

Bernalillo.	Sandoval.	Socorro.
Colfax.	San Juan.	Taos.
McKinley.	San Miguel.	Union.
Mora.	Santa Fe.	Valencia.
Rio Arriba.		

In the county of GUADALUPE, stations west of VAUGHN on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 30);

The county of SIERRA, except stations south of Lake Valley on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 28);

And the county of TORRANCE, except stations on the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad (see District No. 30).

SOUTH DAKOTA.

In the STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

In the counties of CUSTER, FALL RIVER, and LAWRENCE, stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 19);

And in the county of PENNINGTON, all stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Rapid City, Black Hills & Western Railroad (see Districts Nos. 18 and 19).

TEXAS.

In the STATE OF TEXAS:

In the counties of DALLAM, HARTLEY, and OLDHAM, stations on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad (see District No. 30);

And the county of POTTER, except stations on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, stations on the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway, and stations on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway southeast of Amarillo (see Districts Nos. 28, 29, and 30).

WYOMING.

In the STATE OF WYOMING, the counties of:

Albany.	Fremont.	Niobrara.
Big Horn.	Goshen.	Park.
Campbell.	Hot Springs.	Platte.
Carbon.	Johnson.	Sheridan.
Converse.	Laramie.	Washakie.
Crook.	Natrona.	Weston.

DISTRICT NO. 32.**HEADQUARTERS, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.****IDAHO.**

In the STATE OF IDAHO, the counties of:

Ada.	Cassia.	Lincoln.
Adams.	Custer.	Madison.
Bannock.	Elmore.	Minidoka.
Bear Lake	Franklin.	Oneida.
Bingham.	Fremont.	Owyhee.
Blaine.	Gem.	Power.
Boise.	Gooding.	Teton.
Bonneville	Jefferson.	Twin Falls.
Canyon.	Lemhi.	Washington.

MONTANA.

In the STATE OF MONTANA, the counties of:

Beaverhead.	Madison.
-------------	----------

NEVADA.

In the STATE OF NEVADA, the counties of:

Clark.	Humboldt.	Nye.
Elko.	Lander.	White Pine.
Eureka.	Lincoln.	

OREGON.

In the STATE OF OREGON, the county of:

Malheur.

UTAH.

The entire STATE OF UTAH.

WYOMING.

In the STATE OF WYOMING, the counties of:

Lincoln.	Uinta.
Sweetwater.	Yellowstone National Park.

DISTRICT NO. 33.**HEADQUARTERS, SPOKANE, WASH.****IDAHO.**

In the STATE OF IDAHO, the counties of:

Benewah.	Idaho.	Nez Perce.
Bonner.	Kootenai.	Shoshone.
Boundary.	Latah.	
Clearwater.	Lewis.	

MONTANA.

In the STATE OF MONTANA, the counties of:

Broadwater.	Jefferson.	Powell.
Deerlodge.	Lewis and Clark.	Ravalli.
Flathead.	Lincoln.	Sanders.
Gallatin.	Mineral.	Silverbow.
Glacier National Park.	Missoula.	Teton.
Granite.	Park.	

And in the county of MEAGHER, stations west of Martindale on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and all stations on the White Sulphur Springs & Yellowstone Park Railway. (See District No. 18.)

WASHINGTON.

In the STATE OF WASHINGTON, the counties of:

Adams.	Franklin.	Pend Oreille.
Asotin.	Grant.	Spokane.
Douglas.	Lincoln.	Stevens.
Ferry.	Okanogan.	Whitman.

DISTRICT NO. 34.

HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE, WASH.

ALASKA.

The TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

WASHINGTON.

In the STATE OF WASHINGTON, the counties of:

Chelan.	Kitsap.	San Juan.
Clallam.	Kittitas.	Skagit.
Grays Harbor.	Lewis.	Snohomish.
Island.	Mason.	Thurston.
Jefferson.	Pacific.	Whatcom.
King.	Pierce.	Yakima.

DISTRICT NO. 35.

HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND, OREG.

OREGON.

In the STATE OF OREGON the counties of:

Baker.	Hood River.	Polk.
Benton.	Jackson.	Sherman.
Clackamas.	Jefferson.	Tillamook.
Clatsop.	Josephine.	Umatilla.
Columbia.	Klamath.	Union.
Coos.	Lake.	Wallowa.
Crook.	Lane.	Wasco.
Curry.	Lincoln.	Washington.
Douglas.	Linn.	Wheeler.
Gilliam.	Marion.	Yamhill.
Grant.	Morrow.	
Harney.	Multnomah.	

WASHINGTON.

In the STATE OF WASHINGTON, the counties of:

Benton.	Cowlitz.	Skamania.
Clarke.	Garfield.	Wahkiakum.
Columbia.	Klickitat.	Walla Walla.

DISTRICT NO. 36.

HEADQUARTERS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ARIZONA.

In the STATE OF ARIZONA, the counties of:

Cochise.	Maricopa.	Pima.
Gila.	Mohave.	Santa Cruz.
Graham.	Pinal.	Yuma.

CALIFORNIA.

The entire STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

HAWAII.

The TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

NEVADA.

In the STATE OF NEVADA, the counties of:

Churchill.	Lyon.	Storey.
Douglas.	Mineral.	Washoe.
Esmeralda.	Ormsby.	

This order supersedes the order of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated November 17, 1916, published in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 14, of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed this 19th day of July, 1917.

D. F. Houston

[SEAL.]

Secretary of Agriculture.

LIST SHOWING THE DISTRICT OR DISTRICTS TO WHICH THE STATES OR TERRITORIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARE ASSIGNED.

Name.	District No.	Name.	District No.
Alabama.....	8, 9, 25, 26	Montana.....	18, 31, 32, 33
Alaska.....	34	Nebraska.....	19, 31
Arizona.....	28, 31, 36	Nevada.....	32, 36
Arkansas.....	23, 24, 25, 28, 29	New Hampshire.....	1
California.....	36	New Jersey.....	2, 3
Colorado.....	31	New Mexico.....	28, 30, 31
Connecticut.....	1, 2	New York.....	2, 4
Delaware.....	3	North Carolina.....	6, 8
District of Columbia.....	6	North Dakota.....	18
Florida.....	8, 26	Ohio.....	5, 11, 12, 13, 14
Georgia.....	8	Oklahoma.....	24, 28, 29, 30
Hawaii.....	36	Oregon.....	32, 35
Idaho.....	32, 33	Pennsylvania.....	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14
Illinois.....	12, 20, 21, 22, 23	Porto Rico.....	2
Indiana.....	10, 11, 12, 13, 20	Rhode Island.....	1
Iowa.....	18, 19, 20, 21	South Carolina.....	8
Kansas.....	19, 24, 30, 31	South Dakota.....	18, 19, 31
Kentucky.....	9, 10, 11, 23	Tennessee.....	8, 9, 23, 25
Louisiana.....	25, 26, 27, 28	Texas.....	27, 28, 29, 30, 31
Maine.....	1	Utah.....	32
Maryland.....	5, 6	Vermont.....	1
Massachusetts.....	1	Virginia.....	6, 10, 11
Michigan.....	13, 15, 16, 17, 20	Washington.....	33, 34, 35
Minnesota.....	17, 18	West Virginia.....	5, 6, 11
Mississippi.....	25, 26	Wisconsin.....	16, 17, 18, 20
Missouri.....	21, 22, 23, 24, 25	Wyoming.....	31, 32

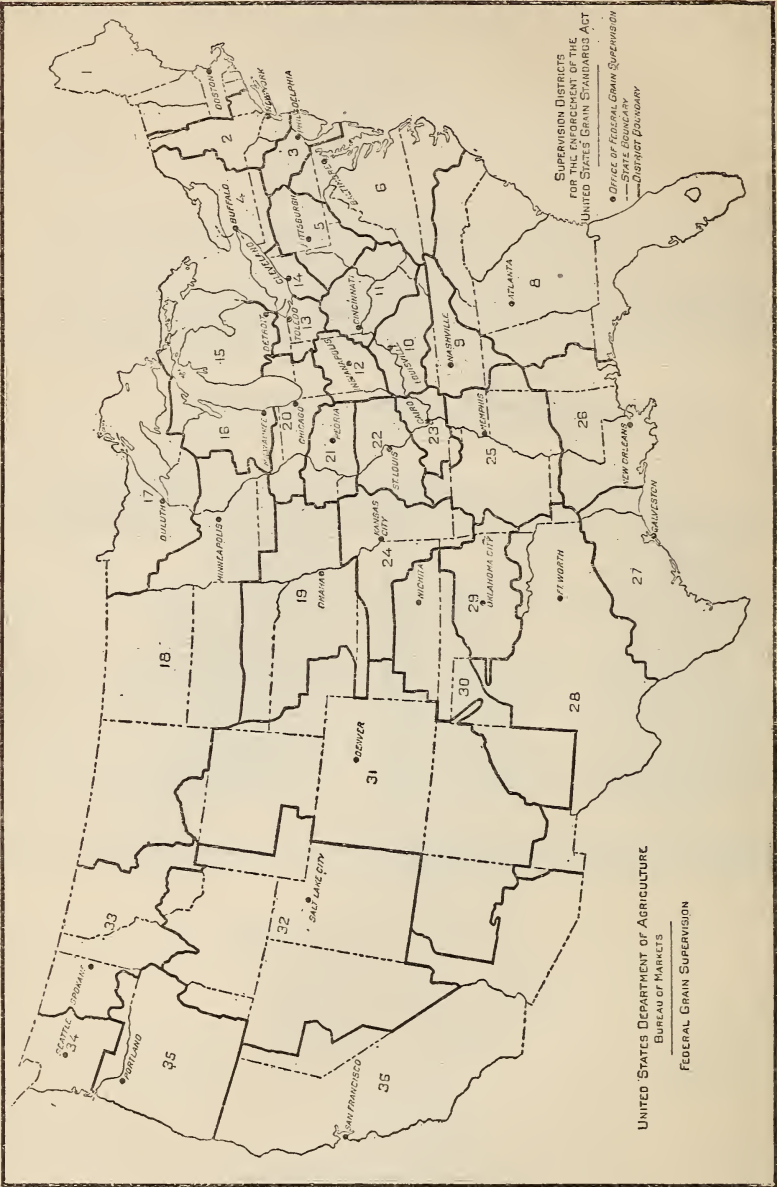
INDEX OF DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

	District No.		District No.
Atlanta.....	8	Minneapolis.....	18
Baltimore.....	6	Nashville.....	9
Boston.....	1	New Orleans.....	26
Buffalo.....	4	New York.....	2
Cairo.....	23	Oklahoma City.....	29
Chicago.....	20	Omaha.....	19
Cincinnati.....	11	Peoria.....	21
Cleveland.....	14	Philadelphia.....	3
Denver.....	31	Pittsburgh.....	5
Detroit.....	15	Portland, Oreg.....	35
Duluth.....	17	St. Louis.....	22
Fort Worth.....	28	Salt Lake City.....	32
Galveston.....	27	San Francisco.....	36
Indianapolis.....	12	Seattle.....	34
Kansas City, Mo.....	24	Spokane.....	33
Louisville.....	10	Toledo.....	13
Memphis.....	25	Wichita.....	30
Milwaukee.....	16		

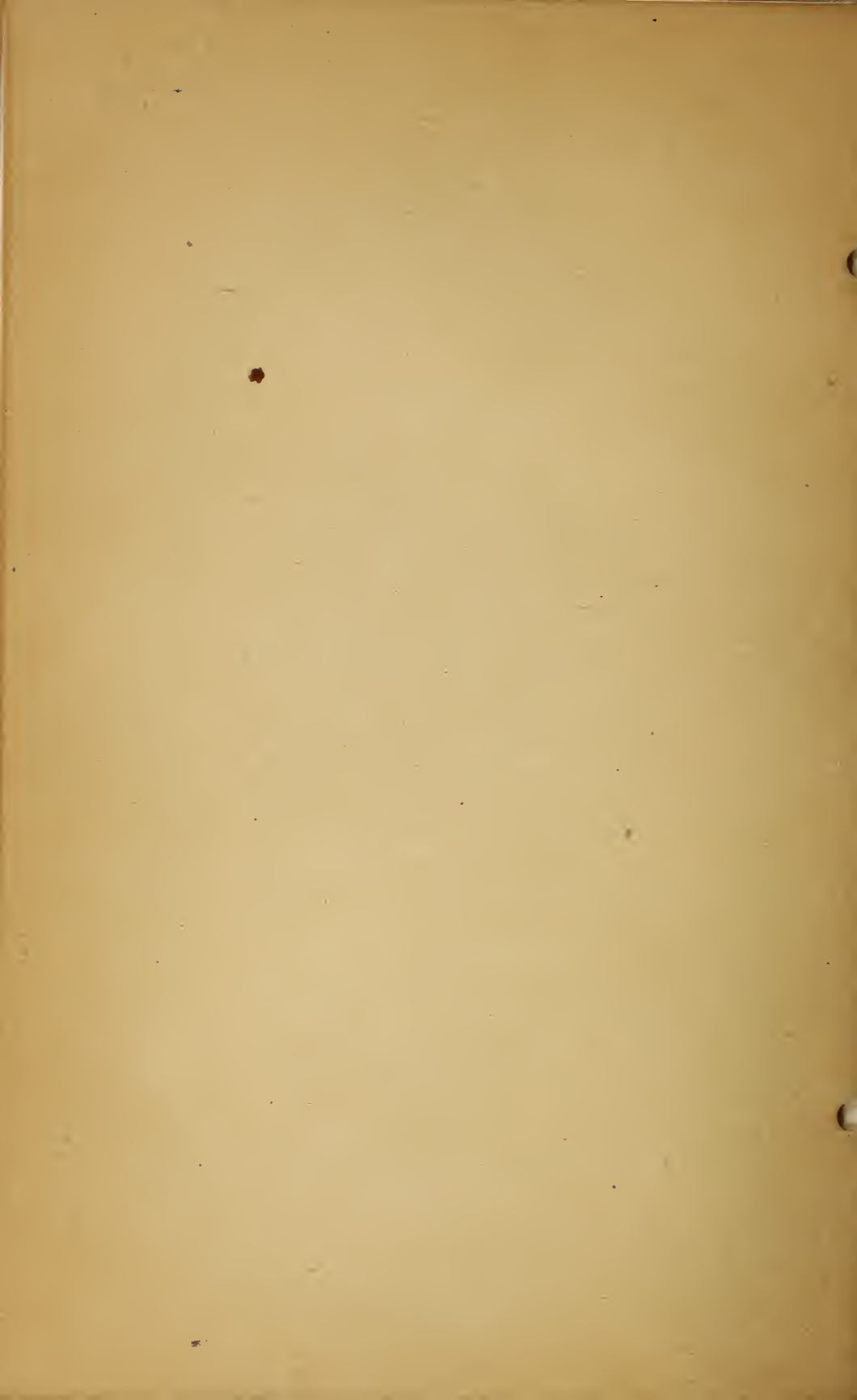
NUMERICAL INDEX OF DISTRICTS.¹

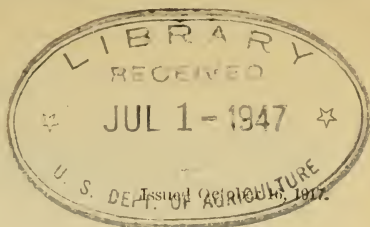
District No.	Headquarters at—	Page.	District No.	Headquarters at—	Page.
1	Boston, Mass.....	3	20	Chicago, Ill.....	22
2	New York, N. Y.....	4	21	Peoria, Ill.....	23
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	22	St. Louis, Mo.....	24
4	Buffalo, N. Y.....	5	23	Cairo, Ill.....	25
5	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	5	24	Kansas City, Mo.....	26
6	Baltimore, Md.....	6	25	Memphis, Tenn.....	27
8	Atlanta, Ga.....	8	26	New Orleans, La.....	28
9	Nashville, Tenn.....	9	27	Galveston, Tex.....	30
10	Louisville, Ky.....	10	28	Fort Worth, Tex.....	30
11	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	11	29	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	32
12	Indianapolis, Ind.....	12	30	Wichita, Kans.....	33
13	Toledo, Ohio.....	13	31	Denver, Colo.....	34
14	Cleveland, Ohio.....	14	32	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	36
15	Detroit, Mich.....	14	33	Spokane, Wash.....	36
16	Milwaukee, Wis.....	15	34	Seattle, Wash.....	37
17	Duluth, Minn.....	16	35	Portland, Oreg.....	37
18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	18	36	San Francisco, Cal.....	37
19	Omaha, Nebr.....	20			

¹ District No. 7 has been discontinued, the territory formerly comprised therein being consolidated with District No. 8, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.



Map showing districts and headquarters.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BUREAU OF MARKETS.

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 25.¹

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Alphabetical list of inspectors who held licenses on September 15, 1917, which were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, to inspect and grade shelled corn and wheat, or either shelled corn or wheat, and to certify the grade thereof.....		List showing names of persons to whom licenses were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and whose licenses have been canceled up to and including September 15, 1917.....	18
Address of Office of Federal Grain Supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he will perform inspection services, in each district, on September 15, 1917.....		1 Alphabetical list of points where inspection services are performed by licensed inspectors.....	18
		List of inspection points by States where services are performed by licensed inspectors.....	20
		9 Map showing supervision districts.....	23

TABLE 1.—*List of inspectors who held licenses on September 15, 1917, which were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, to inspect and grade shelled corn and wheat, or either shelled corn or wheat, and to certify the grade thereof.*

Name.	Address.	District No.	License No.
Aabel, Hars.....	603 McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	32	657
Addison, Alex.....	Elevator Office, Main and Kiowa Streets, Leavenworth, Kans.	24	385
Aileman, Russell F.....	Glover Building, 227 West Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo.	24	595
Anderson, Alfred.....	826 Chamber of Commerce Building, 240 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.	4	382
Andrews, David R.....	Room 2, Grain Exchange Building, 236 Central Street, Superior, Nebr.	19	562
Arrance, Augustus.....	Grain Inspection Department, Produce Exchange Building, 1 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.	2	347
Auerbach, Charles F.....	826 Chamber of Commerce Building, 240 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.	4	567
Bailey, Edward W.....	717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	414
Ball, J. Edgar.....	400 Chamber of Commerce Building, Post Office Avenue and Water Street, Baltimore, Md.	6	544
Baxter, Samuel E.....	32 Chamber of Commerce Building, 330 South Washington Street, Peoria, Ill.	21	402
Beckenhaupt, John C.....	do.....	21	524
Benedict, Orville W.....	400 Chamber of Commerce Building, Post Office Avenue and Water Street, Baltimore, Md.	6	373
Bennett, George Grant.....	3 Board of Trade Building, Eighth and Wyandotte Streets, Kansas City, Mo.	24	631
Bensing, August William.....	21 Board of Trade Building, 301 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.	10	405
Berry, Benjamin S.....	Room D, Chamber of Commerce Building, 177 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.	1	364
Betton, Ernest L.....	Glover Building, 227 West Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo.	24	472

¹ Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States grain standards act are Nos. 11 to 15, 17 to 19, and 22 to 24.

TABLE 1.—*List of inspectors who held licenses on September 15, 1917, which were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, to inspect and grade shelled corn and wheat, or either shelled corn or wheat, and to certificate the grade thereof—Continued.*

Name.	Address.	District No.	License No.
* Binkley, Wendell H.	401 Commercial Club Building, 311-15 Fourth Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.	9	334
* Birk, Charles Gilbert.	21 Board of Trade Building, Third and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.	10	99
Bittrick, George L.	400 Chamber of Commerce Building, Post Office Avenue, and Water Street, Baltimore, Md.	6	546
Bjorge, Hans P.	712 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	389
Bogard, Benjamin F.	228½ New England Building, Fifth Street and Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.	24	381
* Bolan, Bernard J.	Grand Trunk Elevator Building, Portland, Me.	1	293
* Bonds, Jacob R.	1222 National Bank of Commerce Building, Main and Atlantic Streets, Norfolk, Va.	6	272
* Booker, Yelverton Evans.	Third floor Columbian Building, Thirteenth and Carey Streets, Richmond, Va.	6	296
Boyce, Arthur.	Grain Inspection Department, Produce Exchange Building, 1 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.	2	342
Bradbury, Frank W.	3 Board of Trade Building, Eighth and Wyandotte Streets, Kansas City, Mo.	24	474
Breed, Allen A.	201 Chamber of Commerce Building, 95 Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wis.	16	361
Brown, Baldwin.	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	506
Brown, Thomas J.	do.	17	634
Brundage, Homer J.	2105 Second National Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio.	13	552
Bunker, Henry Chase.	1035 Merchants Exchange Building, 465 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.	36	495
Burke, John.	717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	423
Burke, Thomas J.	do.	20	620
Butler, Richard W.	3 Board of Trade Building, Eighth and Wyandotte Streets, Kansas City, Mo.	24	479
Caley, Harry.	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	615
** Callahan, A. K.	Room 5, Peerless Drug Store Building, 126½ North Independent Street, Enid, Okla.	29	584
Carlson, Magnus T.	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	508
Carr, Frank C.	516 Merchants Exchange Building, Third and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Mo.	22	448
Cassidy, George J.	717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	421
Caswell, William R.	Inspection Office, Listman Mills, Front and King Streets, La Crosse, Wis.	18	497
Catlin, Seth.	Room D, Chamber of Commerce Building, 177 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.	1	365
Cavanagh, John M.	Grain Inspection Department, Produce Exchange Building, 1 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.	2	583
Chess, John P.	Laboratory, Bowersock Mills & Power Co., 546 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.	24	366
* Christiansen, Arthur C.	820 Omaha Grain Exchange Building, Nineteenth and Harney Streets, Omaha, Nebr.	19	324
† Clark, Harry Robt.	do.	19	321
Clark, J. Martin.	3 Board of Trade Building, Eighth and Wyandotte Streets, Kansas City, Mo.	24	482
Clark, Willard B.	14 Stewart Building, 202 South Washington Street, Wellington, Kans.	30	466
* Clawson, Charles.	Cleveland Grain Co., Fourth Street, Sheldon, Ill.	20	244
Cleary, Richard J.	587 Bourse Building, Fifth and Ludlow Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.	3	638
Clifford, Thomas E.	516 Merchants' Exchange Building, Third and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Mo.	22	450
Cofer, Wesley Randolph.	Chief Grain Inspector's Office, C. & O. Elevator "B," Newport News, Va.	6	547
Coffinan, Orville W.	723 Courthouse, Fourth and Salmon Streets, Portland, Oreg.	35	643
Colby, George Samuel.	Grain Inspection Department, Board of Trade Building, 320 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.	26	437
Collins, George A.	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	652
Connelly, Charlie M.	18 Nessmith Building, 118 West Iron Street, Salina, Kans.	24	392
Connors, Patrick D.	826 Chamber of Commerce Building, 240 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.	4	387
Cooke, Robert Otto.	Glover Building, 227 West Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo.	24	429
Coombes, John B.	313 Board of Trade Building, 1505 Tower Avenue, Superior, Wis.	17	406
Cooper, Charles T.	587 Bourse Building, Fifth and Ludlow Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.	3	639

* License for shelled corn only.

** License for wheat only.

† License suspended Sept. 6, 1917.

TABLE 1.—List of inspectors who held licenses on September 15, 1917, which were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, to inspect and grade shelled corn and wheat, or either shelled corn or wheat, and to certificate the grade thereof—Continued.

Name.	Address.	District No.	License No.
Cooper, Charles W.....	Grain Inspection Department, Produce Exchange Building, 1 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.	2	344
Costello, Edward J.....	517 Webster Building, 327 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.	20	417
Croke, Frank.....	200 Chamber of Commerce Building, 95 Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wis.	16	423
Crowe, Luke D.....	500 Columbia Building, 105 Howard Street, Spokane, Wash.	33	520
*Culp, Charles.....	719 Wabash Building, Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	271
Culp, Mather C.....	3 Board of Trade Building, Eighth and Wyandotte Streets, Kansas City, Mo.	24	476
Culver, Edward B.....	2105 Second National Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio.	13	345
Culver, Edward Hall.....	do.	13	343
Cunningham, James.....	505 Alaska Building, Second Avenue and Cherry Street, Seattle, Wash.	34	514
Cunningham, John Joseph..	Grain Inspection Department, Produce Exchange Building, 1 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.	2	398
Dahlquist, Harry Arthur...	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	611
Dalrymple, Oliver C.....	do.	18	633
*Daniel, Dan.....	3-4 Skillern Building, Second and Scott Streets, Little Rock, Ark.	25	146
Daus, Ray C.....	720 Board of Trade Building, Meridian and Ohio Streets, Indianapolis, Ind.	12	614
*Davis, Walter R.....	Room 10, Trust Co. of Georgia Building, Atlanta, Ga.	8	326
*De Fraites, Arthur E.....	Grain Inspection Department, Board of Trade Building, New Orleans, La.	26	232
Diehl, Peter A.....	735 O Street, Lincoln, Nebr.	19	622
Di Marco, Fred B.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	501
Dorsey, Lloyd.....	400 Chamber of Commerce Building, Post Office Avenue and Water Street, Baltimore, Md.	6	371
Downing, Alexander.....	587 Bourse Building, Fifth and Ludlow Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.	3	487
Downing, Joseph A.....	587 Bourse Building, Fifth and Ludlow Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.	3	548
*Drysdale, David L.....	32 Chamber of Commerce Building, 330 South Washington Street, Peoria, Ill.	21	17
Duddey, Andrew J.....	77 Mitchell Building, 9 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.	11	553
Dunmire, Albert A.....	415 Sedgwick Building, Market and First Streets, Wichita, Kans.	30	386
Dunn, Pines Ragsdale.....	1401 Corby-Forsee Building, Fifth and Felix Streets, St. Joseph, Mo.	24	470
Duvall, Neville W., jr.....	21 Board of Trade Building, 301 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.	10	404
Earl, Clifford P.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	502
Edwards, Hugh J.....	do.	17	504
Einhart, Harry D.....	2105 Second National Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio.	13	397
Ekman, Carl Edwin.....	820 Omaha Grain Exchange Building, Nineteenth and Harney Streets, Omaha, Nebr.	19	569
†Elam, Herman Palis.....	434 Powell Street, Henderson, Ky.	10	573
Elder, Charles A.....	Grain Inspection Department, Produce Exchange Building, 1 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.	2	535
*Elinger, Elias Henry.....	Standard Elevator, Indiana Harbor Tracks, Hammond, Ind.	20	322
Elliott, John O.....	516 Merchants Exchange Building, Third and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Mo.	22	419
Engelhorn, Wm. Louis.....	Board of Trade Building, 320 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.	26	626
Enos, Marcus T.....	Enos Building, 531 State Street, New Albany, Ind.	10	542
Erickson, Emil.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	607
Erskine, John R.....	717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	571
Ettelson, John.....	do.	20	646
Evenson, Arthur F.....	304 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	360
Fears, Magruder C.....	3 Board of Trade Building, Eighth and Wyandotte Streets, Kansas City, Mo.	24	483
Fears, Samuel P.....	do.	24	492
Foering, John Oppell.....	587 Bourse Building, Fifth and Ludlow Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.	3	485
Forrestal, James.....	200 Chamber of Commerce Building, 95 Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wis.	16	539
Forrestal, Robert M.....	do.	16	593
Foss, Ludwig.....	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	608

* License for shelled corn only.

† License suspended Sept. 1, 1917.

TABLE 1.—List of inspectors who held licenses on September 15, 1917, which were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, to inspect and grade shelled corn and wheat, or either shelled corn or wheat, and to certificate the grade thereof—Continued.

Name.	Address.	District No.	License No.
Foster, Herbert D.....	601 Chamber of Commerce Building, State and Griswold Streets, Detroit, Mich.	15	555
Fox, Herbert.....	32 Chamber of Commerce Building, 330 South Washington Street, Peoria, Ill.	21	348
Freeman, William T.....	Office Building, 1525 Maple Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind....	12	568
Gardner, Alexander Blair..	Room 1, Calhoun and South Front Streets, Memphis, Tenn.	25	353
Gardner, Edwin R.....	do	25	399
Garnett, Arthur L.....	77 Mitchell Building, 9 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.	11	452
Garnett, Howard C.....	do	11	411
Gartin, Linzy E.....	723 Courthouse, Fourth and Salmon Streets, Portland, Oreg.	35	630
Gates, J. Nelson.....	400 Chamber of Commerce Building, Post Office Avenue and Water Street, Baltimore, Md.	6	369
Gebhard, Frank.....	200 Chamber of Commerce Building, 95 Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wis.	16	525
Geehan, Jerry Joseph.....	605 Tacoma Building, Eleventh and A Streets, Tacoma, Wash.	34	519
Getzien, Charles.....	Office, Armour Elevator A and B, Hooker and Rees Streets, Chicago, Ill.	20	419
†Gibbons, John P.....	715 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	291
Gibbs, Richard.....	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.	13	580
Gilbert, Ralph West.....	411 West Eureka Street, Champaign, Ill.	21	651
Gilmartin, James J.....	516 Merchants Exchange Building, Third and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Mo.	22	444
Gimpel, John C.....	400 Chamber of Commerce Building, Post Office Avenue and Water Street, Baltimore, Md.	6	372
Gliss, William F.....	do	6	543
Gordon, Arnolphus R.....	Mill Office, 116 Seventh Avenue North, St. Cloud, Minn.	18	603
Gray, Frank R.....	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.	13	659
Gray, Russell W.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	503
Green, Joseph G., jr.....	Room D, Chamber of Commerce Building, 177 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.	1	424
Greer, Benjamin Oty.....	401 Commercial Club Building, 311 Fourth Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.	9	454
Grendahl, Olaf.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	637
Grimes, John George.....	1 Fruit Auction Building, 615 Stones Levee, Cleveland, Ohio.	14	540
Grischy, John.....	126 Merchants Exchange Building, Third and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo.	22	376
Grubb, Orin A.....	14 Cotton Exchange Building, 2102 Avenue C, Galveston, Tex.	27	528
Guinane, Edward J.....	214 Iowa State Bank Building, Third and Jefferson Streets, Burlington, Iowa.	21	559
Gustafson, Frank A.....	717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	621
Hagler, Lewis.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	509
Hall, Warren B.....	2105 Second National Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio.....	13	585
Hallam, James A.....	Office, Henderson Elevator Company, East Second Street, Henderson, Ky.	10	647
Hammer, Frederick C.....	Room D, Chamber of Commerce Building, 177 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.	1	362
Hamp, Charles H.....	306 Zenith Building, Fourth and Robert Streets, St. Paul, Minn.	18	606
Hanson, Francis Louis.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	604
Haugen, Magnus B.....	do	17	619
Hawn, Arthur E.....	717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	469
Healy, John J.....	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	610
Heathfield, Thomas.....	Room D, Chamber of Commerce Building, 177 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.	1	363
Hehman, L. H.....	Office, The Mansfield Elevator Company, North Main Street and Pennsylvania Railroad, Mansfield, Ohio.	14	614
Helms, Thomas A.....	Basement, Goodrich Bros. Elevator, North Main Street, Winchester, Ind.	12	586
Helwick, Joseph Leonard...	Grain Inspection Department, Board of Trade Building, 320 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.	26	435
Hendricks, Riley C.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	618
Heniken, John E.....	1 Fruit Auction Building, 615 Stones Levee, Cleveland, Ohio.	14	484

* License for shelled corn only.

† License suspended Aug. 13, 1917, pending hearing.

TABLE 1.—List of inspectors who held licenses on September 15., 1917, which were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, to inspect and grade shelled corn and wheat, or either shelled corn or wheat, and to certificate the grade thereof—Continued.

Name.	Address.	District No.	License No.
Hillis, John.....	Glover Building, 227 West Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo.	24	393
Hine, Lewis C.....	800 Cooper Building, 1009 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.	31	533
Holder, Samuel A.....	720 Board of Trade Building, Meridian and Ohio Streets, Indianapolis, Ind.	12	388
Hopwood, Howard H.....	719 Wabash Building, Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa....	5	430
Houseal, Miles B.....	Room 1, Calhoun and South Front Streets, Memphis, Tenn.	25	537
Hull, Irving T.....	400 Chamber of Commerce Building, Post Office Avenue and Water Street, Baltimore, Md.	6	545
Hunt, William A.....	717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	649
Hutchinson, Harris W.....	622 Rorabaugh-Wiley Building, Hutchinson, Kans.....	30	355
Hutsell, John F.....	712 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	391
Irgens, Ingolf W.....	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	648
Irving, Lee Daily.....	21 Board of Trade Building, 301 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.	10	407
Jahn, Robert A.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	623
†Jamieson, William Cyril.....	Inspector's Office, Port Covington Elevator, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.	6	143
Joerger, Emil J.....	800 Cooper Building, 1009 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.	31	395
Johnson, Arvid D.....	829 Omaha Grain Exchange Building, Nineteenth and Harney Streets, Omaha, Nebr.	19	612
Johnson, Edward.....	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	496
Johnson, Edward G.....	do	18	636
Johnson, Jalmer O.....	do	18	575
Johnson, John.....	717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	413
Johnson, Ole C.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	505
Kammerer, Phil. C.....	200 Chamber of Commerce Building, 95 Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wis.	16	534
Keefe, John.....	717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	439
Keiser, Peter.....	Grain Inspection Department, Board of Trade Building, 320 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.	26	436
Kennedy, Edwin F.....	587 Bourse Building, Fifth and Ludlow Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.	3	551
Kernan, Eugene E.....	312 Board of Trade Building, 1505 Tower Avenue, Superior, Wis.	17	409
Kernan, James E.....	311 Board of Trade Building, 1505 Tower Avenue, Superior, Wis.	17	457
Kerner, Jacob V.....	14 Cotton Exchange Building, 2102 Avenue C, Galveston, Tex.	27	530
Knight, William.....	21 Board of Trade Building, 301 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.	19	403
Kolb, Charles W.....	587 Bourse Building, Fifth and Ludlow Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.	3	550
Kraus, John Emil.....	826 Chamber of Commerce Building, 240 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.	4	440
Lacher, Arthur J.....	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	660
Ladd, Edwin Fremont.....	Room 24, Chemistry Building Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak.	18	632
Lambe, William J.....	Albin Building, 1218 South Maple Street, Coffeyville, Kans.	30	464
Larkin, David H.....	400 Chamber of Commerce Building, Post Office Avenue and Water Street, Baltimore, Md.	6	368
Larson, Ole A.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	513
Larson, Paul N.....	604 Davidson Building, Sixth and Pierce Streets, Sioux City, Iowa.	19	587
†Laux, Philip.....	126 Merchants Exchange Building, Third and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo.	22	377
Le Moignan, Joseph.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	499
Lenock, Joseph Jerome.....	Keystone Elevator, One hundred and sixth Street and Calumet River, Chicago, Ill.	20	415
Le Suer, Ralph V.....	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	581
*Lias, Charles F.....	383 Addison Avenue, Elmhurst, Ill.	16	654
Littler, I. R.....	Office, Missouri Valley Elevator, Ninth Street, Missouri Valley Iowa.	19	605
*Loefke, Herman.....	826 Chamber of Commerce Building, 240 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.	4	335

* License for shelled corn only.

† License suspended July 31, 1917, pending hearing.

† License suspended July 7, 1917.

TABLE 1.—*List of inspectors who held licenses on September 15, 1917, which were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, to inspect and grade shelled corn and wheat, or either shelled corn or wheat, and to certificate the grade thereof—Continued.*

Name.	Address.	District No.	License No.
Loos, Fred L.....	3 Board of Trade Building, Eighth and Wyandotte Streets, Kansas City, Mo.	24	451
Lorimer, John M.....	Calumet Elevator Office, One hundred and second Street and Calumet River, Chicago, Ill.	20	426
*Lucy, James W.....	123 Sidway Street, Buffalo, N. Y.	4	656
Lynn, John.....	587 Bourse Building, Fifth and Ludlow Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.	3	486
Lynn, William F.....	do.	3	549
Lyons, William Merton.....	126 Merchants Exchange Building, Third and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo.	22	379
*Mack, John.....	826 Chamber of Commerce Building, 240 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.	4	337
*Mallaney, J. F.....	Bartlett Frazier Co., Entrance Avenue, Kankakee, Ill.	20	270
*Martin, Robert H.....	221 South Wescott Avenue, Sioux City, Iowa.	19	305
*Martin, Thomas P.....	826 Chamber of Commerce Building, 240 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.	4	338
Matland, John N.....	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	574
Maxfield, Charles F.....	300 Zenith Building, Fourth and Robert Streets, St. Paul, Minn.	18	498
*McCarthy, Eugene, jr.....	717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	311
McCarthy, Luke J.....	601 Chamber of Commerce Building, State and Griswold Streets, Detroit, Mich.	15	554
McDermott, John T.....	717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	418
McGovern, James A.....	Mill Building, Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak.	18	629
McGowan, Ross James.....	820 Omaha Grain Exchange Building, Nineteenth and Harney Streets, Omaha, Nebr.	19	558
McKinnon, Edward.....	311 Board of Trade Building, 1505 Tower Avenue, Superior, Wis.	17	456
McKinstrie, Robert M.....	Indiana Harbor Elevator, Indiana Harbor, Indiana.	20	641
McKnight, Joseph Ray.....	Glover Building, 227 West Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo.	24	374
McLaughlin, Frank.....	820 Omaha Grain Exchange Building, Nineteenth and Harney Streets, Omaha, Nebr.	19	613
McMillan, Archibald.....	311 Board of Trade Building, 1505 Tower Avenue, Superior, Wis.	17	410
McNamara, John E.....	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	577
McVeigh, Patherick H.....	3 Board of Trade Building, Eighth and Wyandotte Streets, Kansas City, Mo.	24	473
Meehan, Harvey C.....	32 Chamber of Commerce Building, 330 South Washington Street, Peoria, Ill.	21	523
*Miller, Harry.....	720 Board of Trade Building, Meridian and Ohio Streets, Indianapolis, Ind.	12	339
*Miller, Walter D.....	32 Chamber of Commerce Building, 330 South Washington Street, Peoria, Ill.	21	13
Milligan, Theodore Watson.....	820 Omaha Grain Exchange Building, Nineteenth and Harney Streets, Omaha, Nebr.	19	394
Miner, Thomas M.....	400 Chamber of Commerce Building, Post Office Avenue and Water Street, Baltimore, Md.	6	370
Mitchell, Fred W.....	Commercial Club Room, Masonic Temple Building, 113 East Fifth Street, Fremont, Nebr.	19	570
Moran, Edward E.....	717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	427
*Morris, George Courson.....	717 Wabash Building, Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	625
Mosberg, Samuel H.....	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	616
Munson, George Francis.....	77 Mitchell Building, 9 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.	11	425
Nelson, Louis M.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	510
Noble, James A.....	717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	566
Noll, Edward C.....	200 Chamber of Commerce Building, 95 Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wis.	16	541
Nye, Ray J.....	311 Board of Trade Building, 1505 Tower Avenue, Superior, Wis.	17	455
O'Connor, Otis E.....	3 Board of Trade Building, Eighth and Wyandotte Streets, Kansas City, Mo.	24	478
O'Hara, John.....	77 Mitchell Building, 9 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.	11	560
Oliver, Harry E.....	109 South Valley Street, New Ulm, Minn.	18	590
Oppelt, Frank K.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	658
Owens, John.....	712 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	390
Page, Edwin H.....	312 Board of Trade Building, 1505 Tower Avenue, Superior, Wis.	17	411

* License for shelled corn only.

** License for wheat only.

TABLE 1.—List of inspectors who held licenses on September 15, 1917, which were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, to inspect and grade shelled corn and wheat, or either shelled corn or wheat, and to certificate the grade thereof—Continued.

Name.	Address.	District No.	License No.
Parish, Charles E.....	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	576
Pease, Charles M.....	415 Sedgwick Building, Market and First Streets, Wichita, Kans.	30	337
Petty, John William.....	21 Board of Trade Building, 301 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.	10	400
Pillow, Frank E.....	605 Tacoma Building, Eleventh and A Streets, Tacoma, Wash.	34	518
*Poisel, Charles O.....	720 Board of Trade Building, 143 Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.	12	328
Porter, Charles E.....	723 Courthouse, Fourth and Salmon Streets, Portland, Oreg.	35	531
Post, Anson C.....	Office, Alexander Elevator, Winfield, Kans.	30	522
Powell, George Bertram....	826 Omaha Grain Exchange Building, Nineteenth and Harney Streets, Omaha, Nebr.	19	459
Powell, William Smith.....	Hastings Building, Board of Trade, 915 Ohio Street, Cairo, Ill.	23	592
Raichart, Edward.....	717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	412
Raker, Charles Frederick...	587 Bourse Building, Fifth and Ludlow Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.	3	565
Ramsey, George W., jr.....	Cedar Rapids Grain Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	20	653
Rasmussen, Rasmus J.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	598
Reavis, Frank.....	3 Board of Trade Building, Eighth and Wyandotte Streets, Kansas City, Mo.	24	477
Recker, William W.....	601 Chamber of Commerce Building, State and Griswold Streets, Detroit, Mich.	15	375
Rehnke, E. R.....	304 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	358
*Remington, Floyd R.....	32 Chamber of Commerce Building, 330 South Washington Street, Peoria, Ill.	21	600
Rice, J. Walter.....	200 Chamber of Commerce Building, 95 Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wis.	16	527
Riley, Eugene L.....	823 Chamber of Commerce Building, 240 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.	4	491
Risser, Harry E.....	J. Rosenbaum Elevator, One hundred and second Street and Calumet River, South Chicago, Ill.	20	416
Roberts, Clarence.....	Abilene, Kans.....	24	461
Roberts, John Thomas.....	401 Commercial Club Building, 311 Fourth Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.	9	442
Robinson, Clarence W.....	14 Cotton Exchange Building, 2102 Avenue C, Galveston, Tex.	27	561
Robinson, James Edwin....	Grain and Cotton Exchange, Bewley Building, 212 West Seventh Street, Fort Worth, Tex.	28	432
Ross, George B.....	Glover Building, 227 West Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo.	24	609
Rowe, Van Rensselaer.....	4 Merchants Elevator Building, 1802 Rockingham Road, Davenport, Iowa.	21	401
Ruger, Edward I.....	200 Chamber of Commerce Building, 95 Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wis.	16	526
Ryan, David Joseph.....	Grain Inspection Department, Produce Exchange Building, 1 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.	2	536
Sartison, Franz.....	126 Merchants Exchange Building, Third and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo.	22	467
Saunders, Robt. R.....	516 Merchants Exchange Building, Third and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Mo.	22	415
Scanlan, J. Paul.....	820 Omaha Grain Exchange Building, Nineteenth and Harney Streets, Omaha, Nebr.	19	556
Schall, William.....	Sample Room, South Chicago Elevator Office, Ninety-third Street and Harbor Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	20	420
Scheer, Henry Michael.....	Chief Grain Inspector's Office, C. & O. Elevator "B," Newport News, Va.	6	438
Schmidt, Walter E.....	719 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	532
Schreiber, Herman J.....	Second floor, Board of Trade Building, Fifth and Commercial Streets, Atchison, Kans.	24	380
*Scott, Harry E.....	619 Davidson Building, Sioux City, Iowa.....	19	655
Seimsoth, Henry Jacob.....	Grain Inspection Department, Produce Exchange Building, 1 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.	2	350
Selvig, Victor H.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	597
*Server, Clarence E.....	A. Waller & Co. Elevator, Third Street and L. & N. R. R., Henderson, Ky.	10	277
*Shanahan, Michael.....	Board of Trade Building, 915 Ohio Street, Cairo, Ill.....	23	39
Shanahan, Paul S.....	826 Chamber of Commerce Building, 240 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.	4	383
Shannon, Alexander Reid..	511 Commerce Building, High and Spring Streets, Columbus, Ohio.	11	451

* License for shelled corn only.

TABLE 1.—*List of inspectors who held licenses on September 15, 1917, which were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, to inspect and grade shelled corn and wheat, or either shelled corn or wheat, and to certificate the grade thereof—Continued.*

Name.	Address.	District No.	License No.
Shelley, Clarence W.....	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	635
Shepard, Celsus.....	3 Board of Trade Building, Eighth and Wyandotte Streets, Kansas City, Mo.	24	480
Sherman, Darwin D.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	512
Shull, Charles W.....	Glover Building, 227 West Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo.	24	627
*Silbernagel, William H.....	200 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.	10	259
Silcox, Chester.....	560 I. W. Hellman Building, 411 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.	36	493
Sims, John.....	314 Lincoln Avenue, Clay Center, Kans.	24	642
*Slaughter, Irving Ray.....	21 Board of Trade Building, Third and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.	10	37
Slingerland, Alfred.....	Grain Inspection Department, Produce Exchange Building, 1 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.	2	624
Slingerland, Alfred G.....	do.	2	341
Smith, Alton C.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	591
Smith, James Edward.....	Grain Inspection Department, Produce Exchange Building, 1 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.	2	349
Smith, Samuel H.....	719 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	20	650
Spera, William A.....	2105 Second National Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio.	13	396
Spotz, Frank J.....	Irondale Elevator "A," One Hundred and Seventh Street and Muskegon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	20	463
Stevens, Thomas A.....	500 Columbian Building, 105 Howard Street, Spokane, Wash.	33	599
Stratton, Albert Franklin.....	826 Chamber of Commerce Building, 240 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.	4	490
Sullivan, John F.....	126 Merchants Exchange Building, Third and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo.	22	356
Swanstrom, Charles W.....	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	500
Sweeney, Frank Joseph.....	Grain Inspection Department, Produce Exchange Building, 1 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.	2	352
Sweeney, Patrick J.....	603 Tacoma Building, Eleventh and A Streets, Tacoma, Wash.	34	601
Sweeney, Thomas F.....	605 Tacoma Building, Eleventh and A Streets, Tacoma, Wash.	34	602
Taylor, Jacob L.....	Room 2, Vanderburgh County Courthouse, Fourth Street, Evansville, Ind.	10	563
Thomas, Sam D.....	400 Chamber of Commerce Building, Post Office Avenue and Water Street, Baltimore, Md.	6	367
Thompson, Robert P.....	516 Merchants Exchange Building, Third and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Mo.	22	468
Tilton, James A.....	820 Omaha Grain Exchange Building, Nineteenth and Harney Streets, Omaha, Nebr.	19	460
Tompkins, Frank B.....	32 Chamber of Commerce Building, 330 South Washington Street, Peoria, Ill.	21	494
Ton, Philip J.....	505 Alaska Building, Second Avenue and Cherry Street, Seattle, Wash.	34	515
Townsend, Samuel H.....	587 Bourse Building, Fifth and Ludlow Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.	3	640
Tracy, John J.....	516 Merchants Exchange Building, Third and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Mo.	22	446
Tracy, Walter J.....	Norris Elevator, Ninety-eighth Street and Calumet River, Chicago, Ill.	20	443
Tunell, George H.....	300 Zenith Building, Fourth and Robert Streets, St. Paul, Minn.	18	589
Tuthill, Horace A.....	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	579
Vert, Philip.....	587 Bourse Building, Fifth and Ludlow Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.	3	488
Voegelé, Charles.....	77 Mitchell Building, 9 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.	11	489
Waddick, Richard L.....	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	617
Ward, Charles J.....	605 Tacoma Building, Eleventh and A Streets, Tacoma, Wash.	34	516
Wasser, Joseph C.....	Glover Building, 227 West Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo.	24	384
*Weiss, Godfrey.....	826 Chamber of Commerce Building, 240 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.	4	336
Wetzel, Frederick T.....	Office, Santa Fe Elevator, Twenty-seventh and Robey Streets, Chicago, Ill.	20	462
Wheeler, James Birdet.....	1401 Corby-Forsee Building, Fifth and Felix Streets, St. Joseph, Mo.	24	471
Wheeler, Walter.....	Grain Inspection Department, Produce Exchange Building, 1 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.	2	354
White, George H. K.....	Grain Inspection Department, Produce Exchange Building, 1 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.	2	340

* License for shelled corn only.

TABLE 1.—*List of inspectors who held licenses on September 15, 1917, which were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, to inspect and grade shelled corn and wheat, or either shelled corn or wheat, and to certificate the grade thereof—Continued.*

Name.	Address.	District No.	License No.
Wickstrom, Hilding A.....	14 Cotton Exchange, 2102 Avenue C, Galveston, Tex.....	27	458
Widicus, Arnold J.....	126 Merchants Exchange Building, Third and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo.	22	378
Wilkie, John Matthew.....	Grain Inspection Department, Board of Trade Building, 320 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.	26	434
Williams, Charles M.....	3 Board of Trade Building, Eighth and Wyandotte Streets, Kansas City, Mo.	24	475
*Williams, John K.....	Chamber of Commerce Building, 205 Main Street, Jacksonville, Fla.	8	186
Williams, Ray.....	Elevator Building, Inspector's Office, New Prague, Minn.	18	507
Windiam, George.....	Grain Inspection Department, Produce Exchange Building, 1 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.	2	351
Winn, John Oliver.....	1402 Corby-Forsee Building, Fifth and Felix Streets, St. Joseph, Mo.	24	433
Wishmire, Christopher.....	720 Board of Trade Building, Meridian and Ohio Streets, Indianapolis, Ind.	12	453
Wishmire, Thomas.....	do.....	12	533
Wollard, Christopher A.....	Room 224 Abilene Mills Building, Northeast Third Street, Abilene, Kans.	24	594
Wright, Andrew J.....	Office, Elevator A, Winona, Minn.	18	588
Wright, Ralph C.....	206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	578
Young, Walter B.....	do.....	18	645
Youngren, Edward Ernest..	727 Board of Trade Building, 303 West First Street, Duluth, Minn.	17	628
Zarwell, Edward E.....	200 Chamber of Commerce Building, 95 Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wis.	16	564
Ziesemer, Rufus.....	304 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	359

TABLE 2.—*Address of Office of Federal Grain Supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he will perform inspection services, in each district, on September 15, 1917.*

District No. 1.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 1140 Oliver Building, 141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Inspection points.	License No.
Berry, Benjamin S.....	Boston, Mass.....	364
*Bolan, Bernard J.....	Portland, Me.....	293
Catlin, Seth.....	Boston, Mass.....	365
Green, Joseph G.....	do.....	424
Hammer, Frederick C.....	do.....	362
Heathfield, Thomas.....	do.....	363

District No. 2.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 1607 Lords Court, 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Arrance, Augustus.....	Harbor of New York, Queens, Kings, Richmond Counties, N. Y.; Hudson County, N. J.	347
Boyce, Arthur.....	do.....	342
Cavanagh, John M.....	do.....	538
Cooper, Charles W.....	do.....	344
Cunningham, John J.....	do.....	398
Elder, Charles A.....	do.....	535
Ryan, David Joseph.....	do.....	536
Sainsoth, Henry Jacob.....	do.....	350
Slingerland, Alfred.....	do.....	624
Slingerland, Alfred G.....	do.....	341
Smith, James Edward.....	do.....	349
Sweeney, Frank Joseph.....	do.....	352
Wheeler, Walter.....	do.....	354
White, George H. K.....	do.....	340
Windiam, George.....	do.....	351

* License for shelled corn only.

TABLE 2.—Address of Office of Federal Grain Supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he will perform inspection services, in each district, on September 15, 1917—Continued.

District No. 3.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 578 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Inspection points.	License No.
Cleary, Richard J.	Philadelphia, Pa.	638
Cooper, Charles T.	do.	639
Downing, Alexander.	do.	487
Downing, Joseph A.	do.	548
Foering, John Oppell.	do.	485
Kennedy, Edwin F.	do.	551
Kolb, Charles W.	do.	550
Lynn, John.	do.	486
Lynn, William F.	do.	549
Raker, Charles Frederick.	do.	565
Townsend, Samuel H.	do.	610
Vert, Philip.	do.	488

District No. 4.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 98 Dun Building, Buffalo, N. Y.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Anderson, Alfred.	Buffalo, N. Y.	382
Auerbach, Charles F.	do.	567
Connors, Patrick D.	do.	387
Kraus, John Emil.	do.	440
*Loefke, Herman.	do.	335
*Lucy, James W.	do.	656
*Mack, John.	do.	337
*Martin, Thomas P.	do.	338
Riley, Eugene L.	do.	491
Shanahan, Paul S.	do.	333
Stratton, Albert Franklin.	do.	499
*Weiss, Godfrey.	do.	336

District No. 5.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 613-615 Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

*Culp, Charles.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	271
Hopwood, Howard H.	do.	430
*Morris, George C.	do.	625

District No. 6.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 409 Garrett Office Building, Baltimore, Md.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Ball, J. Edgar.	Baltimore, Md.	544
Benedict, Orville W.	do.	373
Bittrick, George L.	do.	546
*Bonds, Jacob R.	Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.	272
*Booker, Yelverton Evans.	Richmond, Va.	236
Cofer, Wesley Randolph.	Newport News, Va.	517
Dorsey, Lloyd.	Baltimore, Md.	371
Gates, J. Nelson.	do.	369
Gimpel, John C.	do.	372
Gliss, William F.	do.	543
Hull, Irving T.	do.	545
† Jamieson, William Cyril.	do.	143
Larkin, David H.	do.	368
Minor, Thomas M.	do.	370
Scheer, Henry Michael.	Newport News, Va.	438
Thomas, Sam. D.	Baltimore, Md.	367

* License for shelled corn only.

** License for wheat only.

† License suspended July 7, 1917.

TABLE 2.—Address of Office of Federal Grain Supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he will perform inspection services, in each district, on September 15, 1917—Continued.

District No. 8.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 1710 Third National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Inspection points.	License No.
*Davis, Walter R.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	326
*Williams, John K.....	Jacksonville, Fla.....	186

District No. 9.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 807 Independent Life Building, Nashville, Tenn.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

*Binkley, Wendell H.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	334
Greer, Benjamin Oty.....	Nashville, Tenn., and Hopkinsville, Ky.....	454
Roberts, John Thomas.....	do.....	442

District No. 10.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 27 Board of Trade Building, Louisville, Ky.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Bensing, August William.....	Louisville, Ky.....	405
*Birk, Charles Gilbert.....	do.....	99
Duvall, Neville Winchester, jr.....	do.....	404
†*Elam, Herman Palis.....	Henderson, Ky.....	573
Enos, Marcus T.....	New Albany, Ind.....	542
Hallam, James A.....	Henderson, Ky.....	647
Irving, Lee Daily.....	Louisville, Ky.....	407
Knight, William.....	do.....	493
Petty, John William.....	do.....	400
*Server, Clarence E.....	Henderson, Ky.....	277
*Silbernagel, William H.....	Louisville, Ky.....	269
*Slaughter, Irving Ray.....	do.....	37
Taylor, Jacob L.....	Evansville, Ind.....	563

District No. 11.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 210 Johnson Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Duddey, Andrew J.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	553
Garnett, Arthur L.....	do.....	452
Garnett, Howard C.....	do.....	441
Munson, George Francis.....	do.....	425
O'Hara, John.....	do.....	560
Shannon, Alexander Reid.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	451
Voegele, Charles.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	489

District No. 12.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 827 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Ind.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Daus, Ray C.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	614
Freeman, William T.....	Terre Haute, Ind.....	568
Helms, Thomas A.....	Winchester, Ind.....	586
Holder, Samuel A.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	388
*Miller, Harry.....	do.....	339
*Poisel, Charles O.....	do.....	328
Wismire, Christopher.....	do.....	453
Wismire, Thomas.....	do.....	533

*License for shelled corn only.

† License suspended Sept. 1, 1917.

TABLE 2.—Address of Office of Federal Grain Supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he will perform inspection services, in each district, on September 15, 1917—Continued.

District No. 13.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 2009 Second National Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Inspection points.	License No.
Brundage, Homer J.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	552
Culver, Edward B.....	do.....	345
Culver, Edward Hall.....	do.....	343
Einhart, Harry D.....	do.....	397
Hall, Warren B.....	do.....	585
Spera, William A.....	do.....	396

District No. 14.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 709 Illuminating Building, Cleveland, Ohio.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Grimes, John George.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	540
Helman, L. H.....	Mansfield, Ohio.....	644
Heniken, John E.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	484

District No. 15.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 314 Holden Building, 211 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Foster, Herbert D.....	Detroit, Mich.....	555
McCarthy, Luke J.....	do.....	554
Recker, William W.....	do.....	375

District No. 16.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 513 Wells Building, 122 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Breed, Allen A.....	Wilwaukee, Wis.....	361
Croke, Frank.....	do.....	423
Forrestal, James.....	do.....	539
Forrestal, Robert M.....	do.....	593
Gebhard, Frank.....	do.....	525
Kammerer, Phil C.....	do.....	534
*Lias, Charles F.....	do.....	654
Noll, Edward C.....	do.....	541
Rice, J. Walter.....	do.....	527
Ruger, Edward I.....	do.....	526
Zarwell, Edward E.....	do.....	564

District No. 17.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 309 Glencoe Building, Duluth, Minn.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

B'orge, Hans P.....	Duluth and Minneapolis, Minn., and Superior, Wis.....	389
Brown, Baldwin.....	Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis.....	506
Brown, Thomas J.....	do.....	634
Carlson, Magnus T.....	do.....	508
Coombes, John B.....	Superior, Wis.....	406
Di Marco, Fred B.....	Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis.....	501
Earl, Clifford P.....	do.....	502
Edwards, Hugh J.....	do.....	504
Erickson, Emil.....	do.....	607
Gray, Russell W.....	do.....	503

*License for shelled corn only.

TABLE 2.—Address of Office of Federal Grain Supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he will perform inspection services, in each district, on September 15, 1917—Continued.

District No. 17—Continued.

LICENSED INSPECTORS—Continued.

Name.	Inspection points.	License No.
Grendahl, Olaf.....	Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis.....	637
Hagler, Lewis.....	do.....	509
Hanson, Francis Louis.....	do.....	604
Haugen, Magnus B.....	do.....	619
Hendricks, Riley C.....	do.....	618
Ingersoll, John F.....	Duluth and Minneapolis, Minn., and Superior, Wis.....	391
Jahn, Robert A.....	Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis.....	623
Johnson, Ole C.....	do.....	505
Kernan, Eugene E.....	Superior, Wis.....	409
Kernan, James E.....	do.....	457
Larson, Ole A.....	Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis.....	513
Le Moignan, Joseph.....	do.....	499
McKinnon, Edward.....	Superior, Wis.....	456
McMillan, Archibald.....	do.....	410
Nelson, Louis M.....	Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis.....	510
Nye, Ray J.....	Superior, Wis.....	455
Opelt, Frank K.....	Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis.....	658
Owens, John.....	Duluth and Minneapolis, Minn., and Superior, Wis.....	390
Page, Edwin H.....	Superior, Wis.....	411
Rasmussen, Rasmus J.....	Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis.....	598
Selvig, Victor H.....	do.....	597
Sherman, Darwin D.....	do.....	512
Smith, Alton C.....	do.....	591
Swanstrom, Charles W.....	do.....	500
Youngren, Edward E.....	do.....	628

District No. 18.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 326 Flour Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Caley, Harry.....	Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.....	615
Caswell, William R.....	LaCrosse and Minneapolis, Minn.....	497
Collins, George A.....	Marshall and Minneapolis, Minn.....	652
Dahlquist, Harry A.....	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.....	611
Dalrymple, Oliver C.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	633
Evenson, Arthur F.....	Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.....	360
Foss, Ludvig.....	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.....	608
Gibbs, Richard.....	do.....	580
Gordon, Arnolphus R.....	St. Cloud and Minneapolis, Minn.....	603
Gray, Frank R.....	Mankato and Minneapolis, Minn.....	659
Hamp, Charles H.....	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.....	606
Healy, John J.....	do.....	610
Irgens, Ingolf W.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	648
Johnson, Edward.....	do.....	496
Johnson, Edward G.....	do.....	636
Johnson, Jalmer O.....	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.....	575
Lacher, Arthur J.....	Waseca and Minneapolis, Minn.....	660
Ladd, Edwin F.....	Fargo, N. Dak.....	632
Le Suer, Ralph V.....	Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.....	581
Matland, John N.....	do.....	574
Maxfield, Charles F.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	498
McGovern, James A.....	Fargo, N. Dak.....	629
McNamara, John E.....	Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.....	577
Mossberg, Samuel H.....	do.....	616
Oliver, Harry B.....	New Ulm, Minn.....	590
Parish, Charles E.....	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.....	576
Rehnke, E. R.....	Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.....	358
Shelley, Clarence W.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	635
Tunell, George H.....	St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, Minn.....	589
Tuthill, Horace A.....	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.....	579
Waddick, Richard L.....	Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.....	617
Williams, Ray.....	New Prague, Minn.....	507
Wright, Andrew J.....	Winona, Minn.....	588
Wright, Ralph C.....	Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.....	578
Young, Walter B.....	do.....	645
Ziesemer, Rufus.....	do.....	359

TABLE 2.—Address of Office of Federal Grain Supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he will perform inspection services, in each district, on September 15, 1917—Continued.

District No. 19.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 738 Brandeis Building, Omaha, Nebr.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Inspection points.	License No.
Andrews, David R.....	Superior, Nebr.....	562
*Christiansen, Arthur C.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	324
†Clark, Harry Robt.....	.....do.....	321
Diehl, Peter A.....	Lincoln, Nebr.....	622
Ekman, Carl E.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	569
Johnson, Arvid D.....	.....do.....	612
Larson, Paul N.....	Sioux City, Iowa.....	587
Littler, I. R.....	Missouri Valley, Iowa.....	605
*Martin, Robert H.....	Sioux City, Iowa.....	205
McGowan, Ross J.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	558
McLaughlin, Frank.....	.....do.....	613
Milligan, Theodore W.....	.....do.....	394
Mitchell, Fred W.....	Fremont, Nebr.....	570
Powell, George B.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	450
Scanlan, J. Paul.....	.....do.....	556
*Scott, Harry E.....	Lincoln, Nebr.....	655
Tilton, James A.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	460

District No. 20.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, Room 974, 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Bailey, Edward W.....	Chicago, Ill.....	414
Burke, John.....	.....do.....	428
Burke, Thomas J.....	.....do.....	620
Cassidy, George J.....	.....do.....	421
*Clawson, Charles.....	Sheldon, Ill.....	244
Costello, Edward J.....	Chicago, Ill.....	417
*Elinger, Elias Henry.....	Hammond, Ind.....	322
Erskine, John B.....	Chicago, Ill.....	571
Ettelson, John.....	.....do.....	646
Geizein, Charles.....	.....do.....	419
†Gibbons, John P.....	.....do.....	291
*Gustafson, Frank A.....	.....do.....	318
Hawn, Arthur E.....	.....do.....	469
Hunt, William A.....	.....do.....	649
Johnson, John.....	.....do.....	413
Keele, John.....	.....do.....	439
Lenock, Joseph J.....	.....do.....	415
Lorimer, John M.....	.....do.....	426
*Mallaney, J. F.....	Kankakee, Ill.....	270
*McCarthy, Eugene, jr.....	Chicago, Ill.....	311
McDermott, John T.....	.....do.....	418
McKinstry, Robert M.....	Indiana Harbor, Ind.....	641
Moran, Edward E.....	Chicago, Ill.....	427
Noble, James A.....	.....do.....	505
Raichart, Edward.....	.....do.....	412
Ramsey, George W., jr.....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	653
Risser, Harry E.....	Chicago, Ill.....	416
Schall, William.....	.....do.....	420
Schmidt, Walter E.....	.....do.....	532
Smith Samuel H.....	.....do.....	650
Spotz, Frank J.....	.....do.....	463
Tracy, Walter J.....	.....do.....	443
Weizel, Frederick T.....	.....do.....	462

* License for shelled corn only.

† License suspended Sept. 6, 1917

‡ License suspended Aug. 13, 1917, pending hearing.

TABLE 2.—*Address of Office of Federal Grain Supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he will perform inspection services, in each district, on September 15, 1917—Continued.*

District No. 21.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 509 Lehmann Building, Peoria, Ill.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Inspection points.	License No.
Baxter, Samuel E.....	Peoria and Pekin, Ill.....	402
Beckenhaupt, John C.....	do.....	524
*Drysdale, David L.....	do.....	17
Fox, Herbert.....	do.....	348
Gilbert, Ralph West.....	Champaign and Urbana, Ill.....	651
Guinane, Edward J.....	Burlington, Iowa.....	559
Meehan, Harvey C.....	Peoria and Pekin, Ill.....	523
*Miller, Walter D.....	do.....	13
*Remington, Floyd R.....	do.....	690
Rowe, Van R.....	Davenport, Iowa.....	491
Tompkins, Frank B.....	Peoria, Ill.....	494

District No. 22.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 413 United States Appraisers Stores Building, St. Louis, Mo.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Carr, Frank C.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	448
Clifford, Thomas E.....	do.....	450
Elliott, John O.....	do.....	449
Gilmartin, James J.....	do.....	444
Grischy, John.....	East St. Louis, Ill.....	376
†Laux, Philip.....	do.....	377
Lyons, William M.....	do.....	379
Sartison, Franz.....	do.....	467
Saunders, Robt. R.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	445
Sullivan, John F.....	East St. Louis, Ill.....	356
Thompson, Robert P.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	468
Tracy, John J.....	do.....	446
Widicus, Arnold J.....	East St. Louis, Ill.....	378

District No. 23.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, Room 6, Post Office Building, Cairo, Ill.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Powell, William Smith.....	Cairo, Ill.....	592
*Shanahan, Michael.....	do.....	39

District No. 24.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 310 Postal Telegraph Building, Kansas City, Mo.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Addison, Alex.....	Leavenworth, Kans.....	385
Alleman, Russell F.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	595
Bennett, George G.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	631
Betton, Ernest L.....	do.....	472
Bogard, Benjamin F.....	Topeka, Kans.....	361
Bradbury, Frank W.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	474
Butler, Richard W.....	do.....	479
Chess, John P.....	Lawrence, Kans.....	366
Clark, J. Martin.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	482
Connellly, Charlie M.....	Salina, Kans.....	392
Cooke, Robert Otto.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	429
Culp, Mather C.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	476
Dunn, Pines R.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	470
Fears, Magruder C.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	433
Fears, Samuel P.....	do.....	592
Hillis, John.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	393

* License for shelled corn only.

† License suspended July 31, 1917, pending hearing.

TABLE 2.—Address of Office of Federal Grain Supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he will perform inspection services, in each district, on September 15, 1917—Continued.

District No. 24—Continued.

LICENSED INSPECTORS—Continued.

Name.	Inspection points.	License No.
Loos, Fred L.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	481
McKnight, Joseph R.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	374
McVeigh, Patherick H.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	473
O'Connor, Otis E.....	do.....	478
Reavis, Frank.....	do.....	477
Roberts, Clarence.....	Abilene, Kans.....	461
Ross, George B.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	609
Schreiber, Herman J.....	Atchison, Kans.....	380
Shepard, Celsus.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	480
Shull, Charles W.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	627
Sims, John.....	Clay Center, Kans.....	642
Wasser, Joseph C.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	384
Wheeler, James B.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	471
Williams, Charles M.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	475
Winn, John O.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	433
Wollard, Christopher A.....	Abilene, Kans.....	594

District No. 25.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 403 Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

*Daniel, Dan.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	146
Gardner, Alexander Blair.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	353
Gardner, Edwin R.....	do.....	399
Houseal, Miles B.....	do.....	537

District No. 26.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 503 Metropolitan Bank Building, New Orleans, La.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Colby, George S.....	City of New Orleans, Orleans Parish, La.; Harahan, Westwego, Amesville, Harveys Canal, Gretna, Gouldsboro, all in Jefferson Parish, La.; Chalmette, St. Bernard Parish, La.....	437
*De Fraites, Arthur E.....	do.....	232
Engelhorn, Wm. Louis.....	do.....	626
Helwick, Joseph L.....	do.....	435
Kelser, Peter.....	do.....	436
Wilkie, John M.....	do.....	434

District No. 27.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 222 Security Building, Galveston, Tex.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Grubb, Orin A.....	Galveston, Tex.....	528
Kerner, Jacob V.....	do.....	530
Robinson, Clarence W.....	do.....	561
Wickstrom, Hilding A.....	do.....	458

District No. 28.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 511 First National Bank Building, Fort Worth, Tex.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Robinson, James Edwin.....	Fort Worth, Tex.....	432
----------------------------	----------------------	-----

* License for shelled corn only.

TABLE 2.—Address of office of Federal Grain Supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he will perform inspection services, in each district, on September 15, 1917—Continued.

District No. 29.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 502 Patterson Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Inspection points.	License No.
**Callahan, A. K.....	Enid, Okla.....	584

District No. 30.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 313 Sedgwick Building, Wichita, Kans.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Clark, Willard B.....	Wellington, Kans.....	466
Dunmire, Albert A.....	Wichita, Kans.....	386
Hutchinson, Harris W.....	Hutchinson, Kans.....	355
Lambe, William J.....	Coffeyville, Kans.....	464
Pease, Charles M.....	Wichita, Kans.....	357
Post, Anson C.....	Winfield, Kans.....	522

District No. 31.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 509 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Hine, Lewis C.....	Denver, Colo.....	583
Joerger, Emil J.....	do.....	395

District No. 32.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 423 Ness Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.]

Aabel, Hans.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	657
------------------	---------------------------	-----

District No. 33.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 516 Chamber of Commerce Building, Spokane, Wash.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Crowe, Luke D.....	Spokane, Wash.....	520
Stevens, Thos. A.....	do.....	599

District No. 34.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 502 Arctic Building, Seattle, Wash.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Cunningham, James.....	Seattle, Wash.....	514
Geehan, Jerry Joseph.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	519
Pillow, Frank E.....	do.....	518
Sweeney, Patrick J.....	do.....	601
Sweeney, Thos. F.....	do.....	602
Ton, Philip J.....	Seattle, Wash.....	515
Ward, Charles J.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	516

District No. 35.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 310 Worcester Building, Portland, Oreg.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Coffman, Orville W.....	Portland, Oreg.....	643
Gartin, Linzy E.....	do.....	630
Porter, Charles E.....	do.....	531

**License for wheat only.

TABLE 2.—*Address of Office of Federal Grain Supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he will perform inspection services, in each district, on September 15, 1917—Continued.*

District No. 36.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 1131 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.]

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Inspection points.	License No.
Bunker, Henry Chase.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	495
Silcox, Chester.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	493

TABLE 3.—*List showing names of persons to whom licenses were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and whose licenses have been canceled up to and including September 15, 1917.*

Name.	Address.	License No.
Aabel, Hans.....	Burlington, Iowa.....	246
Anderson, Harold.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	582
Brigaman, L. L.....	Coffeyville, Kans.....	465
Brittain, Ferley J.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	120
Burroak, Nelson J.....	Montevideo, Minn.....	301
Cavanagh, John T.....	Superior, Wis.....	43
Conkey, Edward H.....	Duluth, Minn.....	151
Connelly, Milton E.....	Chicago, Ill.....	316
Dennis, Edward F.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	226
Edwards, John H.....	Duluth, Minn.....	152
Emerson, H. E.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	131
Farrell, James S.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	309
Fowler, Walter.....	Superior, Wis.....	408
Franks, Clifford G.....	Chicago, Ill.....	92
Gallaher, Lee.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	163
Gear, Herbert H.....	Sioux City, Iowa.....	101
Hegwein, Charles F.....	Chicago, Ill.....	87
Hellman, Harold S.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	187
Hickey, Edward J.....	Chicago, Ill.....	422
Hill, Ephraim A.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	115
Jarboe, Robert D.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	79
Jones, George D.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	260
Kruse, August F.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	255
Landers, George K.....	Seattle, Wash.....	517
Linzee, E. H.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	529
McDonald, William.....	Duluth, Minn.....	511
Mill, Robert C.....	East St. Louis, Ill.....	180
Munro, John C.....	St. Cloud, Minn.....	192
Nathan, Joseph E.....	Chicago, Ill.....	317
Pahl, William Albert.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	557
Phillips, Oscar F.....	Duluth, Minn.....	54
Pope, John T.....	Mobile, Ala.....	23
Preece, William J.....	Detroit, Mich.....	310
Richeson, William Lyle.....	New Orleans, La.....	431
Russell, Ralph.....	Hutchinson, Kans.....	97
Scharf, Matthew H.....	New York, N. Y.....	346
Sheedy, John.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	165
Standing, Charles F.....	Champaign, Ill.....	109
Staples, William J.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	447
Straight, Gregory L.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	182
Strothman, Herbert L.....	Seattle, Wash.....	521
Strowig, Milton I.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	596
Tompkins, Frank B.....	Peoria, Ill.....	19
Wallace, Roy J.....	Chicago, Ill.....	314
Woolsey, Ralph B.....	.....do.....	84

TABLE 4.—*Alphabetical list of points where inspection services are performed by licensed inspectors.*

Inspection points.	State.	District No.
Abilene.....	Kansas.....	24
Atchison.....	.....do.....	24
*Atlanta.....	Georgia.....	8
Baltimore.....	Maryland.....	6
Boston.....	Massachusetts.....	1
Buffalo.....	New York.....	4
Burlington.....	Iowa.....	21
Cairo.....	Illinois.....	23
Cedar Rapids.....	Iowa.....	20

*Inspector holds license for shelled corn only.

TABLE 4.—*Alphabetical list of points where inspection services are performed by licensed inspectors—Continued.*

Inspection points.	State.	District No.
Champaign.....	Illinois.....	21
Chicago.....	...do.....	20
Cincinnati.....	Ohio.....	11
Clay Center.....	Kansas.....	24
Cleveland.....	Ohio.....	14
Coffeyville.....	Kansas.....	30
Columbus.....	Ohio.....	11
Davenport.....	Iowa.....	21
Denver.....	Colorado.....	31
Detroit.....	Michigan.....	15
Duluth.....	Minnesota.....	17
East St. Louis.....	Illinois.....	22
**Enid.....	Oklahoma.....	29
Evansville.....	Indiana.....	10
Fargo.....	North Dakota.....	18
Fort Worth.....	Texas.....	28
Fremont.....	Nebraska.....	19
Galveston.....	Texas.....	27
*Hammond.....	Indiana.....	20
Henderson.....	Kentucky.....	10
Hopkinsville.....	...do.....	9
Hutchinson.....	Kansas.....	30
Indiana Harbor.....	Indiana.....	20
Indianapolis.....	...do.....	12
*Jacksonville.....	Florida.....	8
*Kankakee.....	Illinois.....	20
Kansas City.....	Kansas.....	24
Do.....	Missouri.....	24
La Crosse.....	Wisconsin.....	18
Lawrence.....	Kansas.....	24
Leavenworth.....	...do.....	24
Lincoln.....	Nebraska.....	19
*Little Rock.....	Arkansas.....	25
Los Angeles.....	California.....	36
Louisville.....	Kentucky.....	10
Mankato.....	Minnesota.....	18
Mansfield.....	Ohio.....	14
Marshall.....	Minnesota.....	18
Memphis.....	Tennessee.....	25
Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	16
Minneapolis.....	Minnesota.....	14
Missouri Valley.....	Iowa.....	19
Nashville.....	Tennessee.....	9
New Albany.....	Indiana.....	10
New Orleans.....	Louisiana.....	26
Newport News.....	Virginia.....	6
New Prague.....	Minnesota.....	18
New Ulm.....	...do.....	18
New York.....	New York.....	2
*Norfolk.....	Virginia.....	6
Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	19
Pekin.....	Illinois.....	21
Peoria.....	...do.....	21
Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.....	3
Pittsburgh.....	...do.....	5
*Portland.....	Maine.....	1
Portland.....	Oregon.....	35
*Portsmouth.....	Virginia.....	6
*Richmond.....	...do.....	6
Salina.....	Kansas.....	24
Salt Lake City.....	Utah.....	32
San Francisco.....	California.....	36
Seattle.....	Washington.....	34
*Sheldon.....	Illinois.....	20
Sioux City.....	Iowa.....	19
Spokane.....	Washington.....	33
St. Cloud.....	Minnesota.....	18
St. Joseph.....	Missouri.....	24
St. Louis.....	...do.....	22
St. Paul.....	Minnesota.....	18
Superior.....	Nebraska.....	19
Superior.....	Wisconsin.....	17
Tacoma.....	Washington.....	34
Terre Haute.....	Indiana.....	12
Toledo.....	Ohio.....	13
Topeka.....	Kansas.....	24
Urbana.....	Illinois.....	21
Waseca.....	Minnesota.....	18
Wellington.....	Kansas.....	30
Wichita.....	...do.....	30
Winchester.....	Indiana.....	12
Winfield.....	Kansas.....	30
Winona.....	Minnesota.....	18

*Inspector holds license for shelled corn only.

**Inspector holds license for wheat only.

TABLE 5.—*List of inspection points by States where services are performed by licensed inspectors.*

State.	Inspection points.	District No.
Arkansas.....	*Little Rock.....	25
California.....	Los Angeles.....	36
	San Francisco.....	36
Colorado.....	Denver.....	31
Florida.....	*Jacksonville.....	8
Georgia.....	*Atlanta.....	8
Illinois.....	Cairo.....	23
	Champaign.....	21
	Chicago.....	20
	East St. Louis.....	22
	*Kankakee.....	20
	Pekin.....	21
	Peoria.....	21
	*Sheldon.....	20
	Urbana.....	21
Indiana.....	Evansville.....	10
	*Hammond.....	20
	Indiana Harbor.....	20
	Indianapolis.....	12
	New Albany.....	10
	Terre Haute.....	12
	Winchester.....	12
Iowa.....	Burlington.....	21
	Cedar Rapids.....	20
	Davenport.....	21
	Missouri Valley.....	19
	Sioux City.....	19
Kansas.....	Abilene.....	24
	Atchison.....	24
	Clay Center.....	24
	Coffeyville.....	30
	Hutchinson.....	30
	Kansas City.....	24
	Lawrence.....	24
	Leavenworth.....	24
	Salina.....	24
	Topeka.....	24
	Wellington.....	30
	Wichita.....	30
	Winfield.....	30
Kentucky.....	Henderson.....	10
	Hopkinsville.....	9
	Louisville.....	10
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	26
Maine.....	*Portland.....	1
Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	6
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	1
Michigan.....	Detroit.....	15
Minnesota.....	Duluth.....	17
	Mankato.....	18
	Marshall.....	18
	Minneapolis.....	18
	New Prague.....	18
	New Ulm.....	18
	St. Cloud.....	18
	St. Paul.....	18
	Waseca.....	18
	Winona.....	18
Missouri.....	Kansas City.....	24
	St. Joseph.....	21
	St. Louis.....	22

* Inspector holds license for shelled corn only.

TABLE 5.—*List of inspection points by States where services are performed by licensed inspectors—Continued.*

State.	Inspection points.	District No.
Nebraska.....	Fremont.....	19
	Lincoln.....	19
	Omaha.....	19
	Superior.....	19
New York.....	Buffalo.....	4
	New York.....	2
North Dakota.....	Fargo.....	18
Ohio.....	Cincinnati.....	11
	Cleveland.....	14
	Columbus.....	11
	Mansfield.....	14
	Toledo.....	13
Oklahoma.....	**Enid.....	29
Oregon.....	Portland.....	35
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	3
	Pittsburgh.....	5
Tennessee.....	Memphis.....	25
	Nashville.....	9
Texas.....	Fort Worth.....	28
	Galveston.....	27
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	32
Virginia.....	Newport News.....	6
	*Norfolk.....	6
	*Portsmouth.....	6
	*Richmond.....	6
Washington.....	Seattle.....	34
	Spokane.....	33
	Tacoma.....	34
Wisconsin.....	La Crosse.....	18
	Milwaukee.....	16
	Superior.....	17

* Inspector holds license for shelled corn only.

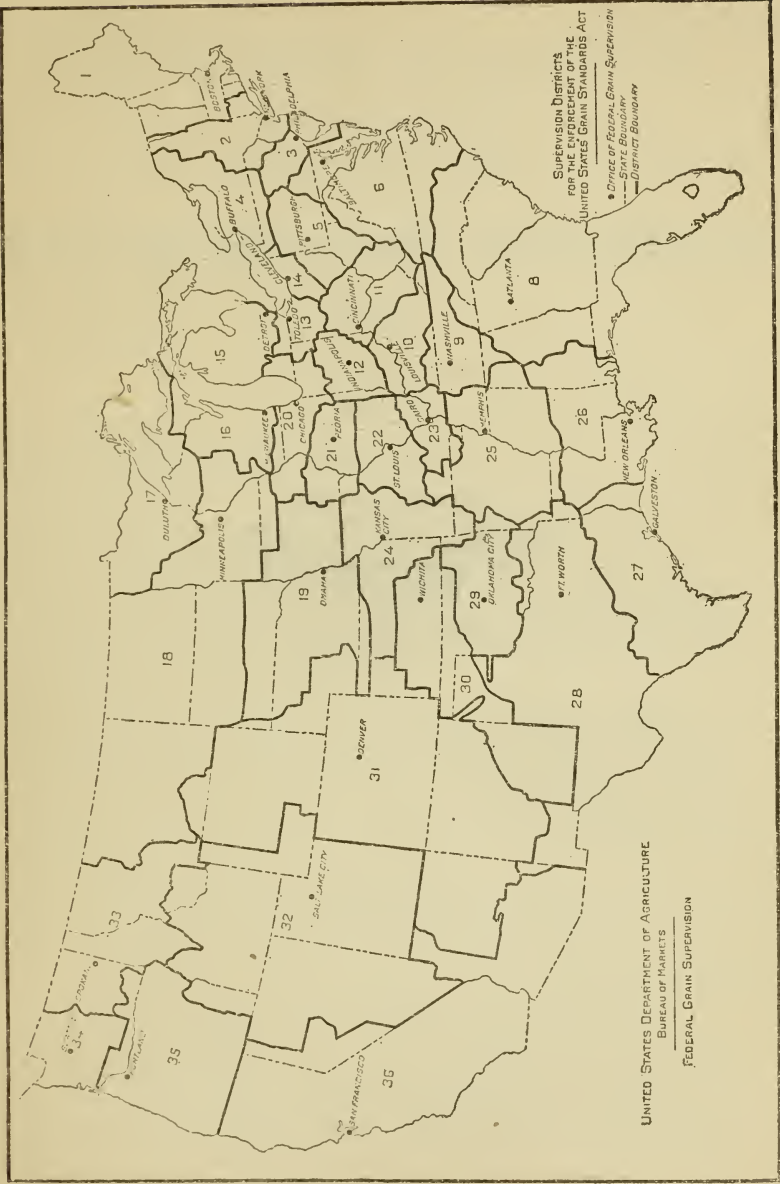
** Inspector holds license for wheat only.

Index of district headquarters.

	District No.		District No.
Atlanta.....	8	Minneapolis.....	18
Baltimore.....	6	Nashville.....	9
Boston.....	1	New Orleans.....	26
Buffalo.....	4	New York.....	2
Cairo.....	23	Oklahoma City.....	29
Chicago.....	20	Omaha.....	19
Cincinnati.....	11	Peoria.....	21
Cleveland.....	14	Philadelphia.....	3
Denver.....	31	Pittsburgh.....	5
Detroit.....	15	Portland, Oreg.....	35
Duluth.....	17	Salt Lake City.....	32
Fort Worth.....	28	Seattle.....	34
Galveston.....	27	Spokane.....	33
Indianapolis.....	12	San Francisco.....	36
Kansas City, Mo.....	24	St. Louis.....	22
Louisville.....	10	Toledo.....	13
Memphis.....	25	Wichita.....	30
Milwaukee.....	16		

Numerical index of districts.

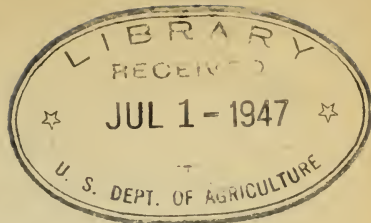
District No.	Headquarters at—	Page.	District No.	Headquarters at—	Page.
1	Boston, Mass.....	9	20	Chicago, Ill.....	14
2	New York, N. Y.....	9	21	Peoria, Ill.....	15
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	10	22	St. Louis, Mo.....	15
4	Buffalo, N. Y.....	10	23	Cairo, Ill.....	15
5	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	10	24	Kansas City, Mo.....	15
6	Baltimore, Md.....	10	25	Memphis, Tenn.....	16
8	Atlanta, Ga.....	11	26	New Orleans, La.....	16
9	Nashville, Tenn.....	11	27	Galveston, Tex.....	16
10	Louisville, Ky.....	11	28	Fort Worth, Tex.....	16
11	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	11	29	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	17
12	Indianapolis, Ind.....	11	30	Wichita, Kans.....	17
13	Toledo, Ohio.....	12	31	Denver, Colo.....	17
14	Cleveland, Ohio.....	12	32	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	17
15	Detroit, Mich.....	12	33	Spokane, Wash.....	17
16	Milwaukee, Wis.....	12	34	Seattle, Wash.....	17
17	Duluth, Minn.....	12	35	Portland, Oreg.....	17
18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	13	36	San Francisco, Cal.....	18
19	Omaha, Nebr.....	14			



34

ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT
5 CENTS PER COPY

▽



S. R. A.—Markets 26.

Issued October 10, 1917.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BUREAU OF MARKETS.

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 26.¹

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Publication of amendments.....	2
Memoranda issued to grain supervisors and licensed inspectors:	
Grades for smutty wheat.....	7
Treated wheat.....	8
Grades for mixed wheat.....	8
Regarding mixed grain.....	9
Method of determining dockage in wheat recommended by the Department of Agriculture.....	10
Memorandum to Offices of Federal Grain Supervision: Dockage.....	12
Laboratory apparatus for grading wheat according to the official grain standards of the United States.....	13
Opinions of general interest regarding questions arising under the United States grain standards Act:	
Misapprehension regarding the item "dockage" in the official grain standards of the United States for wheat.....	14
Purchase of wheat on a dockage basis. Rye mixtures.....	16
Classification of grain after dockage is removed. Use of sieve in dockage determination.....	17
Licensed inspector as such is permitted to grade and designate wheat only according to the official grain standards. Use of the dockage basis. Some cases where Act does not apply....	18
The place of sampling is the place of inspection within the meaning of the Act.....	19
Samplers at small points where amount of business does not justify employment of licensed inspectors.....	23 ^a
True designations of the official grain standards must be used in stating grade of grain. Use of variety names.....	24
Report to Department of Agriculture to be made by shipper.....	25
Shipper of shelled corn in interstate or foreign commerce between points where there are not licensed inspectors must report shipment to Department of Agriculture.....	25
Authority of Department of Agriculture with reference to licensed inspectors employed by State.....	26
Authority of Department of Agriculture with reference to licensed inspectors employed by State.....	27
Rules of boards of trade not in conflict with Act and its regulations are permissible.....	29
Inspection of grain in "split" or "bulkhead" cars. Use of terms "in" and "out" inspection. Permissible place of inspection.....	29
Requirements of Act do not apply to contracts made prior to date on which standards for grain involved become effective. Use of general term as substitute for grade name unnecessary....	31
Intrastate shipments not within terms of the Act. Question of inspection of cars switched across State lines.....	32
Question of fees.....	33
Grain doors in cars.....	35

¹ Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States grain standards Act are: Nos. 11 to 15, 17 to 19, and 22 to 25.

PUBLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards Act have been issued as follows:

1. Amendment No. 1 to Circular No. 70.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 United States Statutes at Large, p. 482), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do make, prescribe, publish and give public notice of the following amendment to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated November 6, 1916, under said Act, said amendment to be effective May 21, 1917:

In Regulation 2, between sections 5 and 6, insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 5A. Each license and identification card issued under this regulation shall cover all the kinds of grain which the licensee is authorized to inspect, grade, and certificate the grade of, under the Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder. In case an applicant for a license for any grain holds a license for any other kind of grain, he shall, immediately upon receipt of a new license and identification card, return to the Secretary of Agriculture the license and identification card then held by him.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., this 17th day of May, 1917.

[SEAL.]

(Signed)

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

2. Amendment No. 2 to Circular No. 70.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 United States Statutes at Large, p. 482), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do make, prescribe, publish, and give public notice of the following amendment to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated November 6, 1916, under said Act, said amendment to be effective June 20, 1917:

In Regulation 2, section 12, between "Sec. 12" and the word "No" insert "Paragraph 1." Between the said section 12, as thus amended and section 13 insert the following paragraph:

"Paragraph 2. In case any licensed inspector is called upon to make an 'in' inspection and grading of a carload of grain, in sacks or in bulk, which (a) is so heavily loaded as to make it possible to secure only a door probe, shallow probe, door sack probe, or interior surface sack probe sample of the lot or parcel, (b) appears not to have been irregularly loaded, and (c) the licensed inspector has no reason to believe is so loaded as intentionally to conceal evidently inferior grain, he may, if the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder be otherwise complied with, inspect and grade such lot or parcel of grain and issue a certificate of grade therefor, upon the conditions set forth below in subdivisions 1, 2 and 3 of this paragraph."

Subdivision (1). The inspection and grading of such grain must be based upon a sample which fairly represents all of the grain which may be reached in the exercise of care and diligence and the use of the customary probes in the drawing of samples from such grain.

Subdivision (2). There must be legibly and conspicuously stamped or printed on the face of such certificate the words:

HEAVILY LOADED CAR.

SEE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS CERTIFICATE.

The size and style of lettering shall be as follows: First line, 24-point Monotone (Gothic capitals; the second line 12-point Monotone Gothic capitals (centered). A space of 18 points shall be left between the lines, the first line being 27 ems long, and the distance between the top of first line and bottom of second line being at least 4 ems.

On the reverse side of such certificate the following shall be legibly stamped or printed:

Car so heavily loaded that the following sample only could be obtained:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| (a) Door probe sample..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) Shallow probe sample..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Door sack probe sample..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) Interior surface sack probe sample..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Such sample is believed to be correct and representative of the entire lot or parcel of grain described in this certificate.

The kind of sample obtained shall be indicated by placing an indelible check mark in the square opposite the proper description.

Subdivision (3). The daily record prescribed in section 15 of this regulation shall show, with respect to such grain, that the car was "heavily loaded," or the abbreviation "h. l.," and, if the licensed inspector did not personally draw the sample of grain involved, the name of the person who drew such sample.

Subdivision (4). For the purpose of this paragraph the following terms shall mean:

Door probe sample: A sample taken with a probe from the grain in the vicinity of the door of a carload of bulk grain.

Door sack probe sample: A sample taken with a probe from the sacks of grain in the vicinity of the door of a carload of sacked grain.

Interior shallow probe sample: A sample taken with a probe from the upper portion, not confined to the vicinity of the door, of a carload of bulk grain.

Interior surface sack probe sample: A sample taken with a probe from the sacks in the upper portion, not confined to the vicinity of the door, of a carload of sacked grain.

Subdivision (5). No certificate of grade of the kind described in this paragraph shall represent the grade of the lot or parcel of grain described in the certificate after such lot or parcel shall have left the place of the inspection for which the certificate was issued.

Subdivision (6). Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent any person, otherwise entitled under the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, from taking an appeal from an inspection and grading of the kind described in this section, if the sample or samples filed for the purpose of the appeal meet the requirements of regulation 5; nor shall anything in this paragraph prevent any person, if he so desire, from having the same lot or parcel of grain again inspected by the same or any other licensed inspector, in accordance with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Subdivision (7). If at any time it be discovered that any grain inspected and graded by a licensed inspector was irregularly loaded, or was so loaded as intentionally to conceal evidently inferior grain, or was improperly inspected and graded by any licensed inspector, any licensed inspector or employee of the Department of Agriculture having knowledge thereof shall, and any other

person having knowledge thereof may, report the facts in regard thereto, and the shipment involved, to the Office of Federal Grain Supervision in any district in which the grain was inspected by a licensed inspector.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of June, 1917.

[SEAL.]

(Signed)

D. F. HOUSTON,

Secretary.

3. Amendment No. 3 to Circular No. 70.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 United States Statutes at Large, page 482), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do make, prescribe, publish, and give public notice of the following amendment to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated November 6, 1916, as amended, under said Act, said amendment to be effective immediately.

In regulation 2, section 12, paragraph 2, subdivision 2, strike out all language beginning with the words "The size and style" and ending with the words "4 ems" and, in lieu thereof, insert the following:

"The size and style of lettering when stamped on the certificate shall be as follows: First line in 24 point Monotone Gothic capitals, or the equivalent thereof, the length of the line to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; second line in 12-point Monotone Gothic or the equivalent thereof, and centered. The space between the first and second lines shall be 18 points or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

"The size and style of type when printed on the certificate shall be as follows: First line in 18 point Cheltenham caps or the equivalent thereof; second line in 8 point Cheltenham caps or the equivalent thereof; the spacing between the lines to be not less than 6 points."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., this twenty-seventh day of July, 1917.

[SEAL.]

(Signed)

D. F. HOUSTON.

Secretary.

4. Notice of amendment to the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the United States grain standards act.

Amendment No. 2 to Circular No. 70, containing the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture for the enforcement of the United States grain standards Act, has been changed by amendment No. 3, dated July 27, 1917, in so far as the size and style of type referred to in subdivision (2), paragraph 2, is concerned. A copy of amendment No. 3 is inclosed.

Section 12 of regulation 2, as amended, now reads as follows:

"SEC. 12. Paragraph 1. No licensed inspector shall issue a certificate of grade for any grain unless the inspection and grading thereof be based upon a correct and representative sample of the grain, and be made under conditions which permit the determination of its true grade. In case the conditions are such as not to assure the determination of the true grade, a licensed inspector may, in advance of such determination and of the issuance of the certificate of grade, furnish to the person for whom the service is performed information in writing, or otherwise, showing the grade then assigned by him and expressly reciting the conditions which make uncertain the determination of the true grade.

"Paragraph 2. In case any licensed inspector is called upon to make an 'in' inspection and grading of a carload of grain, in sacks or in bulk, which (a)

is so heavily loaded as to make it possible to secure only a door probe, shallow probe, door sack probe, or interior surface sack probe sample of the lot or parcel. (b) appears not to have been irregularly loaded, and (c) the licensed inspector has no reason to believe is so loaded as intentionally to conceal evidently inferior grain, he may, if the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder be otherwise complied with, inspect and grade such lot or parcel of grain and issue a certificate of grade therefor, upon the conditions set forth below in subdivisions 1, 2, and 3 of this paragraph.

"Subdivision (1). The inspection and grading of such grain must be based upon a sample which fairly represents all of the grain which may be reached in the exercise of care and diligence and the use of the customary probes in the drawing of samples from such grain.

"Subdivision (2). There must be legibly and conspicuously stamped or printed on the face of such certificate the words:

"HEAVILY LOADED CAR.

"SEE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS CERTIFICATE.

"The size and style of lettering when stamped on the certificates shall be as follows: First line in 24-point Monotone Gothic capitals, or the equivalent thereof, the length of the line to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; second line in 12-point Monotone Gothic, or the equivalent thereof, and centered. The space between the first and second lines shall be 18 points, or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

"The size and style of type when printed on the certificate shall be as follows: First line in 18-point Cheltenham capitals, or the equivalent thereof; second line in 8-point Cheltenham capitals, or the equivalent thereof; the spacing between the lines to be not less than 6 points.

"On the reverse side of such certificate the following shall be legibly stamped or printed:

"Car so heavily loaded that the following sample only could be obtained:

"(a) Door probe sample..... ☐
 "(b) Shallow probe sample..... ☐
 "(c) Door sack probe sample..... ☐
 "(d) Interior surface sack probe sample..... ☐

"Such sample is believed to be correct and representative of the entire lot or parcel of grain described in this certificate.

"The kind of sample obtained shall be indicated by placing an indelible check mark in the square opposite the proper description.

"Subdivision (3). The daily record prescribed in section 15 of this regulation shall show, with respect to such grain, that the car was "heavily loaded," or the abbreviation "h. l.," and, if the licensed inspector did not personally draw the sample of grain involved, the name of the person who drew such sample.

"Subdivision (4). For the purpose of this paragraph the following terms shall mean:

"Door probe sample: A sample taken with a probe from the grain in the vicinity of the door of a carload of bulk grain.

"Door sack probe sample: A sample taken with a probe from the sacks of grain in the vicinity of the door of a carload of sacked grain.

"Interior shallow probe sample: A sample taken with a probe from the upper portion, not confined to the vicinity of the door, of a carload of bulk grain.

"Interior surface sack probe sample: A sample taken with a probe from the sacks in the upper portion, not confined to the vicinity of the door, of a carload of sacked grain.

"Subdivision (5). No certificate of grade of the kind described in this paragraph shall represent the grade of the lot or parcel of grain described in the certificate after such lot or parcel shall have left the place of the inspection for which the certificate was issued.

"Subdivision (6). Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent any person, otherwise entitled under the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, from taking an appeal from an inspection and grading of the kind described in this section, if the sample or samples filed for the purpose of the appeal meet the requirements of regulation 5; nor shall anything in this paragraph prevent any person, if he so desired, from having the same lot or parcel of grain again inspected by the same or any other licensed inspector, in accordance with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.

"Subdivision (7). If at any time it be discovered that any grain inspected and graded by a licensed inspector was irregularly loaded, or was so loaded as intentionally to conceal evidently inferior grain, or was improperly inspected and graded by any licensed inspector, any licensed inspector or employee of the Department of Agriculture having knowledge thereof shall, and any other person having knowledge thereof may, report the facts in regard thereto, and the shipment involved, to the Office of Federal Grain Supervision in any district in which the grain was inspected by a licensed inspector."

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

AUGUST 21, 1917.

5. Amendment No. 4 to Circular No. 70 .

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the United States grain standard Act of August 11, 1916 (39 United States Statutes at Large, p. 482), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do make, prescribe, publish and give public notice of the following amendment to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture dated November 6, 1916, under said Act, said amendment to be effective August 15, 1917:

In regulation 2, section 6, strike out all of the second sentence, and in lieu thereof, insert the following:

"Upon a written request and a satisfactory statement of reasons therefor, submitted by a licensed inspector, the Secretary of Agriculture may suspend, for a definite or indefinite period of time, or may cancel, the license issued to such licensed inspector. In all other cases, before a license is suspended, revoked, or canceled, the licensed inspector involved shall be furnished by the Secretary of Agriculture, or by any official of the Department of Agriculture designated for the purpose, a written statement specifying the charges, and shall be allowed a reasonable time within which he personally may answer the same in writing and submit affidavits and other proper evidence."

As thus amended, the said section 6 of regulation 2 reads as follows:

"SEC. 6. Pending investigation the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he deems necessary, may suspend a license temporarily without hearing. Upon a written request and a satisfactory statement of reasons therefor, submitted by a licensed inspector, the Secretary of Agriculture may suspend, for a definite or indefinite period of time, or may cancel, the license issued to such licensed inspector. In all other cases before a license is suspended, revoked, or canceled, the licensed inspector involved shall be furnished by the Secretary of Agriculture, or by any official of the Department of Agriculture designated for the purpose, a written statement specifying the charges, and shall be allowed a reasonable time within which he personally may answer the same in writing and submit affidavits and other proper evidence. If requested by such licensed inspector, within the time allowed for answering, an oral hearing, of which

reasonable notice shall be given, shall be held before, and at a time and place fixed by, the Secretary of Agriculture, or an official of the Department of Agriculture designated by him for the purpose. The testimony of witnesses at such hearing shall be upon oath or affirmation administered by the official before whom the hearing is held, when required by him. Such hearing may be adjourned by him from time to time. A copy of the charges, the answer thereto, copies of all notices given, and all the evidence shall be made a part of the records of the Department of Agriculture. The records and, when there has been an oral hearing other than by the Secretary of Agriculture, the recommendation of the official holding the same shall be transmitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his consideration."

In regulation 2, section 7, paragraph 2, after the word "Paragraph," strike out the figure "2," and, in lieu thereof, insert the figure 3; and, immediately following paragraph 1, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"Paragraph 2. Upon a written request and satisfactory evidence of competency, submitted by a person whose license has been suspended or canceled in accordance with the second sentence of section 6 of this regulation, the Secretary of Agriculture, without again requiring compliance with sections 1 and 2 of this regulation, may terminate the period of suspension or may issue to such person a new license for the kind of grain covered by the canceled license."

As thus amended, the said section 7 of regulation 2 reads as follows:

"SEC. 7. Paragraph 1. In case a license is suspended or revoked by the Secretary of Agriculture, such license, and the licensed inspector's identification card, shall be returned to the Secretary of Agriculture.

"Paragraph 2. Upon a written request and satisfactory evidence of competency, submitted by a person whose license has been suspended or canceled in accordance with the second sentence of section 6 of this regulation, the Secretary of Agriculture, without again requiring compliance with sections 1 and 2 of this regulation, may terminate the period of suspension or may issue to such person a new license for the kind of grain covered by the canceled license.

"Paragraph 3. At the expiration of any period of suspension of a license, unless in the meantime revoked, the dates of the beginning and termination of the suspension shall be indorsed thereon, and it shall be returned with the identification card to the licensed inspector to whom it was originally issued, and shall be posted as prescribed in section 4 of this regulation."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., this 14th day of August, 1917.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

MEMORANDA ISSUED TO GRAIN SUPERVISORS AND LICENSED INSPECTORS.

The following memoranda have recently been issued to the grain supervisors and licensed inspectors and are printed here for the benefit of the public:

6. Grades for smutty wheat.

Correspondence on file in this bureau indicates that there is some question in the minds of certain grain supervisors and licensed inspectors regarding the procedure to be followed in determining the grade of smutty wheat coming within the provisions of section 22, paragraph (a) of the official grain standards of the United States for wheat. Paragraph (a), section 22, reads as follows:

"SEC. 22. * * * (a) The loss in weight caused by the removal of smut from the wheat, when free from dockage, shall be ascertained by scouring, washing, or otherwise, and shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain free from dockage. The percentage so calculated shall be stated in terms of whole per centum and half per centum. A fraction of a per centum when equal to, or greater than, a half shall be treated as a half, and when less than a half shall be disregarded. After the loss in weight caused by the removal of the smut has been ascertained, the wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standard applicable to such wheat if it were not smutty, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation the percentage so determined and stated together with the words 'smut dockage.'"

For a clear understanding of the foregoing paragraph it is necessary to take into consideration the language of section 1 of the official grain standards of the United States for wheat, which provides as follows:

"*Basis of determinations.*—Each determination, other than that of dockage, for the purposes of these standards shall be made upon the basis of the grain when free from dockage."

"Smut dockage" and "dockage" are independent factors, and "dockage" does not include "smut dockage." Inasmuch as all factors including "smut dockage" must be determined on the basis of the "dockage free" wheat, as a practical matter all factors, other than "smut dockage," should be determined prior to the determination of "smut dockage."

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

AUGUST 14, 1917.

7. Treated wheat.

A question has been raised in regard to the amount of treated wheat which must be present in a lot or parcel of wheat before such lot or parcel is to be considered as treated wheat within the meaning of the definition contained in section 8 of the official grain standards of the United States for wheat. As a matter of the practical application of the standards this bureau is of opinion that a lot or parcel of wheat must contain more than 10 per cent of treated wheat before it should be designated as treated wheat. When a lot or parcel of wheat contains 10 per cent or less of such wheat the quantity of such wheat should be disregarded and the whole lot or parcel classified as if it contained no treated wheat.

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

AUGUST 14, 1917.

8. Grades for mixed wheat.

Section 21 of the official grain standards of the United States for wheat provides for grades of mixed wheat as follows:

"SEC. 21. *Grades for mixed wheat.*—Mixed wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the class of wheat which predominates over each other class in the mixture. There shall be added to, and made a part of, its grade designation the word "mixed" and the names of the classes which compose the mixture, in the order of their predominance, together with the approximate percentage of each class, except that, if the wheat of any class amounts to less than 10 per centum of the whole mixture, its name and percentage need not be stated."

Correspondence on file in this bureau indicates that there is some misunderstanding as to the exact manner in which mixed wheat should be graded and as to the proper manner of stating the grade designation.

You are informed that the department is of opinion that mixed wheat should be graded and designated as follows:

Mixed wheat should be graded according to each of the grade requirements common to all of the subclasses of the class which predominates over all other classes comprising the mixture, except (1) that all requirements as to the maximum percentage of wheat of other classes and subclasses should be disregarded, (2) that when the predominating class is Soft Red Winter the test weights per bushel should be those only which are common to the subclasses Red Winter and Soft Red, and (3) that mixed wheat containing garlic or wild onion bulb-lets, or which has an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onion, should be graded sample grade mixed.

The grade designation for mixed wheat should include, successively in the order named, the number of the grade, or the words "Sample grade," as the case may be, the word "Mixed," and the name and approximate percentage amount of each class which constitutes 10 per cent or more of the mixture in the order of its predominance.

Example: No. 2 Mixed, Hard Red Spring, 60 per cent, Common and Red Durum, 20 per cent, Soft Red Winter, 20 per cent, Dockage, 2 per cent.

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief*.

AUGUST 17, 1917.

9. Regrading mixed grain.

Section 4, Service and Regulatory Announcements, Markets No. 22, provides that:

"Any grain which, when free from dockage, contains more than 6 per cent of grain of a kind or kinds other than wheat shall not be classified as wheat."

It has come to the attention of this bureau that inspectors, licensed under the grain standards Act to inspect and grade wheat, desire the opinion of the department as to whether a licensed inspector, acting as such, may certificate his determination in cases where inspection of wheat by him discloses the fact that the grain can not be classified as wheat in accordance with section 4, as quoted above.

No licensed inspector, acting as such, may certificate the grade of any grain other than shelled corn and wheat, for the reason that standards for shelled corn and wheat only have been fixed and established under the United States grain standards Act.

However, it is the opinion of the department that a licensed inspector, acting as such, may issue a certificate approved for his use by the Secretary of Agriculture, showing that a certain lot or parcel of grain, tendered to him as wheat for inspecting and grading under the standards for wheat, is not, in fact, wheat within the definition of the official grain standards of the United States for wheat. In such case the certificate issued should state merely that the grain covered by the certificate is not wheat according to the official grain standards of the United States for wheat, and accordingly that no grade is assigned, for the reason that it is a mixture containing more than 6 per cent of grain other than wheat.

This should be understood as applying only when a certificate approved for use under the United States grain standards Act is issued. There is nothing to prevent the grading of such grain and its certification as to such grade in the same manner as is now done with respect to other grain for which standards have not yet been fixed and established.

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief*.

AUGUST 17, 1917.

10. METHOD OF DETERMINING DOCKAGE IN WHEAT RECOMMENDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department has received numerous requests for instructions regarding the method of determining dockage in the application of the official grain standards of the United States for wheat. The following brief outline of the methods used by the department has been prepared to meet the need of immediate information pending the development of the subject in a more comprehensive manner in a department bulletin.

DETERMINATION OF DOCKAGE IN WHEAT.

In the "Official Grain Standards of the United States for Wheat," fixed and promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, March 31, 1917, and published in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 22, Office of Markets and Rural Organization, a certain character of foreign material in wheat has been designated as "dockage," which is defined as follows:

"Dockage includes sand, dirt, weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straw, grain other than wheat, and any other foreign material, which can be removed readily from the wheat by the use of appropriate sieves, cleaning devices, or other practical means suited to separate the foreign material present; also undeveloped, shriveled and small pieces of wheat kernels necessarily removed in properly separating the foreign material."

Securing the sample.—A representative, average sample should be obtained by means of the sampling device described in Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 287.

EQUIPMENT FOR SEPARATING DOCKAGE.

In determining the quantity of dockage in connection with the official grading of wheat the following cleaning devices will be used in the Offices of Federal Grain Supervision:

1. A small wheat tester or device for removing barley, oats, wild oats, pieces of straw, weed stems, and other coarse matter from wheat.

This is a modified form of the machine already in general use in the spring-wheat belt, where the dockage system has been practiced for many years. On account of the peculiar short, jerky motion of the riddle, this machine has been popularly designated as the "wild oat kicker."

2. Set of perforated metal hand sieves consisting of:

(a) Bottom pan; inside diameter should be $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches; depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and roll at top of pan three-sixteenths inch in diameter.

(b) Buckwheat sieve, with triangular perforations eight sixty-fourths inch on each side of perforations; inside diameter of sieve should be 13 inches; depth of sieve 2 inches; and roll at top of sieve should be one-fourth inch in diameter.

(c) Fine seed sieve, with round perforations one-twelfth inch in diameter. (Other specifications and dimensions same as for (b) buckwheat sieve above.)

(d) Fine chess sieve, with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide and three-eighths inch long. (Other specifications and dimensions same as for (b) buckwheat sieve above.)

(e) Coarse chess sieve, with slotted perforations 0.070 inch wide by one-half inch long. (Other specifications and dimensions same as for (b) buckwheat sieve above.)

(f) Scalper sieve, with round perforations twelve sixty-fourths inch in diameter; depths of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; inside diameter should be $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches and roll at top of sieve to be five-sixteenths inch in diameter.

NOTE.—Sieves (b), (c), (d), and (e) should be made to nest very freely with the bottom pan. The scalper sieve (f) should nest very freely with each of the other three sieves and also with the bottom pan.

(It is absolutely essential that the dimensions of the perforations of the sieves used be exactly as stated above. A slight variation in the dimensions materially influences the percentages of dockage obtained. In order to secure the exact size it is necessary that the perforations be cut with dies especially made for the purpose. Sieves made from tin or galvanized iron with an ordinary punch will not give accurate results.)

From experiments in hand screening and cleaning various kinds of foreign matter from wheat it has been found that with proper care the metal sieves with perforations as indicated for hand sieves, used in connection with the wild-oats separator, will give a practical determination of dockage.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD OF DETERMINING DOCKAGE IN WHEAT—
METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

In determining dockage such sieve or sieves should be used as will remove the foreign material with the least possible loss of wheat, including small, plump, or badly shriveled kernels, or large pieces of broken kernels. As a general rule, the use of the fine-seed sieve with round perforations one-twelfth inch in diameter, together with the scalper sieve or the "wild-oat kicker," will be sufficient. However, if the sample contains an appreciable quantity of wild buckwheat, pigeon grass, or other seeds of a similar character, or foreign material which will not pass through the "fine-seed" sieve, then the "buckwheat" sieve should be used. All material passing through the buckwheat sieve should be considered as dockage, except that whenever the screenings removed by this sieve consist of an appreciable quantity of small shriveled kernels, the material so removed should be rescreened over the same sieve. In the rescreening, the material should be carefully deposited at one edge of the sieve, then while holding the sieve at an angle of 25 or 30 degrees, tap the sieve lightly until all material has either passed to the opposite edge of the sieve or through the perforations. If operated properly, the material at the opposite edge of the sieve will consist mainly of wheat and should be classed as wheat and not as dockage. The material which passes through the sieve will consist mainly of wild buckwheat and other weed seed, together with a small percentage of shriveled kernels and small broken pieces of wheat, and these should be classed as dockage. In exceptional cases it may be necessary to repeat the rescreening in order to arrive at an equitable determination of the percentage of dockage.

The chess sieves should not be used unless the sample in question contains an appreciable quantity of chess, keeping in mind that wheat containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of dockage is considered as commercially clean wheat. As a general rule, the chess sieves should likewise not be used until after the sample has been screened, either over the fine-seed or the buckwheat sieve, as the sample may require. Whenever it is necessary to screen for chess, the fine chess sieve with perforations 0.064 by three-eighths inch should be used, except when the sample consists of wheat of large kernels mixed with large chess seeds. Large chess seeds in a sample of wheat consisting mainly of small kernels of wheat from which the chess can not be separated readily should be considered as "inseparable" foreign matter and the sample handled and graded accordingly.

Whenever the chess sieves are used and the screenings consist of an appreciable quantity of small, shriveled, or split kernels, the material so removed should be rescreened over the same sieve, being manipulated as described for rescreening over the buckwheat sieve. In rescreening over the chess sieve the material should flow with and not across the slots.

The scalper sieve is to be used for removing coarse foreign material. Any thrashed wheat kernels that remain on the scalper sieve should be picked out and returned to the wheat and should not be considered as dockage.

The dockage will therefore be represented by the coarse foreign material, in addition to the finer screenings obtained by hand sieving.

Since any foreign matter remaining in the wheat after the removal of dockage is considered as inseparable, and consequently directly affects the grade, great care should be used in sieving the samples.

TEST WEIGHT PER BUSHEL TO BE DETERMINED ON DOCKAGE FREE WHEAT.

The standards provide that all determinations made in connection with the wheat grades, with the exception of dockage, shall be made on the basis of the grain from which the dockage has been removed. Since the test weight per bushel is one of the main factors in determining the grade, the dockage should be determined with a sufficient quantity of the original sample to provide at least enough cleaned wheat for making the test weight with a pint tester, and preferably a sufficient quantity should be cleaned for obtaining the test weight with a quart tester. Under average conditions a sample of 1,000 grams will be a sufficient amount for determining the test weight with a quart tester. However, if the wheat contains a large amount of coarse material and other foreign matter, it will sometimes be necessary to clean more than 1,000 grams in order to secure a sufficient quantity of cleaned wheat to make the test weight with a quart tester.

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

11. MEMORANDUM TO OFFICES OF FEDERAL GRAIN SUPERVISION: DOCKAGE.

When the dockage is 0.5 per cent or over, the amount must be stated on an inspection certificate in accordance with section 3 of Service and Regulatory Announcements, Markets No. 22. When the dockage is less than 0.5 per cent, it should not be stated at all on the inspection certificate. Absence of a statement of dockage in the certificate of a licensed inspector will be considered in connection with appeal, dispute, or supervision purposes exactly as though the certificate had stated in terms that dockage was determined to be less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Supervisors will require that every complaint or stipulation filed in an appeal shall fully and correctly set forth the grade assigned the grain by the licensed inspector in his certificate. In accordance with section 3 of the official grain standards of the United States for wheat (Service and Regulatory Announcements, Markets No. 22), which provides in part: "A fraction of a percentum when equal to, or greater than, a half shall be treated as a half, and when less than a half shall be disregarded," appeals will be sustained whenever the dockage, ascertained in accordance with the above quoted portion of section 3 of Service and Regulatory Announcements, Markets No. 22, is found to be other than that stated as part of the grade designation in the appeal.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

(a) Licensed inspector's grade: No. 2 Dark Northern Spring, dockage 0.5 per cent. Supervisor's grade: No. 2 Dark Northern Spring, dockage 0.0 per cent. Result: Grade changed and appeal sustained.

(b) Licensed inspector's grade: No. 2 Dark Northern Spring, dockage 0.5 per cent. Supervisor's grade: No. 2 Northern Spring, dockage 0.5 per cent. Result: Grade changed and appeal sustained.

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

JULY 20, 1917.

12. LABORATORY APPARATUS FOR GRADING WHEAT ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the information of persons who desire to equip laboratories for the grading of wheat according to the official grain standards of the United States the following equipment is regarded as essential:

1. Brown-Duvel moisture tester, completely equipped with: Flasks; certified centigrade thermometers to read correctly from 170 degrees to 195 degrees; graduates of 25 c. c. capacity; one-hole rubber stoppers, sizes No. 5 and No. 3; condenser tubes; 150 c. c. oil measuring device; supply of oil; etc. (See United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Circular 72.)

2. Balance, capacity at least 500 grams, sensitive to one-tenth gram, with set of weights, 1 gram to 500 grams.

3. Balance, capacity approximately 50 grams, graduated beam to read 1 gram and fractions of a gram, sensitive to one-tenth gram, with set of weights, 1 gram to 50 grams.

4.¹ Grain sieves for the determination of dockage under the official grain standards of the United States for wheat. The sieves and bottom pan for each set should be circular in shape and made of aluminum, brass or other suitable material. The metal should be 0.025 to 0.035 inch in thickness. Set of perforated metal hand sieves consisting of—

(a) Bottom pan; inside diameter should be thirteen one-eighth inches; depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and roll at top of pan three-sixteenths inch in diameter.

(b) Buckwheat sieve, with triangular perforations eight sixty-fourths inch on each side of perforations; inside diameter of sieve should be 13 inches; depth of sieve 2 inches; and roll at top of sieve should be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

(c) Fine seed sieve, with round perforations one-twelfth inch in diameter. (Other specifications and dimensions same as for (b) buckwheat sieve above.)

(d) Fine chess sieve, with slotted perforations 0.064 by three-eighths inch in diameter. (Other specifications and dimensions same as for (b) buckwheat sieve above.)

(e) Coarse chess sieve, with slotted perforations $4\frac{1}{64}$ inch by one-half inch in size. (Other specifications and dimensions same as for (b) buckwheat sieve above.)

(f) Scalper sieve, with round perforations twelve sixty-fourths inch in diameter; depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; inside diameter should be $12\frac{7}{8}$ inches and roll at top of sieve to be five-sixteenths inch in diameter.

NOTE.—Sieves (b), (c), (d), and (e) should be made to nest very freely with the bottom pan. The scalper sieve (f) should nest very freely with each of the other three sieves and also with the bottom pan.

The smooth surface of the metal should face up.

In addition to the dockage sieves specified above for the purpose of facilitating the handling of certain samples of wheat containing barley, oats, wild oats, pieces of straw, weed stems, or other coarse material, the bureau has found it

¹ A list of the apparatus for grading shelled corn according to the official grain standards of the United States is given on page 8 of Service and Regulatory Announcements, Markets 13.

desirable to incorporate in the method of determining the dockage in the wheat the use of a small wheat tester—a device popularly designated as a “wild oat kicker.” It should be understood, however, that when the so-called wild oat kicker is employed it should be used in connection with, and not in lieu of, the hand sieves.

5. Weight per bushel tester (grain tester), 1 quart capacity, with funnel having an outlet opening $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, opening held in place 2 inches above the test kettle. A hard wood stick three-eighths inch thick by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad and 12 inches long, with long edges rounded to a semicircle is desirable for stroking the grain from the overflowing test kettle. (This apparatus is fully described in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 472.)

6. A device for correctly dividing a grain sample into smaller portions for analysis and moisture determinations. (See United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 287.)

7. Grain trier (grain probe), 60 inches long.

8. Air-tight containers (sample cans), capacity approximately 450 grams.

9. Cloth sample bags, capacity at least 2 quarts.

10. Grain pans, with spout for pouring into other containers.

In addition to the apparatus listed above, the following equipment will be found convenient and desirable:

1. Extra moisture testing equipment (flasks, thermometers, graduates, rubber stoppers, test tube cleaners, etc.).

2. Five-gallon oil can equipped with faucet.

3. Five-gallon oil can equipped with strainer funnel to recover oil.

4. Five-gallon refuse can.

5. Small funnel to fit in moisture flasks for pouring sample into the flasks.

6. Tweezers for mechanical analysis.

7. Small grain scoop.

8. Brush for cleaning up grain and grain dust.

9. Heavy table for handling samples, analysis, etc.

10. Furniture, including chairs, stationery supplies, files, etc., to keep proper records.

OPINIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST REGARDING QUESTIONS ARISING UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

13. Misapprehension regarding the item “dockage” in the official grain standards of the United States for wheat.

DEAR SIR: Your letters, under date of July 29 and August 14, written to Hon. _____, _____, _____, have been referred to this bureau.

It has been brought to the attention of this bureau from several sources that in certain parts of the Southwestern States, where this year's crop of wheat is being moved, the country grain dealers are assessing the farmers a discount against all wheat purchased, contending that such assessment is mandatory by reason of the official grain standards of the United States for wheat under the United States grain standards Act. Apparently the contention on the part of the country grain dealers is based upon the item “dockage” contained in the official standards. From information received by the department it appears, however, that the discount is actually an arbitrary assessment in the interest of the buyers, and is neither on the basis of the official standards nor required or contemplated by the Act or the regulations thereunder.

The primary purpose in the establishment of the official grain standards of the United States was to provide a basis whereby parties to transactions involving the purchase and sale of grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce might, through being able to obtain a correct

application of such standards, arrive at the actual value and make settlement accordingly. The standards for wheat do not provide for any arbitrary assessment for dockage. They do provide for the determination of the amount of sand, dirt, weed seeds and weed stems, and certain other matter which may be present in a lot of wheat, which is called dockage, the amount of which, if present to an extent equal to or in excess of one-half of 1 per cent, being stated in terms of the actual percentage as a part of the grade designation of the wheat. This is called the dockage system of grading and has been in use in the Northwestern States for many years prior to the adoption of the official standards.

The transactions in question appear to be purely local, not involving interstate commerce, and are perhaps conducted in a way not within the prohibitions of the Act. Nevertheless, this department is investigating the matter and will be glad to have any facts which may be of value. It will do everything in its power to bring about the discontinuance of misrepresentation based on the Act or the standards thereunder.

For your further information, the opinion of the department regarding dockage in wheat is set forth as follows:

The official grain standards of the United States for wheat, in force and effect for Hard Red Winter wheat, Soft Red Winter wheat, Common White wheat, and White Club wheat, on and after July 1, 1917, and, for all other wheat, on and after August 1, 1917, as set forth in Service and Regulatory Announcements (Markets) No. 22, include, in part, an item for dockage. This item is found under section 3 as follows:

"SEC. 3. *Dockage*.—Dockage includes sand, dirt, weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straw, grain other than wheat, and any other foreign material which can be removed readily from the wheat by the use of appropriate sieves, cleaning devices, or other practical means suited to separate the foreign material present; also, undeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces of wheat kernels necessarily removed in properly separating the foreign material. The quantity of dockage shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain including the dockage. The percentage of dockage so calculated shall be stated in terms of whole per centum and half per centum. A fraction of a per centum when equal to, or greater than, a half shall be treated as a half, and when less than a half shall be disregarded. The percentage of dockage so determined and stated shall be added to the grade designation."

The purpose of the item above described is threefold—first, to define dockage; second, to prescribe how dockage shall be calculated; third, that whenever dockage is found in wheat, the amount thereof shall be stated and made a part of the grade designation for the wheat.

The department's interest in the question of dockage is primarily directed to the enforcement of a correct determination of dockage under the official grain standards of the United States for wheat, and to obtaining compliance with the provisions of the Act which require the use of those standards and the grades thereof.

For example, in the case of a country dealer who ships his wheat in interstate commerce to a terminal market, where inspectors licensed under the grain standards Act are located, pursuant to a sale subject to an inspection by such inspectors, let it be assumed that a particular car of wheat contains 2 per cent of dockage. The licensed inspector who inspects and grades this particular car of wheat is required by the Act and the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture thereunder (1) to determine the dockage in accordance with the official standards; (2) to calculate the dockage as provided for in the official standards; and (3) to show, as a part of the grade designation for the wheat

on the certificate of grade issued by him, the amount of dockage (2 per cent) which he finds in the wheat.

For the purpose of obtaining a uniform application of the standards with respect to dockage, there will appear in a Service and Regulatory Announcement now in course of publication, a detailed description of the method recommended by the department for the determination of dockage, which method is used in all offices of Federal grain supervision, in connection with the handling of appeals and disputes taken or referred to the Secretary of Agriculture and all supervisory activities of such offices. Licensed inspectors in determining dockage in wheat in accordance with the official standards necessarily will use methods which will give results similar to the results obtained by the use of the method recommended by the department.

In many instances the material determined to be dockage may contain undeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces of wheat kernels necessarily removed in properly separating the foreign material. In such instances the dockage may have a considerable commercial value.

Assuming that the licensed inspector properly performs his duty, that there is no appeal, and that the parties interested comply with the requirements of sections 4 and 5 of the Act, the manner in which dockage, determined and stated in accordance with the official grain standards of the United States for wheat, is to be assessed against the seller is a matter to be determined by the parties to the transaction.

There are several methods used in various sections of the country as a basis of settlement for wheat in which dockage may be found. They may be briefly outlined as follows: (1) The price to be paid may be for the net weight contained in the lot or parcel—that is, the gross weight of the wheat minus dockage; (2) or it may be a certain price per bushel for the gross weight of the wheat less a fixed discount for each 1 per cent of dockage contained therein; (3) or it may be a certain price for the net weight (the gross weight of the wheat minus the dockage) upon condition that the dockage is to be disposed of by the buyer at the market price and the proceeds turned over to the seller in whole or in part according to whether there is an agreement which may allow the buyer a certain percentage for services performed by him in cleaning the wheat.

There is nothing in the Act which would prevent the parties from using any of these methods. However, this bureau does not feel that it should at this time discuss the relative merits of these methods or express any preference among them. In any method which the parties may see fit to adopt, it is the opinion of the department that any value which the dockage may possess should be paid for in some manner.

You will find inclosed herewith a copy of the method recommended by the department for the determination of dockage in wheat. This will appear later in a Service and Regulatory Announcement as referred to herein.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief*.

AUGUST 24, 1917.

14. Purchase of wheat on a dockage basis. Rye mixtures.

GENTLEMEN: I have your letter of July 30 referring to the application of the new wheat standards, in which you mention particularly your inability to handle wheat on a dockage basis in competition with a miller, and in which you contend also that 6 per cent of rye in wheat would not lower the standard of the flour made therefrom. The department appreciates that the handling of wheat on a dockage basis is new to your locality, but after the matter is

once thoroughly understood I am certain that the members of your organization will be very well satisfied with the dockage system, and that all will agree that a load of wheat with 1 per cent of weed seeds, sand, etc., should not be purchased at the same price as a load of wheat free from such foreign matter. This same condition will likewise solve the difficulties with reference to the competition of the miller referred to in your letter. For example, a wagon load of wheat consisting of 100 bushels, at \$2 per bushel, would amount to \$200, assuming the same price was paid for the wheat and the weed seed, dirt, and chaff contained therein. Assuming this load of wheat to contain 1 per cent dockage, consisting of weed seeds, dirt and other foreign material, would leave a net of 99 bushels of dockage free wheat. For this you could pay \$2.02 per bushel, making a total cost of \$199.98, so that if you have been able to compete with this miller heretofore, you should be able to meet the same competition under the new standards, if properly handled.

With reference to the rye mixtures, investigations of the department have shown that rye in wheat in excess of 2 per cent will lower the standard as to color and texture of the bread made from the flour. Moreover, I think you will appreciate that if 6 per cent of rye were allowed in No. 2 wheat that it would make it possible for the handler of grain in a large elevator to buy rye and mix it with the wheat at a considerable profit, for example, in Chicago on August 8, No. 2 hard wheat sold for \$2.60 per bushel, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. On the same date, the same market, No. 2 rye sold for \$1.90 per bushel, or 3.39 cents per pound. The substitution of 6 per cent of rye for 6 per cent wheat on the basis of the foregoing prices would result in a profit of 3.4 cents per bushel, and eventually such procedure would result in the lowering of the price of all wheat to the detriment of the producers.

I have gone into this matter somewhat in detail, but am sure that with a more thorough understanding of the new wheat standards the department may count on your full cooperation. I also desire to assure you that we shall be glad to have suggestions from you or any of the members of your company in the hope of improving the standards whenever possible.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

AUGUST 10, 1917.

15. Classification of grain after dockage is removed. Use of sieve in dockage determination.

DEAR MR. ———: Reference is made to your letter of July 21 transmitting copy of letter from Mr. ———, grain supervisor at ———, ———, dated July 19, as follows:

"In the matter of a grade for a car which was formerly classed as 'wheat screenings' should it now be graded as sample grade wheat showing a heavy per cent of dockage, or would it be proper to continue to grade it as wheat screenings, and not require the issuance of a certificate of grade under the grain standards Act?"

Your opinion is noted that in such circumstances, inasmuch as the grain which was formerly known as "wheat screenings" consists mainly of the material which is now screened out of the wheat as dockage, it should not be termed wheat screenings but simply screenings, unless there is 94 per cent of the wheat that will remain on the one-twelfth inch screen, and then it should be graded and classified as wheat.

It is the opinion of this bureau that if grain submitted for grading under the United States grain standards for wheat consists of at least 94 per cent of wheat after dockage has been removed, it should be graded and classified as wheat in accordance with the official grain standards for wheat.

In this connection you are advised that, in every case of dockage determination, the appropriate sieve or sieves, which may or may not include the one-twelfth-inch sieve, must be used.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT C. MARSHALL, *Acting Chief.*

AUGUST 2, 1917.

16. Licensed inspector as such is permitted to grade and designate wheat only according to the official grain standards. Use of the dockage basis. Some cases where Act does not apply.

GENTLEMEN: Reference is made to your letter of July 27, in which you present questions which have arisen with respect to the effect of the adoption of the dockage system as an element in the determination of grade according to the official grain standards of the United States.

It appears that you bought a car of wheat which graded at your market No. 2 Red wheat, 1 per cent dockage; that the contents of the car weighed 88,060 pounds; and that in settling with the shipper you docked the car 880 pounds and paid, according to the grade assigned, for the net amount of wheat, 87,180 pounds. The shipper complained that he was entitled to payment for the gross amount.

Your general understanding of the manner in which wheat should be graded under the official grain standards is correct. There is, however, no such grade as No. 2 Red wheat according to the official grain standards. Assuming, nevertheless, that the wheat was correctly graded and that the documents in connection with the transaction properly state the grade, the question whether you are compelled to pay for the gross weight or the net weight of the wheat is purely one of interpretation of your contract, with respect to which this bureau is not able to advise you.

You ask whether it would be possible for the licensed inspector who inspects and grades the wheat to furnish a statement of the grade both according to the old method; that is to say, without the removal of the separable foreign material, i. e., dockage, and according to the method prescribed in the official grain standards of the United States. The provisions of the Act which are particularly important in this connection are as follows:

"SEC. 4. * * * No person shall in any certificate or in any contract or agreement of sale or agreement to sell by grade, either oral or written, involving, or in any invoice or bill of lading or other shipping document relating to, the shipment or delivery for shipment, in interstate or foreign commerce, of any grain for which standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act, describe, or in any way refer to, any of such grain as being of a grade other than a grade fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States.

"SEC. 7. * * * The Secretary of Agriculture may suspend or revoke any license issued by him under this Act whenever, after opportunity for hearing has been given to the licensee, the Secretary shall determine that such licensee * * * has knowingly or carelessly graded grain * * * by any other standard than is authorized under this Act."

You will observe from the foregoing that when the use of the official grain standards of the United States is required the use of any other standards or grades is unlawful. This is true whether the points of shipment and destination are inspection points or not. Penalties for violation of section 4 are provided in section 9 of the Act. Consequently a licensed inspector, in the performance of his duties as such, is permitted to grade and designate wheat only according to the official grain standards.

You direct attention to hardships which may result in the inspection markets from the strict enforcement of the requirements of the Act. It is undoubtedly true that there must be a readjustment in sections such as yours where the dockage system has been unknown, and the department is doing everything possible to bring about the necessary change in methods. Members of the grain trade who are complying with the requirements of the Act can accomplish much by assisting the department in spreading information in regard to the requirements of the Act.

You also direct attention to two cars of wheat which you state were shipped out of [A], Oklahoma, to some point between [B], Texas, and [A], and which were diverted and sold to you. You state that there is nothing in the bills of lading or any of the other papers received by you to show where the diversion took place or in fact that the shipment was other than one from [A] to [B].

The requirements of section 4 of the Act apply only to grain for which official grain standards of the United States are in effect, which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade. If the shipments in question were made pursuant to, and in fulfillment of, contracts made prior to the date on which the standards for the wheat in question became effective, the Act does not apply. Furthermore, the Act does not apply to a shipment made between two points in the same State when the movement is wholly within that State. At the same time, if the transactions otherwise come within the provisions of the Act, the question whether or not inspection was required depends in the case presented by you upon an exact knowledge of the facts, particularly as to the points between which the movements took place. You will, therefore, readily see that without definite evidence along these lines this office is not able to answer your question satisfactorily. If the required information can be obtained and all papers and correspondence in the matter can be furnished, the matter will be further considered, as it is the desire of this bureau to bring about a correct understanding of the provisions of the law.

This bureau wishes to express its appreciation of the full and frank manner in which you have discussed the questions presented by you.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief*.

AUGUST 13, 1917.

17. The place of sampling is the place of inspection within the meaning of the Act.

DEAR MR. ———: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of July 19, 1917, calling attention to the place where the Minnesota State grain inspection department obtains the samples of wheat upon which the grade under the United States grain standards Act is placed by its inspectors in Minneapolis.

It appears that the Minnesota inspection department has samplers stationed at points considerably distant from Minneapolis, such as ———, ———, ———, etc., who there sample cars of wheat en route to Minneapolis and ship the samples by express to that point for grading. Almost without exception the samples arrive in Minneapolis considerably in advance of the cars from which they were taken, while at the same time the cars almost always will have left the place of sampling before other samples can be taken for the purpose of an appeal filed in your office from the grade assigned the grain by the licensed inspector at Minneapolis. Consequently, it will be frequently impracticable for your office to sample the grain involved in an appeal at the place where and at approximately the same time when, the sample forming the basis of the inspector's assignment of grade was taken.

You state that sometimes a week or more elapses between the date of sampling at an outlying point and the date the car arrives in Minneapolis,

so that if an appeal should be filed in your office in Minneapolis, it would often be impracticable to secure a sample upon which to base your determination of grade on appeal until the car arrived in Minneapolis, a considerable time after the date when the licensed inspector's sample was taken. In fact, it is understood that in some cases the cars there sampled may never reach Minneapolis. From a letter, dated July 23, received from Mr. ———, the grain supervisor at Duluth, it appears that the same practice exists with respect to securing samples upon which inspectors in that market make their determination of grade.

Your difficulty, and that of Mr. ———, consists in the uncertainty you have as to whether the place where the grain is graded, that is, Minneapolis or Duluth as the case may be, or the place of sampling of the grain, shall be deemed the place of inspection within the meaning of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Section 6 of the United States grain standards Act, after providing for the taking of an appeal by any interested party to the Secretary of Agriculture from an inspection by a licensed inspector of grain for which standards have been fixed, and which has been sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale, or which has been shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, continues:

"That any appeal from such inspection and grading to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be taken before the grain leaves the place where the inspection appealed from was made, and before the identity of the grain has been lost, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe."

Regulation 2, section 2, of the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act, provides:

"SEC. 2. An appeal shall be taken (a) before the grain leaves the place where the inspection appealed from was made; (b) before the identity of the grain has been lost; and (c) as promptly as possible, but in no event later than the expiration of 48 hours, exclusive of nonbusiness days, after the recording of the inspection of the grain involved, as required by section 15 of regulation 2."

Under the rules and regulations, an appeal is heard in the first place by the grain supervisor in charge of the district in which the inspection appealed from was made, and the grade of the grain determined in connection therewith either upon an examination of an agreed sample furnished him by the parties, or, if no agreed sample is submitted, upon an examination of a representative sample drawn from the lot or parcel of grain involved by a person authorized for that purpose either by the Secretary of Agriculture or such grain supervisor. After the supervisor determines the grade he issues to the interested parties a grade memorandum stating the grade of the grain, and, among other things, the location of the grain at the time of the appeal. Such location must be the place of inspection mentioned in the foregoing quotations from the Act and rules and regulations thereunder. The grain supervisor's grade memorandum is later followed by formal findings of the facts, including a statement of the location of the grain at the time of the appeal, issued over the signature of the Secretary of Agriculture. These findings of the Secretary, under the provisions of section 6 of the United States grain standards Act, constitute in courts of the United States prima facie evidence of the true grade of the grain at the time and place specified in the findings.

In the case of appeals from inspections by licensed inspectors at Minneapolis and Duluth, therefore, it appears that, if the place of inspection is the place where the sample was taken upon which the inspection is based, in al-

most every case the appeal would have to be dismissed for the reason that the grain will have left the place of inspection before the appeal was filed, rendering impossible the taking of a sample at the place of inspection for the purpose of the appeal. On the other hand, if Minneapolis or Duluth, as the case may be, is considered in the circumstances to be the place of inspection, it would be necessary for the grain supervisor in each case to await the arrival of the car containing the grain involved at Minneapolis or Duluth, as the case may be, before he could secure a representative sample, or before it would be practicable for the parties, if they desired, to submit an agreed sample of the grain involved. As you state that it sometimes occurs that a week or more elapses between the date of taking of the sample upon which the licensed inspector based his grade and the date of the arrival of the grain at destination, approximately that interval of time during which the grade might change, would sometimes occur between the date of the inspection appealed from and the date of the determination of the grade on appeal. It is well known that the condition, and necessarily the grade, of grain may undergo a change during such an interval of time; in which circumstances, even if the inspector's determination of grade were correct originally, he would have to be reversed on appeal. The appeal, furthermore, would not determine whether the inspector's grade was correct.

In the light of the attendant circumstances, the department is of the opinion that the place of sampling is the place of inspection, within the meaning of the Act. One of the conditions to the right to appeal is that the grain shall not have left the place of inspection. If the grain is not in Minneapolis at the time of inspection, that place can not possibly be the place of inspection, because the requirement that the grain shall not have left the place of inspection when the appeal was filed implies that, in every case, the place of inspection must be the place of the grain at the time of inspection. Sampling is an essential part of the inspection and the only part necessarily performed at the locality of the grain. The law requiring that at the time of taking an appeal the grain must be at the place of inspection, the only practical conclusion is that the place of sampling fixes the place of inspection.

The law must be construed so as to effectuate, if possible, all the purposes of its enactment. It is apparent, from the language of section 6 of the Act, that Congress intended that the grade of grain on appeal shall be ascertained under conditions practically precluding a change in the grade of the grain between inspection and appeal. Appeals from the assignment of grade to grain inspected by a licensed inspector under the Act are provided for in section 6. That section states, in effect, that the occasion for an appeal occurs when the grain shall have been inspected by a licensed inspector, as required by the Act, "and a dispute arises as to whether the grade, as determined by such inspection of any such grain, in fact, conforms to the standard of the specified grade." Obviously, if the dispute is as to the grade assigned the grain by the licensed inspector, the settlement of the dispute involves, first, the question whether the licensed inspector was correct in his assignment of the specified grade, and if not, then, second, the ascertainment of the proper grade which should have been assigned to the grain. Certainly it would be impossible to determine these matters under conditions essentially different from those affecting the determination of the grade by the inspector. That this was appreciated by Congress is indicated by the language of the proviso to section 6, which requires not only that the appeal from the inspection and grading of the licensed inspector shall be taken before the grain leaves the place of inspection, but also before the identity of the grain has been lost.

Undoubtedly, if the grain, subsequent to inspection, has been mixed with other grain or its identity lost in some other manner, it would be impossible to determine whether the grade assigned the grain by the licensed inspector was correct, and, if not, what is the true grade. The place of inspection, therefore, ought to be construed to be the place best adapted to effectuate the intent of the law. Sampling, the initial act of the inspection, necessarily is made where the grain is located at that time, which place is, in every case, a place where some part of the act of inspection is performed. If the appeal sample can be taken there, your difficulty would not exist. If, however, the sample for appeal purposes is taken at a place different from and at a time long subsequent to the taking of the inspector's sample, as would be the case if Minneapolis, for instance, were deemed to be the place of inspection, the conditions at the time of appeal might be so changed as to make it impracticable to determine whether the inspector's grade was correct and the object sought by the appeal would fail of accomplishment. As this would not effectuate the purpose of the appeal as stated in the law, Minneapolis, in such case, could not have been intended to be deemed the place of inspection. On the other hand, sampling being the only act of inspection performed necessarily at the place of the grain, a construction that the place of sampling is the place of inspection effectuates fully the intent of the law.

Again, if the place of inspection be deemed a place where the grade is determined by the inspector in the case of an appeal filed in your office, it would be necessary to await the arrival of the car at Minneapolis before a sample could be secured for the purpose of the appeal. In case of long delay of such arrival, the findings of the Secretary, which are required by law to state the grade at a certain time and place, would state the grade at Minneapolis and a time considerably subsequent to the date of inspection. The findings, of course, would be true as to the grade of the grain at the place and time stated therein, but might not be true as to the correct grade of the grain at the time of the inspection appealed from. This follows because the grain might have gone out of condition in the interval. Since the findings are final, so far as this department is concerned, as to the grade of the grain at the place of the inspection and constitute prima facie evidence thereof in courts of the United States, it is of the utmost importance that they state only facts known to be true. In this view, it would be most unwise, to say the least, to hold that Minneapolis or Duluth, as the case may be, is the place of inspection in the absence from that place of the grain at the time of inspection.

It will be seen, therefore, that every consideration points to the place of inspection as being the place where the inspector's sample was collected.

You will understand that this opinion does not preclude the entertaining of an appeal, filed in your office within 48 hours from the recording of an inspection by a licensed inspector, if the car remains at the place of sampling so that a sample for the purposes of the appeal can there be secured; provided, of course, the appeal otherwise is within the requirements of the law and rules and regulations thereunder. Furthermore, this opinion must not be construed to hold that grain must remain at the exact spot where sampled for the licensed inspector's purpose. The department inclines to the view that the place of inspection includes the switching limits of the particular market wherein the inspection was made.

In view of the foregoing, it follows that whenever a car of grain which has been inspected and graded by a licensed inspector shall have left the place of sampling before an appeal from the grade assigned by the inspector is filed in your office, the appeal may not be entertained. Nevertheless, interested parties can secure a Federal determination of the grade of the grain by having

a reinspection of the grain made by a licensed inspector upon its arrival at Minneapolis and filing in your office an appeal from the grade so assigned the grain. It is understood that this is very much like the procedure in appeals heretofore entertained by the Minnesota State Board of Appeals; that is to say, a reinspection has been called at Minneapolis, and an appeal has been taken from the grade assigned the grain in connection with the reinspection. It is understood that new samples are not collected at all times in connection with such reinspection, but that is a mere incident, the point being that the procedure necessary in view of this opinion is similar in principle to that heretofore in vogue in connection with appeals entertained by the State Department.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

AUGUST 8, 1917.

18. Sampler at small points where amount of business does not justify employment of licensed inspectors.

DEAR MR. ———: Reference is made to your letter under date of June 19. You state that many of the flour mills in your district, and those adjoining, are located in small towns where there is not enough grain handled to justify the employment of a licensed inspector. It appears that the grain dealers in such towns desire to have their grain inspected by an inspector licensed under the United States grain standards Act. You state further that it is the plan of these grain dealers to ask licensed inspectors located in Louisville, Nashville, and Cincinnati, to appoint or designate some competent person to sample grain received at or shipped from certain small towns in the vicinity of these cities. It would be the duty of the sampler to obtain representative samples of the grain and mail the same to the licensed inspector, who will inspect, grade, and certificate the grade of, the grain. You also state that it is understood that the licensed inspector assumes all responsibility for the work of the sampler, and ask if such practice would in any way be a violation of the United States grain standards Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. You ask to be advised also if points at which only samplers are located would be considered inspection points.

The primary purpose of Congress in the passage of the grain standards Act was to provide for the establishment of a single set of standards of quality and condition for grain, to govern the grading thereof and to be uniformly applied to shipments in interstate or foreign commerce. With this in view it is believed that the benefits of grain inspection, under Federal supervision, should be extended to the grain trade just as far as possible and consistent with commercial conditions. It is the opinion of this bureau that such an extension of official inspection as outlined by you is in no way a violation of the Act or the rules and regulations thereunder, and you are advised that such an extension would meet with the hearty approval of the department, provided, that the licensed inspector acting in accordance with the proposed plan can be assured of an accurate application of the Federal standards to the grain involved.

In this connection, your attention is invited to the further opinion of this bureau regarding the following points:

1. A licensed inspector, as such, is responsible for a correct application of the standards to any grain for which he issues an inspection certificate.

2. The license granted by the Secretary of Agriculture to a licensed inspector does not restrict his activities to any particular place in the United States

except to the extent necessary to the proper performance of his duties under the Act.

3. A licensed inspector is, in accordance with paragraph 1, section 11, regulation 2 of the rules and regulations of the Secretary, obliged to inspect, grade, and certificate the grade of, any grain of the kind mentioned in his license, if the grain be offered for inspection at a place where he performs inspection services, as designated by him in accordance with the rules and regulations.

4. In his certificates of inspection, daily records, and monthly reports of grain inspected and graded by him, he is required to state the place where the grain was located at the time of inspection.

With reference to your question as to whether a place at which only a sampler is located would be considered an inspection point, you are advised that a place is considered an inspection point for the purpose of the Act when a licensed inspector, in the manner prescribed in the regulations, has designated that place as one at which he will perform inspection services under the Act.

In this connection, your attention is called to section 9, regulation 2, of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief*.

JULY 16, 1917.

19. True designations of the official grain standards must be used in stating grade of grain.
Use of variety names.

DEAR MR. ———: Your letter of December 19 is received.

You state that in the territory contributory to St. Louis there is produced a type of corn known as St. Charles County white corn; that the grains are rather flinty and pearly and the cobs are deep red and chaffy; that there is a demand for it to be used as seed corn; and that it frequently brings a premium over other white corn.

For the purpose of responding to an inquiry made to your office, you ask to be advised how this corn should be classified under the Federal grades, and whether it is permissible to make a notation on the face of a certificate of grade for such corn, issued under the United States grain standards Act, that it is St. Charles corn.

The official grain standards of the United States for shelled corn (maize) apply to that of the St. Charles variety. It should be graded in accordance with such standards in the same way as other varieties of corn (maize).

It does not appear to be contrary to the Act to make a notation on a certificate of grade issued for such corn by a licensed inspector that it is St. Charles corn, if such be the fact and be not misleading. However, such notation should not be placed on the certificate in the grade line or column, or coupled with the grade designation, or placed or stated therein in any way which would confuse it with, or qualify, the grade.

The word "County" if coupled with the term "St. Charles" might be misleading and should not be so used, since the growth of this variety is not now limited to St. Charles County, Mo., which is the origin of the trade term "St. Charles County, white."

If it be desired to make a notation of the kind referred to on certificates of grade, it is suggested that the term "St. Charles variety" is more accurate and specific than, and would be preferable to, the term "St. Charles corn."

Very truly yours,

HERBERT C. MARSHALL, *Acting Chief*.

JANUARY 19, 1917.

20. Report to Department of Agriculture to be made by shipper.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of January 6, 1917, has been received.

You state as follows:

"For instance, we might buy a car of corn from a shipper located at ———, —. —., the same to be shipped as we direct and upon which we give him shipping instructions to ship the same to ———, —. —. This corn will then move interstate and from one point to another point at which there is no licensed inspector. Our question is, are we or is the original owner of the corn to notify you that such shipment has been made?"

It is assumed that the transaction to which you refer is a sale by grade. The requirement of a report which you have in mind is embraced in regulation 7 of the rules and regulations under the United States grain standards Act. That regulation expressly places the obligation to make this report upon the shipper of the grain involved. Your statement of facts assumes, and apparently it is true, that in the case you describe the seller of the grain at ———, —. —., is the shipper. If so, he is the party who should submit the report to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief*.

JANUARY 26, 1917.

21. Shipper of shelled corn in interstate or foreign commerce between points where there are not licensed inspectors must report shipment to Department of Agriculture.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letter of March 2, 1917, in regard to reports which must be made to the Secretary of Agriculture in compliance with the requirements of regulation 7 of the rules and regulations under the United States grain standards Act.

You state in substance that you are interested in a retail and wholesale feed and grain business; that all of the corn that you buy has been inspected before arrival; and that you ship mixed cars from your point to other dealers in other towns, mostly in ——— State, but sometimes in another State. You ask whether, if you ship in the mixed car a quantity of the shelled corn you bought, you have to report it to the department.

You also ask whether, if you buy a car of corn from a western farmer, which is not inspected, he must make a report, and, if he has reported it, whether you must report it, when you ship it out.

If the shelled corn in question is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade and shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, as defined in the Act, from a point at which there is no licensed inspector to a point at which there is no such inspector, the report mentioned in regulation 7 must be made to the Secretary of Agriculture by the shipper.

The fact that the same corn was inspected by a licensed inspector before delivery to you does not relieve you of the necessity of making a report to the Secretary of Agriculture for the shipment made by you, if it is of the kind mentioned in regulation 7.

If the shipment to you by the western farmer is of the kind described in regulation 7, it will be necessary for him to make a report and, if you reship the corn, a report from you of the reshipment will be necessary in the cases mentioned in regulation 7.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief*.

MARCH 15, 1917.

22. Authority of Department of Agriculture with reference to licensed inspectors employed by State.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your telegram addressed to this office under date of June 12, which reads as follows:

"Our annual meeting to establish ——— grain grades will be held June 14. If our board adopts the Federal grades as ——— grades, will your department assume any jurisdiction over grain graded by the ——— inspection department for intrastate shipment? Wire answer."

In reply this office telegraphed you as follows:

"This department has no jurisdiction over grain graded for intrastate commerce only. However, inspectors licensed under grain standards Act, even though grading for intrastate commerce as well as interstate commerce, are subject to jurisdiction Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with section 7 of Act and regulations thereunder. No difference in these respects between wheat and corn after wheat standards become effective. See letter November 15, 1916, to you and letter following this telegram."

You will of course appreciate that it was difficult to answer briefly in a telegram all of the questions which might be involved in your inquiry. If, therefore, any question you have in your mind was not clearly answered in the telegram from this office or is not covered in this letter, a further and more detailed inquiry will be appreciated.

The primary purpose of Congress in the passage of the Act was to provide for the establishment of a single set of standards of quality and condition for grain to govern the grading thereof and to be uniformly applied to shipments in interstate and foreign commerce. In order to carry out its purpose, Congress required, with certain incidental exceptions, that all grain, shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce as defined in the Act, which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, shall be inspected and graded by licensed inspectors, and the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale, shall be one of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States. Among other things, as a means to the accomplishment of this end, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to issue licenses to inspect and grade grain and to certificate the grade thereof for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce under the Act and under the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder; and it was provided that any such license may be suspended or revoked in case the licensee is incompetent or has knowingly or carelessly graded grain improperly or by any other standard than is authorized under the Act or has issued any false certificate of grade, or has accepted any money or other consideration directly or indirectly for any neglect or improper performance of duty or has violated any provision of the Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. In addition, the Secretary of Agriculture is specifically directed to require licensed inspectors to keep complete and correct records and to make certain reports.

There is nothing in the Act which directly regulates intrastate commerce in grain, or persons other than licensed inspectors who inspect and grade grain solely for intrastate commerce, but when licensed inspectors also perform services with respect to grain which is not subject to the requirements of the Act it is essential that there shall be nothing in the manner in which they perform such services which shall be inimical to a proper performance of their duties under the Act and the accomplishment of its purposes. To this extent, necessarily, the manner in which they perform all inspection services, whether for interstate and foreign commerce or not, is subject to regulation, and will be carefully scrutinized and taken into consideration by this department with respect to their conduct as licensed inspectors under the Act.

In this connection, under present conditions in many cases, it is difficult, if not impracticable, for licensed inspectors to determine with accuracy whether or not grain inspected by them is being shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce or not, as they are without the requisite information. This is undoubtedly true in ———, where probably the larger percentage of all grain at some stage in its movement enters into interstate or foreign commerce. As you know, licensed inspectors are now required in their daily records and their reports to show all inspections made by them.

This office again invites your attention to a letter addressed to you under date of November 15, 1916, by the Secretary of Agriculture in response to your letter of October 24, in regard to the adoption by your board of the official grain standards for shelled corn and the jurisdiction of this department over inspections under those standards. With respect to wheat after the standards therefor become effective under the provisions of the Act, the jurisdiction of this department and, except with such modifications as from time to time may become necessary, the rules and regulations made pursuant to the Act will be identically the same as they have been for shelled corn since December 1, 1916. The same observation is true as to any other grain for which hereafter standards may be established.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

JUNE 25, 1917.

23. Authority of Department of Agriculture with reference to licensed inspectors employed by State.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of December 11 is received.

You raise the question as to whether it is the intention of the Secretary of Agriculture, under the United States grain standards Act, to issue licenses to persons other than State grain inspectors to inspect and grade grain in States having State grain-inspection departments established by the laws thereof.

Section 7 of the Act provides, in part:

"The Secretary of Agriculture may issue a license to any person upon presentation to him of satisfactory evidence that such person is competent to inspect and grade grain and to certificate the grade thereof for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, under this Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder. No person authorized or employed by any State, county, city, town, board of trade, chamber of commerce, corporation, society, partnership, or association to inspect or grade grain shall certify, or otherwise state or indicate in writing, that any grain for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce which has been inspected or graded by him or by any person acting under his authority is of one of the grades of the official grain standards of the United States unless he holds an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That in any State which has or which may hereafter have a State grain inspection department established by the laws of such State the Secretary of Agriculture shall issue licenses to the persons duly authorized and employed to inspect and grade grain under the laws of such State. The Secretary of Agriculture may suspend or revoke any license issued by him under this Act whenever, after opportunity for hearing has been given to the licensee, the Secretary shall determine that such licensee is incompetent or has knowingly or carelessly graded grain improperly or by any other standard than is authorized under this Act or has issued any false certificate of grade or has accepted any money or other consideration, directly or indirectly, for any neglect or

improper performance of duty or has violated any provision of this Act or of the rules and regulations made hereunder. Pending investigation the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he deems necessary, may suspend a license temporarily without hearing: *Provided further*, That no person licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect or grade grain or employed by him in carrying out any of the provisions of this Act shall during the term of such license or employment be interested, financially or otherwise, directly or indirectly, in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in the merchandising of grain, nor shall he be in the employment of any person or corporation owning or operating any grain elevator or warehouse."

Section 7, broadly, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a license to any person upon presentation to him of satisfactory evidence that such person is competent, to inspect and grade grain and to certificate the grade thereof for shipment, or delivery for shipment, in interstate or foreign commerce under the Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder. The first proviso quoted requires the Secretary of Agriculture, in the case of a State having a State grain inspection department established by the laws thereof, to issue licenses to persons duly authorized and employed to inspect and grade grain under the laws of such State.

The proviso mentioned is a direction to the Secretary of Agriculture to issue licenses to certain classes of persons and is not a limitation upon his authority to issue licenses. There appears to be nothing in the Act which either expressly or by necessary implication limits the issuance of licenses, in any State having a State grain-inspection department, only to persons authorized and employed to inspect and grade grain under the laws of such State. In fact, the only limitation placed upon the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to issue licenses to persons other than State grain inspectors is that they must first show to his satisfaction their competency to inspect and grade grain and to certificate the grade thereof.

The licenses issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act to inspect and grade grain do not, and there is nothing in the Act to show that Congress intended that they should, define any particular geographical limits. It appears that any licensee may inspect and grade grain in accordance with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder at any point in the United States where he may locate or be located.

If the Secretary of Agriculture should draw a strict line, as you suggest, and refuse to issue licenses to any applicant located in a State having a State grain-inspection department, merely because he was not authorized and employed to inspect and grade grain under the laws of such State, it is believed that such action would be out of harmony with the language and purposes of the statute.

The right to inspect and grade grain and to certificate the grade thereof, which is conferred by a license issued under the United States grain standards Act, is confined to interstate or foreign commerce as defined in the Act. This in no way conflicts with the sovereign rights of any State, but merely occupies a field in which Congress has supreme power. In so far as purely intrastate commerce is concerned, the State laws continue to operate exclusively.

Very truly yours,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

JANUARY 2, 1917.

24. Rules of boards of trade not in conflict with Act and its regulations are permissible.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of February 27 addressed to Mr. —. —. —, asking for an expression of the attitude of this department toward recognizing rules in operation at the different terminals and boards of trade is received.

There appears to be no objection, in so far as this department is concerned, to the adoption and enforcement by a board of trade or similar organization of any rule, not in itself unlawful, which does not conflict with the United States grain standards Act or the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder. However, in its administration of the Act, the department would not recognize any rule of a board of trade or similar organization which is in conflict with the Act or the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder. In this connection your attention is directed to the following sections of regulation 8 of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act:

"Sec. 6. Whenever, under the Act and the rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto, inspection and grading of any grain by a licensed inspector is required, no person, otherwise entitled under the Act and said rules and regulations to have such inspection and grading performed, shall be deprived of his right thereto by any rule, regulation, by-law, or custom of any market, board of trade, chamber of commerce, exchange, inspection department, or similar organization, or by any contract, agreement, or understanding whatsoever.

"Sec. 7. No rule, regulation, by-law, or custom of any market, board of trade, chamber of commerce, exchange, inspection department, or similar organization, nor any contract, agreement, or understanding shall be ground for refusing to hear and determine any appeal taken or any dispute referred to the Secretary of Agriculture in compliance with the Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder."

The particular board of trade rules mentioned by you requiring that the inspection of grain be made within 48 hours after its arrival, and that reinspection be had within 48 hours after original inspection, appear on their face not to be in conflict with the Act or the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder, but the department is not in a position to give a definite opinion on these points without a consideration of the specific language of the board of trade rules involved.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

MARCH 17, 1917.

25. Inspection of grain in "split" or "bulkhead" cars. Use of terms "in" and "out" inspection. Permissible place of inspection.

DEAR MR. —: Reference is made to your letter of January 13.

When a licensed inspector inspects and grades grain in what are commonly known as "split" cars or "bulkhead" cars, he may, in his certificate of grade, designate the amount of grain inspected as "one-half car," "one-fourth car," etc., as the case may be, if the exact quantity is not known to him. In order to identify the particular lot or parcel covered by the certificate, he should show on the certificate the location of the lot, as, for example, "brake end," "nonbrake end," or "end opposite brake end," or otherwise, so as properly to indicate its location in the car.

You ask what is the meaning of "in" and "out" inspection. When the term "in inspection" is used, it refers particularly to grain inspected upon arrival at a market, while the term "out inspection" refers especially to shipments moving out from a market, even though not made from an elevator.

You also ask, if a car of shelled corn arrives in — in the forenoon and an "in" certificate is issued, whether the licensed inspector would be required to issue an "out" certificate if the consignee desires to reconsign the car in the afternoon, and, in doing so, whether the licensed inspector would be required to resample and reinspect the car.

Your attention is directed to the opinions of this department set forth in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 17, in the second paragraph on page 24, and in the item beginning at the bottom of page 29. From these you will note that there must be an inspection by a licensed inspector for each shipment of shelled corn which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, and which moves in interstate or foreign commerce, as defined in the Act, from an inspection point or to an inspection point. According to the circumstances of the particular case, such inspection may be either at the point of shipment, at some convenient point en route, or at destination.

If shelled corn be sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade and shipped in interstate or foreign commerce to an inspection point, without having been inspected prior thereto, it necessarily follows that the inspection by a licensed inspector must be made at the point of destination. On the other hand, if the corn be shipped from an inspection point and, after leaving the inspection point, does not go either through or to a point where there is a licensed inspector, the inspection must be obtained at the point of shipment.

It might sometimes happen that the same car of shelled corn would, successively, make both of the movements described above, in which case the inspection point for both shipments would be the same place.

An interpretation of the Act different from that stated above would permit indefinitely, after a single inspection, successive shipments of a lot of shelled corn without further inspection as long as it could be identified as the same lot of corn, even though in the meantime, it had passed through a transfer house, or had remained on the tracks for a considerable length of time at a terminal or had even gone entirely out of condition. The effect of such an interpretation should also be considered in the light of the conditions which exist during the germinating season and during periods of congestion and delay at terminals.

If the particular case in question be of the kind described above and ——— be the inspection point for both shipments, there must be an inspection for each shipment, evidenced, respectively, by an "in" and "out" certificate. This does not mean necessarily in such a case that the inspector shall resample the car for the purpose of issuing the "out" certificate.

If the consignee of the first shipment knew at the time of its arrival that the corn was expected to move out on the afternoon of the same day in the second shipment, it would seem, as a matter of convenience to himself and the inspector, that he should ask for both inspections at the same time. In such a case, if the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder be otherwise complied with, the inspector could make one sampling of the car suffice for both inspections and certificates.

For various reasons, however, it might not be practicable to ask for the "out" inspection certificate until after the "in" inspection certificate had been issued. Even then it does not follow that it would be necessary to resample the car. Some time must have elapsed between the sampling of the car and the issuance of the "in" inspection certificate. When it is proposed to move the grain out the same day, but little additional time will elapse before the "out" inspection certificate is desired. Ordinarily the inspector's responsibility would not be increased. It would seem, then, under most conditions in the case you present that he should be satisfied with the sampling already done and should

issue the "out" inspection certificate on the basis of the results already obtained without resampling.

It is thought that for such cases the inspector might materially reduce the fee charged for the "out" certificate to an amount almost nominal, but sufficient to cover the time and material required to issue the certificate.

It may be that there would be times—for example, during the spring of the year or when there is otherwise likelihood of rapid deterioration—that the inspector would feel that there was an added risk that he would not care to assume. In that case he should resample the car. It is necessary that he exercise reasonable discretion in the light of the existing conditions.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

MARCH 13, 1917.

26. Requirements of Act do not apply to contracts made prior to date on which standards for grain involved become effective. Use of general term as substitute for grade name unnecessary.

GENTLEMEN: Reference is made to your letter of July 5, in which you state that you are being flooded with inquiries from a great many of your country shippers asking how you could arrange to buy wheat from them on account of not having a licensed inspector; that a number have offered the suggestion that they would be willing to sell prime soft red milling wheat to test 58 pounds per bushel; and that it would be absolutely impossible to cope with the situation and have all grain officially inspected by a licensed inspector before handling. In this connection a letter without date has been received in which the writers state that several days before July 1 they sold a car of wheat for No. 2 red wheat and, since the car was not delivered before July 1, the question has come up regarding the grading of this wheat; and that the purchaser, your firm, asked them to get in touch with this bureau to see whether it would be satisfactory for them now to call the wheat prime milling wheat. They also ask under what grade they can offer wheat in the future, or if they can offer it under the name suggested.

These letters indicate that there is a misunderstanding of what is required of shippers by the provisions of the Act. Section 4 of the Act reads as follows:

* * * * *

It is the opinion of this bureau that the requirements of section 4 do not apply to contracts made prior to the date on which the standards for the grain involved in such contracts become effective. Therefore, as none of the standards for wheat became effective until July 1, 1917, if the delivery of the car of wheat mentioned in the letter referred to above was solely pursuant to, and in fulfillment of, a contract for such wheat entered into prior to July 1, 1917, that particular transaction is not subject to the Act.

Moreover, section 4 does not in fact require that any grain for which standards are in effect shall be inspected by licensed inspectors unless it is both (1) sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, and (2) shipped either from or to a point at which a licensed inspector is located.

Therefore, if the wheat be shipped from a point at which no licensed inspector is located to ———. ———. at which point there is also no licensed inspector, the shipper is not required by the Act to have it inspected by a licensed inspector, even though he has sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade. Furthermore, in such case, the shipper, if he so desires, may personally certify or guarantee the grade of the grain shipped by him without subjecting himself to the inspection requirements of section 4. He may also, if he wishes,

guarantee that wheat of the specified grade will meet certain particular requirements, as, for instance, that it will have a test weight per bushel of 58 pounds.

If, in the case of a shipment of wheat from a noninspection point to a noninspection point, the shipper has sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, all that is required is that he shall use the grades of the official grain standards of the United States and make a simple report to the Secretary of Agriculture within seven days in accordance with regulation 7 of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Under the circumstances the use of any general term as a substitute for the proper grade designation, even if it were permitted by the law, would seem to be unnecessary.

If the foregoing does not satisfactorily dispose of the question you have in mind and you wish a further reply on any particular point, this Bureau will be glad to consider the matter again.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

AUGUST 11, 1917.

27. Intrastate shipments not within terms of the Act. Question of inspection of cars switched across State lines.

DEAR MR. ———: Your letter under date of April 24 has been received.

You asked to be advised as to whether the United States grain standards Act requires inspection of shelled corn when shipped in the manner which you cite in the following case. You state that—

"A car of corn shipped from some point within the State of ——— arrives at the ——— market for the ——— Elevator Co. The corn is inspected by a licensed inspector at [that city] and a certificate of grade thereof delivered to Mr. ———. He sells this grain to the ——— Grain Co., who operate an elevator across the river in ——— [another State]. At the time the sale is made the bill of lading is delivered by Mr. ——— to the purchaser, who gives him a receipt for the same. The grain is then moved, without inspection, from the tracks in ——— [the first State] to the purchaser's elevator in ———, ——— [the second State]. This movement is by a switching order given by the ——— Grain Co. for the purpose of unloading the grain into their elevator, but is not consigned for sale or offered for sale by them, and is merely switched from ——— to ——— to be placed in storage there. The expense of this movement is borne by the purchaser, but the final settlement can not be made until after the grain has been unloaded."

The shipment of a car of corn from some point in ——— to ——— [same State], pursuant to a sale by the shipper to a party in ——— [the latter place], provided that the movement takes place wholly within the State, constitutes an intrastate shipment and would not, therefore, come within the terms of the act.

In view of the statement that the final settlement of the transaction between the ——— Elevator Co. and the ——— Grain Co. can not be made until after the grain is unloaded at ———, ——— [the second State], it is not clearly understood what part, if any, the movement of the grain from ——— to ——— [the first to the second State] actually plays in the transaction. If the movement of the grain between those two points be made in completion of its sale by grade by the ——— Elevator Co. to the ——— Grain Co., it appears that an inspection of the grain is required by the Act for the purpose of such interstate movement. On the other hand, if the shipment of the grain by the ——— Grain Co. between ——— and ——— be made independently of such sale, or of any sale, offer for sale, or consignment for sale by grade whatsoever and merely as a transfer of grain which the company already

owns from the railroad yard in ——— to its elevator in ———, to be placed there in storage, it is believed that no inspection for the purpose of such shipment is required by the act.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES-J. BRAND, *Chief*.

MAY 17, 1917.

28. Question of fees.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letter of December 4, stating your reasons for the difference between the fee of 35 cents per car charged to members, and the fee of \$1 per car charged to nonmembers of your exchange, for inspection services performed in your market.

You state that you are considering very seriously the advisability of increasing the inspection fees to members, as you feel that 35 cents per car is not sufficient to cover the cost under present regulations. It does not appear what relation the fee of 35 cents bears to the actual cost of the service.

You also state that members of the exchange are required to pay a considerable sum annually as dues, which, of course, are not required of nonmembers. It does not appear that any portion of these dues is used or required in making up any deficit between the cost of the inspection service and the receipts therefrom.

You further state that the cars shipped to members of the exchange are all assembled in regular inspection yards, which are visited regularly by your inspectors, while shipments for nonmembers might be scattered, making it more inconvenient and expensive to secure inspection. You do not show to what extent the latter condition exists, nor that nonmembers of the exchange do not in fact have their cars placed on the same inspection tracks.

You state that members of the exchange are required to have all receipts inspected without exception, while nonmembers request inspection only for particular cars, and, as a result, that members often pay inspection fees not really necessary or desired, while nonmembers pay only for what they need. This would seem to be a burden imposed by your exchange on its members, which, so far as they are concerned, would seem to justify some relief with respect to the amount of the fees they are required to pay; just how much does not clearly appear.

The fee proposed to be charged to nonmembers is nearly three times that for services to members. Upon careful consideration of the statements contained in your letter, it does not now clearly appear that a difference as great as that indicated is justified by the circumstances.

This bureau will be glad to consider any further facts you may desire to present or any readjustments in the rates, which, in your opinion, would be equitable both to members and nonmembers.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief*.

DECEMBER 8, 1916.

29. Question of fees.

DEAR SIR: Careful consideration has been given in this bureau to the statements made in your letters and to the views expressed by you and other members of your exchange informally in regard to the schedule of fees for inspection service performed by licensed inspectors employed by your exchange.

It appears that during the period from January 1 to November 1, 1916, there were 11,368 cars of grain and other commodities inspected by your inspection department; that the inspection charge per car during that period

was 75 cents to members; that all of these cars were inspected for members; that in your opinion approximately one-half of these inspections were unnecessary, because the transactions were based on the terms of other markets; that the unnecessary inspections were made because of an informal rule that all cars handled by members must be inspected by the inspection department and the regular charge paid therefor; that on the basis of the actual number of inspections made the average cost of the inspection service was approximately 53 cents per car, while on the basis of the necessary inspections only the average cost of the inspection service would be approximately \$1.06 per car; and that during the period mentioned the department was self-supporting.

As above indicated, the figures submitted were based on conditions which existed prior to the passage of the United States grain standards Act. They do not take into consideration the changes that the enforcement of that Act may produce. You propose, however, to continue the charge of 75 cents per car to members and to make the charge to nonmembers \$1.50 per car, with proportionately lower charges to members and to nonmembers for less than carload quantities.

In accordance with your suggestion, the question has been considered particularly from the standpoint of all grain inspected, without reference to any for which standards may have been fixed and established under the Act.

In view of the language of section 11 of regulation 2, it seems extremely doubtful, upon any survey of the facts presented, whether a charge of \$1.50 per car to nonmembers could be maintained as justifiable. Therefore, it is suggested that your committee reconsider the matter with the purpose of making the charge to nonmembers such that it will be more nearly equal to the charge to members and be clearly in harmony with the requirements of the regulations.

The grain supervisor at ————— will be instructed to report to this bureau any additional facts which he may learn throwing any further light on the propriety of the schedule of fees in question.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

MARCH 13, 1917.

30. Question of fees.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letter of March 31, 1917, in regard to discrepancies in your charges for inspection services rendered to various firms at ———, Ind.

Your attention in this connection is directed to paragraph 1, section 11, of regulation 2 of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards Act, which reads, in part, as follows:

"Each licensed inspector whose license remains unsuspended and unrevoked shall, without discrimination, as soon as practicable, and upon reasonable terms, inspect, grade, and certificate the grade of any grain of the kind mentioned in his license, the inspection and grading of which is required under the Act * * *."

In your application for a license you stated that the fees to be charged for your services would be 35 cents per car when you are not required to make a moisture test, but that some times you used a moisture-testing machine belonging to the persons for whom the inspection was made.

It also appears that, owing to the distance which you are required to go, it is more difficult to make inspections for some concerns at ————— than others.

Furthermore, it seems that there has been some question raised as to the propriety of your charging as much for an "out" inspection as for an "in" inspection.

As a result you have made charges which do not conform to the schedule filed by you and which differ in individual cases.

Section 9 of regulation 2 of the rules and regulations under the Act reads as follows:

"Each licensed inspector shall immediately inform the grain supervisor of his district of any change in the point or points where he performs service as a licensed inspector, or in the nature of his duties, or in any suspension of his activities for such length of time as to impair the inspection facilities at any point, and, except in case of a State grain inspector, of any change in the schedule of fees for services performed by him as a licensed inspector."

No information or report of the kind contemplated by this regulation has been received at the office of Federal grain supervision at _____.

While there may be justification for the difference which you make between the fees for "in" inspections and "out" inspections, and between the fees charged to various concerns on account of location, and for a difference in fees by reason of the fact that in some cases you use a moisture-testing machine belonging to the person for whom the service is performed, it does not clearly appear that the fees you are actually charging are such in all cases that you would not be subject to criticism on the ground that some of them were not reasonable or were discriminatory.

You are therefore requested to consider the matter carefully, and to comply with section 9 of regulation 2 above mentioned by filing with the office of Federal grain supervision at _____ a schedule showing exactly what fees you propose to charge for each class of services which will be rendered by you in the future. In doing so kindly state fully the facts upon which you base any change from the schedule previously filed.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

APRIL 13, 1917.

31. Grain doors in cars.

The following notice was issued to the press by the United States Department of Agriculture in an effort to facilitate the inspection of grain in cars:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Many shippers, when preparing to load cars with grain, put in grain doors which reach to the top on one side and as near to the top as possible on the other side. This is necessary when cars are nearly full, as it prevents the leaking of grain over the doors, but many instances have been noted where the doors are much higher than necessary.

As a result of this practice, licensed inspectors, and employees of the United States Department of Agriculture engaged in the supervision of grain inspection, frequently open the car door on the side that is entirely boarded up and are compelled to go to the other door. This consumes time and reduces the number of inspections that can be made in a given period; consequently, the cost of the service is increased. It also imposes additional risks on the inspector, as he is frequently obliged to crawl under or between cars in order to reach the other side of the car.

In some cases, when the grain doors are higher than necessary, licensed inspectors remove some of the boards. This also consumes time and, as inspectors are usually in a hurry to complete their work, sometimes more boards are re-

moved than necessary. As a result, in such cars which have been inspected, grain is sometimes found leaking over the grain doors.

The attention of shippers is called to the provisions of paragraph 1 of section 11, and section 12 of regulation 2, of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards Act, which read as follows:

"SEC. 11. Paragraph 1. Each licensed inspector whose license remains unsuspended and unrevoked shall, without discrimination, as soon as practicable, and upon reasonable terms, inspect, grade, and certificate the grade of any grain of the kind mentioned in his license, the inspection and grading of which is required under the Act, if such grain be offered during customary business hours for such inspection and grading under conditions which permit the taking of a representative sample or samples and the determination of the true grade of the grain.

"SEC. 12. No licensed inspector shall issue a certificate of grade for any grain unless the inspection and grading thereof be based upon a correct and representative sample of the grain, and be made under conditions which permit the determination of its true grade. In case the conditions are such as not to assure the determination of the true grade, a licensed inspector may, in advance of such determination and of the issuance of the certificate of grade, furnish to the person for whom the service is performed information in writing, or otherwise, showing the grade then assigned by him and expressly reciting the conditions which make uncertain the determination of the true grade."

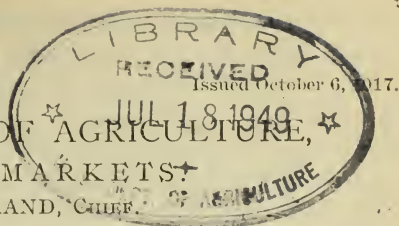
It is possible that, in accordance with these provisions, a licensed inspector would be justified in refusing to inspect a car in which the grain doors were so high that he could not enter, on the ground that the grain was not offered for inspection and grading under conditions which permit the taking of a correct and representative sample. If he did so, and was justified in his refusal, it would then be necessary for the shippers to incur the expense of having the doors placed in proper condition or the grain made accessible otherwise. If the shipper did not do this, and the car was not inspected, the shipper might be subject to criminal prosecution in accordance with the provisions of section 4 and section 9 of the Act.

It is suggested, (1) that shippers of grain follow the suggestions as to the loading of their grain contained in the poster, "Get high grades for your corn," recently issued by the Department of Agriculture; (2) that they level the grain in the cars, being careful in all instances to build the doors high enough to prevent grain leaking over the doors; and (3) that they do not build the doors higher than necessary to prevent such leakage. It is believed that if these suggestions are followed, the work of licensed inspectors and those engaged in the supervision of the inspection of grain will be facilitated, the cost of inspection will be somewhat reduced, and the danger of leakage, due to the removal of upper parts of doors by licensed inspectors, will be avoided.

1
m 345
sp. #

REYNOLDS LIBRARY

S. R. A.—Markets 27.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF MARKETS,
CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 27.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT OF AUGUST 11, 1916.

Commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of October 31, 1917, final hearings will be held in room 701 of the building at 1358 B Street SW., in the city of Washington, upon proposed rules and regulations to be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States warehouse act.

Preliminary to the final hearing at Washington, hearings presided over by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, or some representative of that bureau, will be held as follows:

- October 12, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., Yarborough Hotel, Raleigh N. C.
- October 13, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., Jefferson Hotel, Columbia, S. C.
- October 15, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., Savannah Hotel, Savannah, Ga.
- October 16, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.
- October 17, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Ala.
- October 18, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., Board of Trade, Jackson, Miss.
- October 19, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, La.
- October 20, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex.
- October 22, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., Chamber of Commerce, Austin, Tex.
- October 23, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.
- October 24, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., Lee-Huckins Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- October 26, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., New Capital Hotel, Little Rock, Ark.
- October 27, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., Chisca Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

A draft of the proposed regulations, submitted as a basis for discussion, and a copy of the statute, are annexed.

Producers of cotton, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, members of exchanges, warehousemen, carriers, and other persons interested are invited to be present at any of these hearings. Opportunity for oral discussion will be afforded to as many as practicable. Written communications from those not attending will be considered and should be sent to the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It is requested that arguments, suggestions, and criticisms be brief and definite, and refer specifically to particular sections of the regulations.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR COTTON WAREHOUSES UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.

[These tentative rules and regulations are proposed for discussion and are not final.]

Regulation 1. Definitions.

SECTION 1. Words used in these regulations in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of these regulations, unless the context otherwise require, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean—

Paragraph 1. THE ACT.—Part C, known as the United States warehouse Act, of an act of Congress entitled “An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes,” approved August 11, 1916. (39 U. S. Stat. L., pp. 446, 486.)

Paragraph 2. PERSON.—An individual, corporation, or partnership, or two or more persons having a joint or common interest.

Paragraph 3. SECRETARY.—The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Paragraph 4. REGULATIONS.—Rules and regulations made under the Act by the Secretary.

Paragraph 5. CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MARKETS.—The Chief of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Paragraph 6. WAREHOUSE.—Any building, structure, or other protected inclosure in which cotton is or may be stored for interstate or foreign commerce, or, if located within any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, in which cotton is or may be stored.

Paragraph 7. WAREHOUSEMAN.—A person lawfully engaged in the business of storing cotton.

Paragraph 8. LICENSE.—A license issued under the act by the Secretary.

Paragraph 9. LICENSED WAREHOUSEMAN.—A warehouseman licensed as such under the Act.

Paragraph 10. LICENSED WAREHOUSE.—A warehouse for the conduct of which a license has been issued.

Paragraph 11. LICENSED WAREHOUSEMAN'S BOND.—A bond required to be given under the act by a licensed warehouseman.

Paragraph 12. LICENSED CLASSIFIER.—A person licensed under the Act by the Secretary to classify according to grade or otherwise and certificate the grade or other class of cotton stored or to be stored in a licensed warehouse.

Paragraph 13. LICENSED WEIGHER.—A person licensed under the Act by the Secretary to weigh and certificate the weight of cotton stored or to be stored in a licensed warehouse.

Paragraph 14. RECEIPT.—A warehouse receipt.

Paragraph 15. STATE.—A State, Territory, or District of the United States.

Regulation 2. Classification of Licensed Warehouses.

SECTION 1. Licensed warehouses shall be divided into four classes, designated as A, B, C, and D, respectively.

SEC. 2. *Paragraph 1* A "Class A" licensed warehouse shall be any licensed warehouse which, upon a

finding that it meets the requirements specified in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 3 of this regulation, shall be designated by the Secretary as a "Class A" licensed warehouse.

Paragraph 2 A. "Class B" licensed warehouse shall be any licensed warehouse which, upon a finding that it does not meet all the requirements of any one only, but does meet all the requirements of four of the paragraphs of section 3 of this regulation, shall be designated by the Secretary as a "Class B" licensed warehouse.

Paragraph 3 A. "Class C" licensed warehouse shall be any licensed warehouse which, upon a finding that it does not meet all the requirements of any two, but does meet all the requirements of three of the paragraphs of section 3 of this regulation, shall be designated by the Secretary as a "Class C" licensed warehouse.

Paragraph 4 A. "Class D" licensed warehouse shall be any licensed warehouse which, upon a finding that it does not meet all the requirements of any three or more paragraphs of section 3 of this regulation, shall be designated by the Secretary as a "Class D" licensed warehouse.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of section 2 of this regulation, licensed warehouses shall be classified upon the basis of the requirements of the paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this section.

Paragraph 1. The licensed warehouseman shall have unincumbered assets, free from all exemptions and liable for the payment of any indebtedness arising from the conduct of the licensed warehouse, to the extent of at least \$5 per bale of the maximum cotton storage capacity as determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, but in no case less than \$5,000. in excess of all liabilities of the licensed warehouseman. For the purpose of meeting the requirements of this paragraph, a deficiency in assets may be supplied by an increase in the amount of the licensed warehouseman's bond by the amount of the deficiency.

Paragraph 2. The licensed warehouseman shall guarantee that, at the time of delivery to the holder of a negotiable receipt, the cotton for which such receipt was issued, in which receipt it does not appear that the cotton is of a quality or condition specified in section 2 of regulation 9, is (a) within 2 per centum of the weight stated in the receipt, (b) not more than one grade above or below the grade stated in the receipt, (c) not more than $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in length of staple greater or less than the length of staple, if any, stated in the receipt, and (d) not reduced in value, by reason of the presence of extraneous matter of any character or irregularities or defects, more than one grade below the grade stated in the receipt. For the purpose of such guarantee, the weight stated in such receipt shall be determined by a licensed weigher and the length of staple, if stated, and the grade stated in such receipt shall be determined by a licensed classifier, in accordance with the act and the regulations, and such licensed weigher and licensed classifier shall give bond as prescribed in regulation 4.

Paragraph 3. The licensed warehouse shall be of the kind of construction specified in subdivisions (a) or (b) of this paragraph.

Subdivision (a). The exterior walls shall be of brick, reinforced or plain concrete or other fire-resistive material, not including hollow concrete or tile blocks, corrugated iron, and other sheet metal. In single-story buildings the exterior walls, when constructed of brick, plain concrete, or squared stone with dressed level beds, shall be not less than 12 inches in thickness; the exterior walls, when of rubble construction, shall be not less than 16 inches in thickness, rubble construction, either in whole or in part, to be allowed only when durable stone is used; and the exterior walls, when constructed of reinforced concrete, shall be reinforced to an extent not less than one-fifth of 1 per centum of the cross sectional area of such walls, and shall be not less than 8 inches in thickness. Division fire walls may be constructed of any

of the materials permitted under this paragraph for exterior walls, and, in single-story buildings, shall be not less than 16 inches in thickness, except when constructed of reinforced concrete as herein specified for exterior walls, in which case such walls shall be not less than 12 inches in thickness.

All stone walls shall be properly bonded every 2 feet in height and every 3 feet in length with staggered headers, which shall be durable, flat stones, not less than 12 inches wide and 8 inches thick. The walls of the top story of any warehouse having more than one story shall meet the requirements applicable to a warehouse having a single story only. The walls of each succeeding lower story of any such warehouse shall be 4 inches thicker than those of the story immediately above it, and shall otherwise meet the requirements applicable to the walls of a warehouse having a single story only. All division fire walls shall extend to the level of the surface of the roof. The roof covering shall be of noncombustible material, such as concrete, tile, slate, or the highest grade of tin, asbestos, or composition roofing, in accordance with the specifications of the building code hereinafter mentioned. All girders, posts, and other structural members shall be of fire-resistive material, and, if of metal, shall be fireproofed in accordance with the specifications of the building code recommended for warehouses by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, fourth edition, 1915. All roof or floor supporting members shall rest on ledges or metal wall plates so that they will be self-releasing. Floors may be of earth, brick, concrete, or other noncombustible material. The exterior walls of each compartment shall have not less than one opening, at least 10 feet wide, or not less than two openings, each of which shall be at least 6 feet wide.

If any exterior wall of any compartment shall be more than 40 feet in length, there shall be, for each additional 40 feet of exterior wall length, or major fraction thereof, at least one additional 10-foot opening, or at

least two additional 6-foot openings; or, for each minor fraction of said additional 40 feet of said exterior wall length at least one additional 6-foot opening. All such openings shall be at least 6 feet high. An end wall which forms an exterior wall of a compartment shall not be deemed to be an exterior wall of such compartment for the purpose of computing the number and sizes of the openings hereinbefore specified. If the warehouse be exposed to any other fire risk within 100 feet, including a passing locomotive, all such openings in exterior walls shall be equipped with fireproof doors in accordance with the specifications of the building code hereinbefore mentioned. All openings in division fire walls shall be equipped with automatic fireproof doors in accordance with said building code. All parts of the warehouse utilized for purposes other than the storage of cotton shall be cut off from the cotton-storage space by division fire walls of the kind described in this subdivision. For the purposes of this section, the term "reinforced concrete" shall be deemed to mean a concrete mixture hereinafter specified, reinforced by steel of any shape, the concrete and the steel being so combined that the steel will take up tensional stresses, and assist in the resistance to shear. All concrete utilized in the construction of the warehouses shall consist of such proportions of Portland cement and clean graded aggregate as will conform to the requirements recommended for warehouses by the building code hereinbefore mentioned. In all respects, other than those described in this subdivision or in subdivision (b) of this paragraph, the form of construction shall be such as, in the opinion of the Secretary, is fire resistive or slow burning.

Subdivision (b). Any or all of the forms of construction described in this subdivision may be substituted for the corresponding requirements of subdivision (a) of this paragraph, but in no case shall any material other than wood be substituted for fire-resistive mate-

rial. If the warehouse be not exposed to any other fire risk, within 100 feet, including a passing locomotive, board end walls may be used. In such case, the exterior openings may be equipped with wooden doors, and all division fire walls shall be continuous from the foundation to 3 feet above the level of the surface of the roof, and shall be capped with durable coping. Division fire walls between compartments having board end walls, in addition to being properly parapeted, shall have either (1) a horizontal extension of not less than 3 feet beyond the end walls of such compartment, or (2) two horizontal extensions of not less than 3 feet each in length, one at each side, and at right angles to the end of the division fire wall and covering, or taking the place of, the adjoining end walls of the compartment, the division fire wall and the two extensions thereof, thus constructed, taking the form of a letter "T," and, when thus constructed, the extensions shall conform to the requirements for exterior walls contained in subdivision (a) of this paragraph.

Division fire walls shall extend to the outer edge of abutting exterior loading platforms and from the ground to the level of the surface of the platform floor. Wooden supporting posts, each having a sectional area of not less than 64 square inches and wooden girders or joists, each having a sectional area of not less than 32 square inches, may be used in the construction of the warehouse; but posts, each having a sectional area of not less than 36 square inches, combined with open joist construction, may be allowed as a substitute in the discretion of the Secretary. Wooden roofs, having a thickness of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in a single layer, may be used. Wooden floors, having a thickness of not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in not more than two layers, may be used.

Paragraph 4. The warehouse shall be equipped with an overhead automatic sprinkler system so constructed and installed as to protect the entire floor area. In case the dry pipe system is not used the wet pipe system may

be used when proper precautions are taken to prevent freezing. There shall be not less than one sprinkler head for each 100 square feet of floor space. The melting point of the fusible connection shall be not more than 165° F. The source of water supply shall be one or more of the following: (1) Connections with a city main of size sufficient to give, in the highest line of sprinklers, at least 25 pounds static pressure and able to maintain 10 pounds pressure with the water flowing through 25 per centum of the number of sprinklers in any compartment; (2) gravity or pressure tanks which shall contain a quantity of water sufficient to supply 25 per centum of the number of sprinklers in any compartment, for 20 minues, with an average discharge of 20 gallons per minute per sprinkler, and, when a gravity tank is used, the bottom of the tank shall not be less than 20 feet above the highest sprinkler it supplies; (3) fire pumps which shall have a total capacity sufficient to supply 25 per centum of the number of sprinklers in any compartment with an average discharge of 20 gallons per minute per sprinkler, the pumps to have an adequate source of power and supply of water, and, when such power is derived from steam, the supply shall be constantly maintained. There shall be provided an outside screw and yoke gate valve so located as to be readily accessible and to control all sources of water supply, except that from steamer connections.

Paragraph 5. The gross capacity of any one compartment shall not exceed 72,000 cubic feet and not more than 1,000 uncompressed, or 2,000 compressed, bales of cotton may be stored in any one compartment. There shall be not less than 6 fire casks and 12 fire pails for each compartment. The casks shall be kept full of water at all times and at least 2 casks and 4 pails shall be placed inside each door of each compartment. There shall be a water supply available through mains of sufficient size, and the use of a gravity, an intermittent pumping to standpipe, or a direct pumping system, that will maintain for each 3 compartments or frac-

tions thereof the pressure necessary to throw one stream of water over the highest structure through one 100-foot length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose having a $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch nozzle playpipe. For each 3 compartments or fraction thereof there shall be not less than one standard two or three way hydrant located outside the warehouse so that the streams of water therefrom can be brought to bear on any part of such compartments through not over 100 feet of fire hose. Hose connection threads shall correspond to city fire hose threads where such exist. Not less than 100 feet of at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rubber-lined fire hose equipped with a $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch nozzle playpipe shall be attached to each hydrant. Wrenches shall also be attached to all hydrants. When electricity is used for lighting all switch boxes shall be inclosed and shall be thoroughly fireproof and all wiring shall be inclosed in metal conduits.

SEC. 4. The Secretary may, at any time, change the class designation of a licensed warehouse theretofore made pursuant to this regulation, but no such change shall be made otherwise than in accordance with the written request or consent of the licensed warehouseman, except after an opportunity for a hearing pursuant to this section has been afforded to such licensed warehouseman. In case a licensed warehouseman shall make application showing probable cause for a change in such designation, but the Secretary shall be of opinion that no change should be made without a hearing, notice thereof shall be given to such licensed warehouseman and, if he so requests, an opportunity for such hearing shall be afforded. In every case when a hearing may be had under this section the licensed warehouseman shall be allowed a reasonable time, fixed by the Secretary or by any official of the Department of Agriculture designated by him for the purpose, within which such licensed warehouseman may submit affidavits and other proper evidence and, if requested by him within such time, an oral hearing, of which reasonable notice shall

be given, shall be held before, and at a time and place fixed by, the Secretary or an official of the Department of Agriculture designated by him for the purpose. The testimony of witnesses at such oral hearing shall be upon oath or affirmation administered by the official before whom the hearing is held, when required by him. Such oral hearing may be adjourned by him from time to time. Copies of all papers and evidence submitted or considered concerning such change shall be made a part of the records of the Department of Agriculture. The records and, when there has been an oral hearing other than by the Secretary, the recommendation of the official holding such oral hearing shall be transmitted to the Secretary for his consideration. No change in class designation made under this section shall become effective until a date specified in a notice thereof given to the licensed warehouseman concerned.

Regulation 3. Warehouse Licenses.

SECTION 1. Applications for licenses under sections 4 and 9 of the act shall be made to the Secretary upon forms prescribed for the purpose and furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets.

SEC. 2. Each such application shall be in English, shall be signed by the applicant, and shall be verified by him under oath or affirmation administered by a duly authorized officer.

SEC. 3. Each such application shall embody within its written or printed terms (*a*) that the applicant, as a condition to the granting of the license, agrees to comply with and abide by all the terms of the act and the regulations so far as the same relate to him; (*b*) whether the applicant is an individual, partnership, association, or corporation and, if not an individual, detailed information in regard to the form and nature of the organization; (*c*) the nature of the applicant's interest in the warehouse; (*d*) a detailed statement of the applicant's assets and liabilities; (*e*) the location,

form of construction, capacity, and volume of business of the warehouse; (*f*) a schedule of the charges to be made by the applicant if licensed; (*g*) a statement showing what, if any, requirements of section 3 of regulation 2 the applicant does not expect to meet; and (*h*) such other information as may be called for in the forms mentioned in section 1 of this regulation.

SEC. 4. There shall accompany each such application, on forms prescribed for the purpose and furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, (*a*) a detailed statement by the manager, superintendent, or other person having the immediate charge of the operation of the warehouse, showing his experience and qualifications for the duties of his position; (*b*) statements from two or more reliable insurance companies, authorized to do business in the State in which the warehouse is located, or their agents, that the warehouse for which a license is desired is a structure acceptable for fire insurance purposes, showing its classification for such purposes, and the rate of insurance premium for both contents and structure; and (*c*) a statement from a bonding company, subject to service of process in suits on bonds executed by it in the State in which the warehouse is located, that it is willing to act as surety on the bond of the applicant in accordance with the act and the regulations.

SEC. 5. The applicant shall furnish such additional information as the Secretary or the Chief of the Bureau of Markets shall find to be necessary to the consideration of his application by the Secretary.

SEC. 6. Each application for a renewal or extension of a license under section 5 of the act shall be made to the Secretary, upon a form prescribed for the purpose and furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, shall be in English, shall be signed by the applicant, and shall be filed with the Secretary not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days before the date of the termination of the license or of any renewal or extension thereof, then in effect, as the case may be.

SEC. 7. Immediately upon receipt of the license or of any extension or renewal thereof under the Act, the licensed warehouseman shall post the same, and thereafter, except as provided in these regulations, keep it posted until the date of its expiration, in a conspicuous place in the office where receipts issued by such licensed warehouseman are delivered to depositors.

SEC. 8. Pending investigation, the Secretary, whenever he deems necessary, may suspend a warehouseman's license temporarily without hearing. Upon a written request and a satisfactory statement of reasons therefor, submitted by a licensed warehouseman, the Secretary may, without hearing, suspend or cancel the license issued to such licensed warehouseman. The Secretary may, after opportunity for hearing when possible has been afforded in the manner prescribed in this section, suspend or cancel a license issued to a licensed warehouseman when such licensed warehouseman (*a*) has died; (*b*) is non compos mentis; (*c*) is bankrupt or insolvent; (*d*) has parted, in whole or in part, with his control over the licensed warehouse; (*e*) is in process of dissolution or has been dissolved; (*f*) has ceased to conduct such licensed warehouse; or (*g*) has in any other manner become nonexistent or is incompetent or incapacitated to conduct the business of the licensed warehouse. In all cases, before a license is suspended, revoked, or canceled for any violation of or failure to comply with any provision of the Act or of the regulations or upon the ground that unreasonable or exorbitant charges have been made for services rendered, the licensed warehouseman involved shall be furnished by the Secretary, or by any official of the Department of Agriculture designated for the purpose, a written statement specifying the charges and shall be allowed a reasonable time within which he may answer the same in writing and submit affidavits and other proper evidence. If requested by such licensed warehouseman, within the time allowed for answering, an oral hearing, of which rea-

sonable notice shall be given, shall be held before, and at a time and place fixed by, the Secretary, or an official of the Department of Agriculture designated by him for the purpose. The testimony of witnesses at such hearing shall be upon oath or affirmation administered by the official before whom the hearing is held, when required by him. Such hearing may be adjourned by him from time to time. A copy of the charges, the answer thereto, copies of all notices given, and all the evidence shall be made a part of the records of the Department of Agriculture. The records and, when there has been an oral hearing other than by the Secretary, the recommendation of the official holding the same, shall be transmitted to the Secretary for his consideration.

SEC. 9. In case a license issued to a licensed warehouseman is suspended, revoked, or canceled by the Secretary, such license shall be returned to the Secretary. At the expiration of any period of suspension of such license, unless it is in the meantime revoked or canceled, the dates of the beginning and termination of the suspension shall be indorsed thereon and it shall be returned to the licensed warehouseman to whom it was originally issued and shall be posted as prescribed in section 7 of this regulation.

SEC. 10. Upon satisfactory proof of the loss or destruction of a license issued to a licensed warehouseman, a duplicate thereof may be issued under the same or a new number at the discretion of the Secretary.

SEC. 11. No warehouse shall be designated as licensed under the Act and no name or description conveying the impression that it is so licensed shall be used, either in a receipt or otherwise, during the period of suspension, or on or after the effective date of the revocation or cancellation, of a license for the conduct of such warehouse.

Regulation 4. Bonds.

SECTION 1. When notice has been given by the Secretary to a warehouseman that his application under regulation 3 for a license will be granted upon compli-

ance by such warehouseman with the act, the warehouseman shall, within a time fixed by the Secretary in such notice, file with the Secretary a bond complying with the act and covering all obligations arising thereunder during the period of the license and, in addition, if the warehouseman so desire, during the period of any renewal or extension thereof.

SEC. 2. Paragraph 1. The amount of such bond shall be fixed at the rate of (\$5 to \$25) per bale of the maximum cotton-storage capacity of the warehouse as determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets for which such bond is required, but not less than (\$5,000 to \$50,000) nor more than (\$50,000 to \$250,000), exclusive of any amount which may be added in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of this section.

Paragraph 2. In case the warehouseman desires to supply a deficiency in assets under paragraph 1 of section 3 of regulation 2, there shall be added to the amount fixed in accordance with paragraph 1 of this section the amount of such deficiency.

Paragraph 3. In case the warehouseman will act as a licensed classifier for the purpose of paragraph 2 of section 3 of regulation 2, there shall be added to the amount fixed in accordance with paragraph 1 of this section, an amount fixed at the rate of \$1 per bale of the maximum cotton-storage capacity determined in accordance with paragraph 1 of this section, but not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000.

Paragraph 4. In case the warehouseman will act as a licensed weigher for the purpose of paragraph 2 of section 3 of regulation 2, there shall be added to the amount fixed in accordance with paragraph 1 of this section the amount of \$1,000.

SEC. 3. In case a licensed warehouseman is not a licensed classifier, such licensed warehouseman shall, if he desire to meet the requirements of paragraph 2 of section 3 of regulation 2, obtain from the licensed classifier a bond in an amount fixed in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of this regulation, conditioned

to secure the licensed warehouseman against any loss suffered by him through a breach of his guaranty under said paragraph 2 of section 3 of regulation 2, caused by the failure of such licensed classifier faithfully to perform the duties imposed on him under the act and the regulations. The said bond shall have such surety or sureties, subject to service of process in suits on the bond within the State in which the warehouse is located, as shall be approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 4. In case a licensed warehouseman is not a licensed weigher, such licensed warehouseman shall, if he desire to meet the requirements of paragraph 2 of section 3 of regulation 2, obtain from the licensed weigher a bond in the amount of \$1,000, conditioned to secure the licensed warehouseman against any loss suffered by him through a breach of his guaranty under said paragraph 2 of section 3 of regulation 2, caused by the failure of such licensed weigher faithfully to perform the duties imposed on him under the act and the regulations. The said bond shall have such surety or sureties, subject to service of process in suits on the bond within the State in which the warehouse is located, as shall be approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 5. For the purposes of sections 3 and 4 of this regulation, in case the same person is both a licensed classifier and a licensed weigher, a single bond otherwise complying with said sections shall be sufficient.

SEC. 6. In case an application is made under section 6 of regulation 3 for an extension or renewal of a license and no bond previously filed by the warehouseman under this regulation covers obligations arising during the period of such extension or renewal, the warehouseman shall, when notice has been given by the Secretary that his application for such extension or renewal will be granted upon compliance by such warehouseman with the Act, file with the Secretary, within the time fixed in such notice, a bond complying with the act. Such bond shall cover all obligations arising under the

Act during the period of the extension or renewal and, in addition, if the warehouseman so desire, during the period of any further renewal or extension, and shall otherwise comply with this regulation.

SEC. 7. All bonds for the purposes of the Act and these regulations shall be executed on forms prescribed for the purpose by the Secretary and furnished by the Bureau of Markets.

Regulation 5. Receipts.

SECTION 1. Every receipt, whether negotiable or non-negotiable, issued for cotton stored in a licensed warehouse shall, in addition to complying with the requirements of section 18 of the Act, embody within its written or printed terms the following: (1) The name of the licensed warehouseman and the designation, if any, of the warehouse, (2) the license number of the warehouse, (3) the date of expiration of the warehouse license, (4) the class of the warehouse, (5) a statement whether the warehouseman is incorporated or unincorporated, and, if incorporated, under what laws and the amount of the paid-in capital stock, (6) the number given to each bale of cotton in accordance with regulation 6, section 5, (7) the amount of the warehouseman's bond, (8) a statement whether or not the cotton is under shelter, (9) a statement conspicuously placed, whether or not the cotton is insured and, if insured, to what extent by the warehouseman against loss by fire and lightning, (10) a blank space designated for the purpose in which the length of staple may be stated, and (11) that the holder of the receipt or the depositor of the cotton shall demand the delivery of the cotton not later than the expiration of one year from the date of the receipt.

SEC. 2. Every negotiable receipt issued for cotton stored in a licensed warehouse shall, in addition to complying with the requirements of section 1 of this regulation, embody within its written or printed terms the following: (1) A statement whether or not the cotton

covered by such receipt was classified and weighed by a licensed classifier and weigher, and (2) an indorsement signed by the depositor, or his authorized agent, showing the ownership of, and all liens, mortgages, or other encumbrances on, the cotton covered by the receipt, or, in case such statement is not made, the words "Statement of ownership and encumbrances not made by the depositor."

SEC. 3. In addition to complying with the requirements of sections 1 and 2 of this regulation, whenever the grade or other class of the cotton is stated in a receipt, if the cotton is of a quality or condition specified in section 2 of regulation 9, such quality or condition shall be stated in the receipt, or, if the cotton is reduced in value, by reason of the presence of extraneous matter of any character or irregularities or defects, below its grade according to the official cotton standards of the United States, but is not of a quality or condition specified in section 2 of regulation 9, the grade to the value of which it is so reduced and the quality or condition which so reduces its value shall be stated in addition to its grade according to the official cotton standards of the United States.

SEC. 4. If any copies of receipts are made, all such copies, except those issued in lieu of the original in case of lost or destroyed receipts, shall have clearly and conspicuously printed or stamped thereon the words "Copy—Not Negotiable."

SEC. 5. *Paragraph 1.* In the case of a lost or destroyed receipt, if there be no statute of the United States or law of a State applicable thereto, a new receipt upon the same terms, subject to the same conditions, and bearing on its face the number and the date of the receipt in lieu of which it is issued, may be issued upon compliance with the conditions set out in paragraph 2 of this section.

Paragraph 2. Before issuing such duplicate receipt the licensed warehouseman shall require the depositor or other person entitled to the possession of the receipt,

who claims that the original receipt has been lost or destroyed, to make and file with the warehouseman (a) an affidavit stating that he is entitled to the possession of the original receipt and showing how the original receipt was lost or destroyed and, if lost, that diligent effort has been made to find the receipt without success, and (b) a bond in an amount double the value, at the time the bond is given, of the cotton represented by the lost or destroyed receipt. Such bond shall be on a form prescribed for the purpose by the secretary, shall be conditioned to indemnify the warehouseman against any loss sustained by reason of the issuance of such duplicate receipt and shall have as surety thereon (a) a surety company subject to service of process in a suit on the bond in the State in which the warehouse is located, or (b) at least two individuals who are residents of such State and each of whom owns real property therein having a value, in excess of all exemptions and encumbrances, to the extent of double the amount of the bond.

SEC. 6. Every licensed warehouseman's receipt in which it is stated that the cotton received will be delivered to the depositor only, or to a specified person only, shall have plainly placed upon its face by the warehouseman issuing it "Nonnegotiable" or "Not Negotiable."

SEC. 7. Every licensed warehouseman's receipt in which it is stated that the cotton received will be delivered to the bearer, or to the order of any person named in such receipt, shall have plainly placed upon its face by the warehouseman issuing it "Negotiable."

SEC. 8. No receipt shall be issued under the Act until its form has been approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets. For this purpose the licensed warehouseman shall submit two copies of the proposed form.

SEC. 9. No receipt shall be issued under the Act for any cotton not stored in the licensed warehouse, unless that fact be clearly stated in the receipt.

SEC. 10. When a licensed warehouseman delivers a part only of a lot of cotton for which he has issued a receipt under the Act, he shall either take up and cancel such receipt and issue a new receipt in accordance with these regulations for the undelivered portion of the cotton, or shall have plainly placed upon the back of the receipt an acknowledgement of delivery signed by the person to whom the cotton was delivered, showing the date of delivery, and identifying the cotton in accordance with regulations 6, section 5, and upon the face of the receipt a notation that partial delivery has been made in accordance with the indorsements thereon.

SEC. 11. Except as permitted by law or by these regulations, no licensed warehouseman shall deliver cotton for which he has issued a negotiable receipt until the receipt has been returned to him. (Should this requirement apply to all receipts, whether negotiable or nonnegotiable?)

Regulation 6. Duties of Licensed Warehousemen.

SECTION 1. Every licensed warehouseman shall insure all cotton stored in his licensed warehouse against all loss by fire and lightning, unless the depositor requests in writing that his cotton be not so insured by the warehouseman. (It has been suggested that the warehouseman should be required to insure only upon written request to do so by the depositor.)

SEC. 2. Every licensed warehouseman shall provide a metal fireproof safe, a fireproof vault, or a fireproof compartment in which he shall keep, when not in actual use, all records, books, and papers pertaining to the licensed warehouse, except that with the written consent of the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, upon a showing by such warehouseman that it is not practical to provide such fireproof safe, vault, or compartment, he may keep such records, books, and papers in some other place, approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, where they will be reasonably safe from theft and fire.

SEC. 3. No licensed warehouseman shall make any unreasonable or exorbitant charges for services rendered. Before making any change in the schedule of charges mentioned in section 3 of regulation 3 he shall submit to the Chief of the Bureau of Markets a statement in writing showing the proposed change and the reasons therefor. Every licensed warehouseman shall keep exposed conspicuously in the place prescribed by Regulation 3, section 7, and at such other place, accessible to the public, as the Chief of the Bureau of Markets may from time to time designate, a copy of his current schedule of charges.

SEC. 4. *Paragraph 1.* Each licensed warehouse shall be kept open for the purpose of receiving cotton for storage and delivering cotton out of storage every business day for a period of not less than six hours between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., except as provided in paragraph 2 of this section. The licensed warehouseman shall keep conspicuously posted on the door of the public entrance to his office and to his licensed warehouse a notice showing the hours during which the warehouse will be kept open, except when such warehouse is kept open continuously from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Paragraph 2. Any licensed warehouse may, with the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, be closed during such time of the year or on such days or portions thereof as may be designated in such approval. Immediately upon receipt of such approval, the licensed warehouseman shall post a notice of the closing of the warehouse, as prescribed in paragraph 1 of this section. In case the licensed warehouse is to be closed for one entire business day or more, pursuant to this paragraph, the licensed warehouseman shall, at least 10 days in advance of such closing, publish in the newspaper, if any, of largest circulation published in the county in which the warehouse is located, a notice of such closing. In such case, the notice posted as prescribed in paragraph 1 of this section and the notice, if any, published

in a newspaper as prescribed in this paragraph shall state the period during which the warehouse is to be closed and the name of a person, with the address where he is to be found, who shall be authorized to deliver cotton stored in such warehouse, upon lawful demand by the depositor thereof or the holder of the receipt therefor, as the case may be.

SEC. 5. Each licensed warehouseman shall, upon acceptance of any bale of cotton for storage, immediately attach thereto a numbered tag of good quality which shall identify the bale. Such tag either shall be made of reasonably heavy waterproof paper or linen, with double reinforced eyelets, and be attached to the bale with a flexible wire, or shall be made of such other material and attached in such other manner as shall be approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets. The tags shall be attached in numerical sequence or any series of sequences clearly distinguishable from each other. (Should the use of a metal fireproof tag be required?)

SEC. 6. Each licensed warehouseman shall use a system of accounts, approved for the purpose by the Chief of Bureau of Markets, which includes a record of every bale by the tag number mentioned in section 5 of this regulation, an accurate record of weights and grades, a separate record for each depositor of his cotton, the location of all cotton stored in the warehouse, a record of all cotton received for and delivered out of storage, a record of all receipts issued and canceled, a detailed record of all moneys received and disbursed, and a detailed record of all insurance policies taken out and canceled.

SEC. 7. Each licensed warehouseman shall make and, on or before the 5th day of each month, transmit to the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, on forms prescribed for the purpose and furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, a report for the preceding calendar month, showing his assets and liabilities on the last day of such month, and, for each warehouse for which he

holds a license, the number of bales of cotton on hand on the first and last day of each month, the number of bales of cotton received and withdrawn during the month, the insurance carried on such cotton, the receipts issued by, returned to, and canceled by him, any change in the construction or condition of the warehouse, any claims made upon him arising out of the operation of the warehouse, and such other facts as the Secretary may require.

SEC. 8. Each licensed warehouseman shall also, within such reasonable time as may be prescribed for the purpose, make such supplemental or additional reports as may be required by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets concerning the condition, contents, operation, and business of each warehouse for which he holds a license.

SEC. 9. Each licensed warehouseman shall keep on file for a period of one year as a part of the records of the licensed warehouse an exact copy of each report thereof submitted by him under this regulation.

SEC. 10. Each licensed warehouseman shall permit any officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture, authorized by the Secretary for the purpose, to enter and inspect or examine, on any business day during the usual hours of business, any licensed warehouse for the conduct of which he holds a license, the office thereof, the books, papers, records, and accounts relating thereto, and the contents thereof, and such licensed warehouseman shall furnish such agent of the Department of Agriculture the assistance necessary to enable him to make any inspection or examination under this section.

SEC. 11. Each licensed warehouseman shall keep his warehouse reasonably free of loose cotton, except in a separate space provided for it.

SEC. 12. No licensed warehouseman shall store cotton in his warehouse, or in any compartment thereof, in excess of the amount determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets to be its maximum capacity.

SEC. 13. No licensed warehouseman shall remove any cotton for storage from a sheltered to an unsheltered part of the licensed warehouse or from one part of the warehouse to another part which removal would substantially prejudice the insurance interests of the holder of the receipt therefor, without first obtaining the consent of the holder of the receipt for such cotton, which consent shall be written on such receipt.

SEC. 14. No licensed warehouseman shall store any bale of cotton that is excessively wet in contact with any other bale of cotton in the licensed warehouse. No licensed warehouseman shall store in the same compartment with other cotton in the licensed warehouse any bale of cotton that has been damaged by fire until the risk of fire therein has passed and the fire-damaged cotton has been removed from the bale, and then not in contact with other cotton.

SEC. 15. In case the floor of any part of a licensed warehouse is of earth, concrete, or brick, the licensed warehouseman shall not store cotton in such part of the warehouse except in such manner by the use of dunnage, skids, stringers, timbers, or other material as will keep the cotton not less than 3 inches off such floor.

SEC. 16. No licensed warehouseman shall permit the picking or reconditioning of cotton within 100 feet of his licensed warehouse, or any compartment thereof, if such warehouse or compartment be of frame construction.

Regulation 7. Fees.

SECTION 1. There shall be charged, assessed, and collected a fee of \$2 for each warehouseman's license, and \$1 for each renewal or extension of such license.

SEC. 2. There shall be charged, assessed, and collected for each original examination or inspection of a warehouse under the Act, when such examination or inspection is made upon application of a warehouseman, a fee at the rate of \$1 for each 1,000 bales of the maximum storage capacity, as determined by the Chief of the

Bureau of Markets, but in no case less than \$5 nor more than \$50, and, for each reexamination or reinspection applied for by such warehouseman, a fee, based on the extent of the reexamination or reinspection, proportioned to, but not greater than, that prescribed for the original examination or inspection.

SEC. 3. Before any warehouseman's license or renewal or extension thereof is granted, or an original examination or inspection, applied for by a warehouseman, is made, pursuant to these regulations, the warehouseman shall deposit with the Chief of the Bureau of Markets the amount of the fee prescribed therefor. Before any reexamination or reinspection, applied for by a warehouseman, is made pursuant to these regulations, the warehouseman shall deposit with the Chief of the Bureau of Markets the amount of the fee prescribed for an original examination or inspection. Such deposit shall be made in the form of a certified check or post-office or express money order payable to the order of "Disbursing Clerk, Department of Agriculture."

SEC. 4 The Disbursing Clerk of the United States Department of Agriculture shall hold in his custody each advance deposit made under this regulation until the fee, if any, is assessed and he is furnished by the Bureau of Markets with a statement showing the amount thereof and against whom assessed. Any part of such advance deposit which is not required for the payment of any fee assessed shall be returned to the party depositing the same.

Regulation 8. Licensed Classifiers and Licensed Weighers.

SECTION 1. Applications for licenses to classify or to weigh cotton under section 11 of the Act shall be made to the Chief of the Bureau of Markets on forms furnished for the purpose by him.

SEC. 2. Each such application shall be in English, shall be signed by the applicant, and shall contain or be accompanied by (a) satisfactory evidence that he has

passed his twenty-first birthday; (b) the name and location of a warehouse or warehouses licensed, or for which application for license has been made, under the Act in which cotton sought to be classified or weighed under such license is or may be stored, (c) a statement from the warehouseman conducting such warehouse showing whether or not the applicant is competent and is acceptable to such warehouseman for the purpose, (d) satisfactory evidence that he has had at least one year's experience, or the equivalent of such experience, in the actual classification or weighing of cotton, as the case may be, and that he is competent to classify or to weigh cotton, (e) a statement by the applicant that he agrees to comply with and abide by the terms of the Act and these regulations so far as the same relate to him, and (f) such other information as the Chief of the Bureau of Markets may deem necessary.

SEC. 3. Each application for a license as a classifier shall, in addition to complying with the requirements of sections 1 and 2 of this regulation, contain or be accompanied by a statement of the nature and extent of the classifying of cotton done by the applicant and the length of time during which he has classified cotton and by satisfactory evidence that he will be provided with or have access to a set of practical forms of the official cotton standards of the United States, or such parts thereof as the Chief of the Bureau of Markets shall deem necessary for use in the locality in which the applicant expects to perform services as a licensed classifier.

SEC. 4. Each application for a license as a weigher shall, in addition to complying with the requirements of sections 1 and 2 of this regulation contain or be accompanied by a statement of the nature and extent of the weighing done by the applicant and the length of time during which he has weighed cotton, a description of the scales he expects to use as a licensed weigher, and a statement showing how often the scales will be tested and by whom.

SEC. 5. A single application may be made by any person for a license as both classifier and weigher upon complying with all the requirements of sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this regulation.

SEC. 6. Each applicant for a license as a classifier or weigher and each licensed classifier or licensed weigher shall, whenever requested by an authorized agent of the Department of Agriculture designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets for the purpose, submit to an examination or test to show his ability properly to classify or to weigh cotton, as the case may be, and shall also submit for inspection copies of the standards of classification or the weighing apparatus, as the case may be, used or to be used by him.

SEC. 7. Each licensed classifier or licensed weigher shall keep his license conspicuously posted in a place designated for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets.

SEC. 8. Each class certificate issued under the Act by a licensed classifier shall be on a form approved for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, and shall embody within its written or printed terms (*a*) the caption "Cotton Class Certificate"; (*b*) whether it is an original, or a duplicate, or other copy; (*c*) the name and location of the licensed warehouse in which the cotton is or is expected to be stored; (*d*) the date of the certificate; (*e*) the location of the cotton at the time of classification; (*f*) the identification of each bale of cotton by the number of the tag mentioned in regulation 6, section 5, or, if there be no such tag, by other marks or numbers; (*g*) the grade or other class of each bale of cotton covered by the certificate, and the standard or description in accordance with which such classification is made; (*h*) that the certificate is issued under the United States warehouse Act by a licensed classifier; and (*i*) the signature of the licensed classifier. In addition, the class certificate may include any other matter not inconsistent with the Act or the regulations.

SEC. 9. In case any cotton classified by a licensed classifier is of a quality or condition specified in section 2 of regulation 9, he shall state such quality or condition in the class certificate for such cotton.

SEC. 10. In case any cotton classified by a licensed classifier is reduced in value by reason of the presence of extraneous matter of any character or irregularities or defects below its grade according to the official cotton standards of the United States, but is not of a quality or condition specified in section 2 of regulation 9, the licensed classifier shall state in the class certificate, in addition to its grade according to the official cotton standards of the United States, the grade to the value of which it is so reduced and the quality or condition which so reduces its value.

SEC. 11. No class certificate shall be issued under the Act for any cotton which is not stored or expected to be stored in a licensed warehouse.

SEC. 12. No licensed classifier shall issue a class certificate unless it be based on a correct and representative sample of each bale of cotton covered thereby.

SEC. 13. No sample taken from a bale of cotton shall be deemed to be correct and representative for the purposes of this regulation unless it be composed of cotton drawn by the customary methods from both sides of the bale and weigh not less than 5 ounces.

SEC. 14. In case the cotton drawn from one side of a bale is lower in class than that drawn from the other side of the bale, except as provided by these regulations in the case of mixed packed cotton, the class assigned to the bale shall be that of the cotton taken from the side showing the lower class.

SEC. 15. Whenever there is an express request from the owner or the depositor of the cotton or the licensed warehouseman concerned, or it is understood by custom, that the length of staple shall be stated in the class certificate, the licensed classifier shall ascertain the length of staple and state it therein.

SEC. 16. Each licensed classifier shall keep himself provided with, or have access to, a set of practical forms of the official cotton standards of the United States, or such parts thereof as the Chief of the Bureau of Markets shall deem necessary for use in the locality in which the applicant performs services as a licensed classifier.

SEC. 17. Each weight certificate issued under the Act by a licensed weigher shall be on a form approved for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets and shall embody within its written or printed terms (*a*) the caption "Cotton-Weight certificate"; (*b*) whether it is an original, or a duplicate or other copy; (*c*) the name and location of the licensed warehouse in which the cotton is or is expected to be stored; (*d*) the date of the certificate; (*e*) the location of the cotton at the time of weighing; (*f*) the identification of each bale of cotton by the number of the tag mentioned in regulation 6, section 5, or, if there be no such tag, by other marks or numbers; (*g*) the gross weight of the cotton and, if excessively wet or otherwise of a condition materially affecting its weight, a statement of such fact; (*h*) that the certificate is issued under the United States warehouse Act by a licensed weigher; and (*i*) the signature of such licensed weigher. In addition, the weight certificate may include any other matter not inconsistent with the Act and the regulations.

SEC. 18. No weight certificate shall be issued for cotton that is not stored or expected to be stored in a licensed warehouse.

SEC. 19. Each licensed weigher shall keep himself provided with weighing apparatus approved for his use under the Act by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets.

SEC. 20. The class and weight of any cotton ascertained by a licensed classifier and a licensed weigher, may be stated on a certificate combining the requirements of sections 8 and 17 of this regulation, if the form of such certificate shall have been approved for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets.

SEC. 21. Each licensed classifier and each licensed weigher shall keep for a period of one year in a place accessible to interested persons a copy of each certificate issued by him under these regulations.

SEC. 22. Each licensed classifier and each licensed weigher shall permit any officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture, authorized by the Secretary for the purpose, to inspect or examine, on any business day during the usual hours of business, his books, papers, records, and accounts relating to the performance of his duties under the Act and the regulations, and shall, with the consent of the licensed warehouseman concerned, assist any such officer or agent in the inspection or examination mentioned in section 10 of regulation 6, so far as any such inspection or examination relates to the performance of the duties of such licensed classifier or weigher under the Act and the regulations.

SEC. 23. Each licensed classifier and each licensed weigher shall, from time to time, when requested by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, make reports on forms furnished for the purpose by the Bureau of Markets, showing his activities as such licensed classifier or licensed weigher.

SEC. 24. Pending investigation the Secretary may, whenever he deems necessary, suspend the license of a licensed classifier or licensed weigher temporarily without hearing. Upon a written request and a satisfactory statement of reasons therefor, submitted by the licensed classifier or licensed weigher, the Secretary may, without hearing, suspend or cancel the license issued to such licensed classifier or licensed weigher. Before the license of any licensed classifier or licensed weigher is suspended or revoked, pursuant to section 12 of the Act, such licensed classifier or licensed weigher shall be furnished by the Secretary, or by any official of the Department of Agriculture designated for the purpose, a written statement specifying the charges and shall be allowed a reasonable time within which he may answer

the same in writing and submit affidavits and other proper evidence. If requested by such licensed classifier or licensed weigher within the time allowed for answering, an oral hearing, of which reasonable notice shall be given, shall be held before, and at a time and place fixed by, the Secretary, or an official of the Department of Agriculture designated by him for the purpose. The testimony of witnesses at such hearing shall be upon oath or affirmation administered by the official before whom the hearing is held, when required by him. Such hearing may be adjourned by him from time to time. A copy of the charges, the answer thereto, copies of all notices given, and all the evidence shall be made a part of the records of the Department of Agriculture. The records and, when there has been an oral hearing other than by the Secretary, the recommendation of the official holding the same, shall be transmitted to the Secretary for his consideration.

SEC. 25. In case a license issued to a licensed classifier or licensed weigher is suspended, revoked, or canceled by the Secretary, such license shall be returned to the Secretary. At the expiration of any period of suspension of such license, unless in the meantime it is revoked or canceled, the dates of the beginning and termination of the suspension shall be indorsed thereon, and it shall be returned to the licensed classifier or licensed weigher to whom it was originally issued and shall be posted as prescribed in section 7 of this regulation.

SEC. 26. Upon satisfactory proof of the loss or destruction of a license issued to a licensed classifier or licensed weigher, a duplicate thereof may be issued under the same or a new number, in the discretion of the Secretary.

SEC. 27. No person shall in any way represent himself to be a classifier or weigher licensed under the Act unless he holds an unsuspended, unrevoked, and uncanceled license issued under the Act.

Regulation 9. Standards.

SECTION 1. The official cotton standards of the United States, established and promulgated under the United States cotton-futures act of August 11, 1916, are hereby adopted as the official cotton standards for the purposes of the Act and the regulations.

SEC. 2. *Paragraph 1.*—Cotton that (*a*), because of the presence of extraneous matter of any character or irregularities or defects, is reduced in value below that of good ordinary, (*b*) is below the grade of Good Ordinary, (*c*) is below the grade of Low Middling, if tinged, (*d*) is below the grade of Middling, if stained, (*e*) is less than seven-eighths of an inch in length of staple, (*f*) is of perished staple, (*g*) is of immature staple, (*h*) is gin cut, (*i*) is reginned, (*j*) is repacked, (*k*) is false packed, or (*l*) is mixed packed, shall be designated as such. In the case of subdivision (*a*) of this section the particular extraneous matter or irregularities or defects shall be stated.

Paragraph 2.—For the purposes of this section, the following terms shall be construed respectively to mean—

(*a*) *Gin-cut cotton.*—Cotton that shows damage in ginning, through cutting by the saws, to an extent that reduces its value more than two grades.

(*b*) *Reginned cotton.*—Cotton that has passed through the ginning process more than once and cotton that, after having been ginned, has been subjected to a cleaning process and then baled.

(*c*) *Repacked cotton.*—Cotton that is composed of factors', brokers', or other samples, or of loose or miscellaneous lots collected and rebaled.

(*d*) *False packed cotton.*—Cotton in a bale (1) containing substances entirely foreign to cotton, (2) containing damaged cotton in the interior with or without any indication of such damage upon the exterior, (3) composed of good cotton upon the exterior and de-

cidedly inferior cotton in the interior in such manner as not to be detected by customary examination, that is, plated bale, or (4) containing pickings or linters worked into the bale.

(e) *Mixed packed cotton*.—Cotton in a bale which shows a difference of more than two grades between samples drawn from the heads and the top and bottom sides of the bale, or which shows a difference in color exceeding two grades in value between such samples.

(f) *Water packed cotton*.—Cotton in a bale that has been penetrated by water during the baling process, causing damage to the fiber, or a bale that through exposure to the weather or by other means, while apparently dry on the exterior, has been damaged by water in the interior.

(g) *Cotton of perished staple*.—Cotton that has had the strength of fiber as ordinarily found in cotton destroyed or unduly reduced through exposure, either to the weather before picking or after baling, or to heating by fire, or on account of water packing, or through other causes.

(h) *Cotton of immature staple*.—Cotton that has been picked and baled before the fiber has reached a normal state of maturity, resulting in a weakened staple of inferior value.

Regulation 10. Miscellaneous.

SECTION 1. All portions of these regulations governing warehousemen shall apply to any person applying for a license, or licensed, under section 9 of the Act.

SEC. 2. Publications under the Act and the regulations shall be made in service and regulatory announcements of the Bureau of Markets, and such other media as the Chief of that Bureau may from time to time designate for the purpose.

SEC. 3. Every person licensed under the Act shall immediately furnish the Chief of the Bureau of Markets

any information which may come to the knowledge of such person tending to show that any provision of the Act or the regulations has been violated.

SEC. 4. Hearings under section 24 of the Act shall be held by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets or by some other official of the Department of Agriculture designated for the purpose by the Secretary. Written notice of the time and place of any such hearing shall be given by the Secretary or by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets to the warehouseman concerned, such reasonable time in advance as will enable him, if he so desire, to attend the hearing. The warehouseman so notified shall, in advance of the hearing, be furnished with a written statement of the charges and shall be afforded opportunity to submit evidence in his behalf. The testimony of witnesses at such hearings shall be upon oath or affirmation administered by the official before whom the hearing is held, when required by him. Such hearing may be adjourned by him from time to time. When any such hearing is not held by the Secretary, reports of the evidence taken and of the conclusions shall be made in writing by the official holding the hearing and shall be transmitted to the Secretary.

SEC. 5. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to conflict with, or to authorize any conflict with, or in any way to impair or limit the effect or operation of the laws of any State relating to warehouses, warehousemen, weighers, graders, or classifiers, nor shall these regulations be construed so as to limit the operation of any statute of the United States relating to warehouses, or warehousemen, weighers, graders, or classifiers now in force in the District of Columbia or in any Territory or other place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 6. Any amendment to these regulations made by the Secretary shall be effective as to persons licensed at the time of such amendment, in the same manner as to persons thereafter licensed, under the Act.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.

(39 U. S. Stats. L., p. 486.)

That this act shall be known by the short title of "United States warehouse Act."

SEC. 2. That the term "warehouse" as used in this Act shall be deemed to mean every building, structure, or other protected inclosure in which any agricultural product is or may be stored for interstate or foreign commerce, or, if located within any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, in which any agricultural product is or may be stored. The term "agricultural product," wherever used in this Act shall be deemed to mean cotton, wool, grains, tobacco, and flaxseed, or any of them. As used in this Act, "person" includes a corporation or partnership or two or more persons having a joint or common interest; "warehouseman" means a person lawfully engaged in the business of storing agricultural products; and "receipt" means a warehouse receipt.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to investigate the storage, warehousing, classifying according to grade and otherwise, weighing, and certification of agricultural products; upon application to him by any person applying for license to conduct a warehouse under this Act, to inspect such warehouse or cause it to be inspected; at any time, with or without application to him, to inspect or cause to be inspected all warehouses licensed under this Act; to determine whether warehouses for which licenses are applied for or have been issued under this Act are suitable for the proper storage of any agricultural product or products; to classify warehouses licensed or applying for a license in accordance with their ownership, location, surroundings, capacity, conditions, and other qualities, and as to the kinds of licenses issued or that may be issued for them pursuant to this Act; and to prescribe, within the limitations of this Act, the duties of the warehouseman conducting warehouses licensed under this Act with respect to their care of and responsibility for agricultural products stored therein.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, upon application to him, to issue to any warehouseman a license for the conduct of a warehouse or warehouses in accordance with this Act and such rules and regulations as may be made hereunder: *Provided*, That each such warehouse be found suitable for the proper storage of the particular agricultural product or products for which a license is applied for, and that such warehouseman agree, as a condition to the granting of the license, to comply with and abide by all the terms of this Act and the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder.

SEC. 5. That each license issued under sections four and nine of this Act shall be issued for a period not exceeding one year and shall specify the date upon which it is to terminate, and upon showing satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture may, from time to time, be renewed or extended by a written instrument, which shall specify the date of its termination.

SEC. 6. That each warehouseman applying for a license to conduct a warehouse in accordance with this Act shall, as a condition to the granting thereof, execute and file with the Secretary of Agriculture a good and sufficient bond other than personal security to the United States to secure the faithful performance of his obligations as a warehouseman under the laws of the State, District, or Territory in which he is conducting such warehouse, as well as under the terms of this Act and the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder, and of such additional obligations as a warehouseman as may be assumed by

him under contracts with the respective depositors of agricultural products in such warehouse. Said bond shall be in such form and amount, shall have such surety or sureties, subject to service of process in suits on the bond within the State, District, or Territory in which the warehouse is located, and shall contain such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to carry out the purposes of this Act, including the requirements of fire insurance. Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that a bond approved by him is, or for any cause has become, insufficient, he may require an additional bond or bonds to be given by the warehouseman concerned, conforming with the requirements of this section, and unless the same be given within the time fixed by a written demand therefor the license of such warehouseman may be suspended or revoked.

SEC. 7. That any person injured by the breach of any obligation to secure which a bond is given, under the provisions of sections six or nine, shall be entitled to sue on the bond in his own name in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover the damages he may have sustained by such breach.

SEC. 8. That upon the filing with and approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of a bond, in compliance with this Act, for the conduct of a warehouse, such warehouse shall be designated as bonded hereunder; but no warehouse shall be designated as bonded under this Act, and no name or description conveying the impression that it is so bonded, shall be used, until a bond, such as provided for in section six, has been filed with and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, nor unless the license issued under this Act for the conduct of such warehouse remains unsuspended and unrevoked.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of Agriculture may, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, issue a license to any person not a warehouseman to accept the custody of agricultural products and to store the same in a warehouse or warehouses owned, operated, or leased by any State, upon condition that such person agree to comply with and abide by the terms of this Act and the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder. Each person so licensed shall issue receipts for the agricultural products placed in his custody, and shall give bond, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations hereunder affecting warehousemen licensed under this Act, and shall otherwise be subject to this Act and such rules and regulations to the same extent as is provided for warehousemen licensed hereunder.

SEC. 10. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall charge, assess, and cause to be collected a reasonable fee for every examination or inspection of a warehouse under this Act when such examination or inspection is made upon application of a warehouseman, and a fee not exceeding \$2 per annum for each license or renewal thereof issued to a warehouseman under this Act. All such fees shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 11. That the Secretary of Agriculture may, upon presentation of satisfactory proof of competency, issue to any person a license to classify any agricultural product or products, stored or to be stored in a warehouse licensed under this Act, according to grade or otherwise and to certificate the grade or other class thereof, or to weigh the same and certificate the weight thereof, or both to classify and weigh the same and to certificate the grade or other class and the weight thereof, upon condition that such person agree to comply with and abide by the terms of this Act and of the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder so far as the same relate to him.

SEC. 12. That any license issued to any person to classify or to weigh any agricultural product or products under this Act may be suspended or revoked by the Secretary of Agriculture whenever he is satisfied, after opportunity afforded to the licensee concerned for a hearing, that such licensee has failed

to classify or to weigh any agricultural product or products correctly, or has violated any of the provisions of this Act or of the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder, so far as the same may relate to him, or that he has used his license or allowed it to be used for any improper purpose whatsoever, Pending investigation, the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he deems necessary, may suspend a license temporarily without hearing.

SEC. 13. That every warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act shall receive for storage therein, so far as its capacity permits, any agricultural product of the kind customarily stored therein by him which may be tendered to him in a suitable condition for warehousing, in the usual manner in the ordinary and usual course of business, without making any discrimination between persons desiring to avail themselves of warehouse facilities.

SEC. 14. That any person who deposits agricultural products for storage in a warehouse licensed under this Act shall be deemed to have deposited the same subject to the terms of this Act and the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder.

SEC. 15. That grain, flaxseed, or any other fungible agricultural product stored for interstate or foreign commerce, or in any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, in a warehouse licensed under this Act shall be inspected and graded by a person duly licensed to grade the same under this Act.

SEC. 16. That every warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act shall keep the agricultural products therein of one depositor so far separate from agricultural products of other depositors, and from other agricultural products of the same depositor for which a separate receipt has been issued, as to permit at all times the identification and redelivery of the agricultural products deposited; but if authorized by agreement or by custom, a warehouseman may mingle fungible agricultural products with other agricultural products of the same kind and grade, and shall be severally liable to each depositor for the care and redelivery of his share of such mass, to the same extent and under the same circumstances as if the agricultural products had been kept separate, but he shall at no time while they are in his custody mix fungible agricultural products of different grades.

SEC. 17. That for all agricultural products stored for interstate or foreign commerce, or in any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, in a warehouse licensed under this Act original receipts shall be issued by the warehouseman conducting the same, but no receipts shall be issued except for agricultural products actually stored in the warehouse at the time of the issuance thereof.

SEC. 18. That every receipt issued for agricultural products stored in a warehouse licensed under this Act shall embody within its written or printed terms (a) the location of the warehouse in which the agricultural products are stored; (b) the date of issue of the receipt; (c) the consecutive number of the receipt; (d) a statement whether the agricultural products received will be delivered to the bearer, to a specified person, or to a specified person or his order; (e) the rate of storage charges; (f) a description of the agricultural products received, showing the quantity thereof, or, in case of agricultural products customarily put up in bales or packages, a description of such bales or packages by marks, numbers, or other means of identification and the weight of such bales or packages; (g) the grade or other class of the agricultural products received and the standard or description in accordance with which such classification has been made: *Provided*, That such grade or other class shall be stated according to the official standard of the United States applicable to such agricultural products as the same may be fixed and promulgated

under authority of law: *Provided further*, That until such official standards of the United States for any agricultural product or products have been fixed and promulgated, the grade or other class thereof may be stated in accordance with any recognized standard or in accordance with such rules and regulations not inconsistent herewith as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; (h) a statement that the receipt is issued subject to the United States warehouse Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder; (i) if the receipt be issued for agricultural products of which the warehouseman is owner, either solely or jointly or in common with others, the fact of such ownership; (j) a statement of the amount of advances made and of liabilities incurred for which the warehouseman claims a lien: *Provided*, That if the precise amount of such advances made or of such liabilities incurred be at the time of the issue of the receipt unknown to the warehouseman or his agent who issues it, a statement of the fact that advances have been made or liabilities incurred and the purpose thereof shall be sufficient; (k) such other terms and conditions within the limitations of this Act as may be required by the Secretary of Agriculture; and (l) the signature of the warehouseman, which may be made by his authorized agent: *Provided*, That unless otherwise required by the law of the State in which the warehouse is located, when requested by the depositor of other than fungible agricultural products, a receipt omitting compliance with subdivision (g) of this section may be issued if it have plainly and conspicuously embodied in its written or printed terms a provision that such receipt is not negotiable.

SEC. 19. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, from time to time, to establish and promulgate standards for agricultural products in this Act defined by which their quality or value may be judged or determined; *Provided*, That the standards for any agricultural products which have been, or which in future may be, established by or under authority of any other Act of Congress shall be, and are hereby, adopted for the purposes of this Act as the official standards of the United States for the agricultural products to which they relate.

SEC. 20. That while an original receipt issued under this Act is outstanding and uncanceled by the warehouseman issuing the same no other or further receipt shall be issued for the agricultural product covered thereby or for any part thereof, except that in the case of a lost or destroyed receipt a new receipt, upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions and bearing on its face the number and date of the receipt in lieu of which it is issued, may be issued upon compliance with the statutes of the United States applicable thereto in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States or upon compliance with the laws of any State applicable thereto in any place not under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States: *Provided*, That if there be in such case no statute of the United States or law of a State applicable thereto such new receipts may be issued upon the giving of satisfactory security in compliance with the rules and regulations made pursuant to this Act.

SEC. 21. That a warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act, in the absence of some lawful excuse, shall, without unnecessary delay, deliver the agricultural products stored therein upon a demand made either by the holder of a receipt for such agricultural products or by the depositor thereof if such demand be accompanied with (a) an offer to satisfy the warehouseman's lien; (b) an offer to surrender the receipt, if negotiable, with such indorsements as would be necessary for the negotiation of the receipt; and (c) a readiness and willingness to sign, when the products are delivered, an acknowledgment that they have been delivered if such signature is requested by the warehouseman.

SEC. 22. That a warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act shall plainly cancel upon the face thereof each receipt returned to him upon the delivery by him of the agricultural products for which the receipt was issued.

SEC. 23. That every warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act shall keep in a place of safety complete and correct records of all agricultural products stored therein and withdrawn therefrom, of all warehouse receipts issued by him, and of the receipts returned to and canceled by him, shall make reports to the Secretary of Agriculture concerning such warehouse and the condition, contents, operation, and business thereof in such form and at such times as he may require, and shall conduct said warehouse in all other respects in compliance with this Act and the rules and regulations made hereunder.

SEC. 24. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cause examinations to be made of any agricultural product stored in any warehouse licensed under this Act. Whenever, after opportunity for hearing is given to the warehouseman conducting such warehouse, it is determined that he is not performing fully the duties imposed on him by this Act and the rules and regulations made hereunder, the Secretary may publish his findings.

SEC. 25. That the Secretary of Agriculture may, after opportunity for hearing has been afforded to the licensee concerned, suspend or revoke any license issued to any warehouseman conducting a warehouse under this Act, for any violation of or failure to comply with any provision of this Act or of the rules and regulations made hereunder or upon the ground that unreasonable or exorbitant charges have been made for services rendered. Pending investigation, the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he deems necessary, may suspend a license temporarily without hearing.

SEC. 26. That the Secretary of Agriculture from time to time may publish the results of any investigations made under section three of this Act; and he shall publish the names and locations of warehouses licensed and bonded and the names and addresses of persons licensed under this Act and lists of all licenses terminated under this Act and the causes therefor.

SEC. 27. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized through officials, employees, or agents of the Department of Agriculture designated by him to examine all books, records, papers, and accounts of warehouses licensed under this Act and of the warehousemen conducting such warehouses relating thereto.

SEC. 28. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall from time to time make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 29. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to conflict with, or to authorize any conflict with, or in any way to impair or limit the effect or operation of the laws of any State relating to warehouses, warehousemen, weighers, graders, or classifiers; but the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with such officials as are charged with the enforcement of such State laws in such States and through such cooperation to secure the enforcement of the provisions of this Act; nor shall this Act be construed so as to limit the operation of any statute of the United States relating to warehouses or warehousemen, weighers, graders, or classifiers now in force in the District of Columbia or in any Territory or other place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 30. That every person who shall forge, alter, counterfeit, simulate, or falsely represent, or shall without proper authority use, any license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under this Act, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any provisions of section eight of this Act, or who shall issue or

utter a false or fraudulent receipt or certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 31. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000, available until expended, for the expenses of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, including the payment of such rent and the employment of such persons and means as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and he is authorized, in his discretion, to employ qualified persons not regularly in the service of the United States for temporary assistance in carrying out the purposes of this Act, and out of the moneys appropriated by this Act to pay the salaries and expenses thereof.

SEC. 32. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall, for any reason, be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

SEC. 33. That the right to amend, alter, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

1
m 343
4
cyp

REYNOLDS LIBRARY

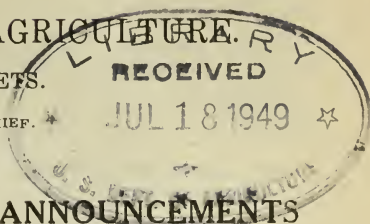
S. R. A.—Markets 28.

Issued Oct. 31, 1917.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BUREAU OF MARKETS.

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.



SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

No. 28¹

Contents.			
	Page No.		Page No.
Organization of food products inspection service in the markets.....	1	Suggested forms for telegraphic application.....	4
Extension of the food products inspection service.....	3	Authority of agents.....	6
Applications.....	3	Correspondence with inspectors.....	6

This number contains information for shippers concerning the food products inspection service of the Bureau of Markets conducted under rules and regulations prescribed and promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture October 16, 1917, and authorized under the following provisions of section 8 of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act To provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products," approved August 10, 1917 (Public No. 40, 65th Congress) :

"For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and certify to shippers the condition as to soundness of fruits, vegetables, and other food products, when received at such important central markets as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time designate and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That certificates issued by the authorized agents of the department shall be received in all courts as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained."

These provisions are known as the food products inspection law. The rules and regulations thereunder are published in Office of the Secretary Circular No. 82, and should be read carefully by anyone desiring to avail himself of the inspection service provided.

Organization of Food Products Inspection Service in the Markets.

For purposes of administration the important central markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture in Regulation 3 have been grouped into six divisions, with a supervising inspector re-

¹This is the first Service and Regulatory Announcement issued under the food products inspection law.

sponsible for each division. These divisions with their supervisors and the markets assigned to each are as follows (a market served by an office located at some other point has the office to which application should be made shown in parenthesis after the name of such market) :

Northeastern Division: Headquarters, New York City.

Supervising Inspector: E. L. Markell, 204 Franklin Street, New York City.
 Baltimore, Maryland.....
 Boston, Massachusetts.....
 Jersey City, New Jersey (New York office).
 New York, New York, 204 Franklin Street, Room 707.
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....
 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....
 Providence, Rhode Island (Boston office).

Southeastern Division: Headquarters, Atlanta, Georgia.

Supervising Inspector:.....Atlanta, Georgia.
 Atlanta, Georgia.....
 Birmingham, Alabama.....
 Jacksonville, Florida.....
 Memphis, Tennessee.....
 Mobile, Alabama (New Orleans office).
 Montgomery, Alabama (Birmingham office).
 New Orleans, Louisiana.....

North Central Division: Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois.

Supervising Inspector: B. B. Pratt, 236 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.
 Chicago, Illinois, 236 North Clark Street, Room 503.
 Cincinnati, Ohio.....
 Indianapolis, Indiana.....
 Minneapolis, Minnesota.....
 St. Louis, Missouri.....
 St. Paul, Minnesota (Minneapolis office).

Western Plains Division: Headquarters, Kansas City, Missouri.

Supervising Inspector: F. E. De Sellem, Produce Exchange Building, Kansas City, Missouri.
 Fort Worth, Texas.....
 Dallas, Texas.....
 Galveston, Texas (Houston office).
 Houston, Texas.....
 Kansas City, Missouri, Produce Exchange Building, Room 202.

Pacific Division: Headquarters,

Supervising Inspector:.....

District of Columbia: Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Supervision: C. T. More and W. M. Scott, Bureau of Markets.
 Washington, D. C., Bureau of Markets, 1358 B Street S. W. (includes Potomac Yards).

The inspection service is already established in each market for which a definite address is indicated in the above list. The establishment of the service at additional points will be announced through the daily market news bulletins of the Bureau of Markets. These additions, together with any changes in the organization outlined above, will also be announced in future issues of the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Bureau of Markets.

Extension of the Food Products Inspection Service.

Regulation 3 of the rules and regulations designates only the markets in which the inspection service can probably be established by January 1, 1918. Due to the fact that the food products inspection law was inserted in the food production Act by an amendment proposed and inserted in the Senate at a late stage in the progress of the bill, the Department of Agriculture did not anticipate and was unable to take preliminary steps toward organizing this service prior to actual approval of the Act, August 10, 1917.

The service will be extended as rapidly as possible to additional markets, which will be designated in amendments to the rules and regulations. It is expected that among the first of these additional markets will be the following:

Buffalo, New York.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Butte, Montana.	Newark, New Jersey.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Omaha, Nebraska.
Denver, Colorado.	Portland, Oregon.
Des Moines, Iowa.	San Francisco, California.
Detroit, Michigan.	Seattle, Washington.
Grand Forks, North Dakota.	Wichita, Kansas.
Los Angeles, California.	

No markets on the Pacific Coast have been included in the original rules and regulations in view of the fact that the immediate facilities for the work are limited and it is thought that the inspection service will be primarily important to shippers of that region in markets east of the Rocky Mountains. The service, however, will be extended to the Pacific Coast markets as early as practicable.

Applications.

Shippers are urged as far as possible to confine their applications for inspection to shipments over which there is controversy as to their condition. Facilities for making inspections are limited

and it is desirable to confine the work to shipments giving real trouble.

The information required to be given in each application for inspection is set out in section 3 of regulation 5.

Whenever practicable, applications for inspection should be confined to or should indicate a definite grade, brand, size or other form of mark or portion of load on which information is particularly desired. This is important to enable the inspector to transmit as complete information as is desired on the particular portion of the shipment in which the shipper is most interested. Where the shipper is only concerned about the condition of a particular portion of the shipment the time of the inspector will be conserved if application for inspection is confined to this lot.

In stating in applications, as required by sub-division (g) of section 3 of regulation 5, the condition concerning which inspection is requested, the points to be determined should be detailed as closely as possible, and should include such items as the following: Percentage of decay; state of maturity; condition as to blemishes due to scald, spot, stain, insect or fungous injury, etc.; amount of bruising; general condition of load as affecting soundness; amount of frost injury; damage due to freezing or overheating in transit, or in storage; character of pack as affecting soundness; soundness as affecting grade, and similar conditions.

The statement of the purpose for which inspection is requested, as further required by said sub-division (g) was intended to cover such matters as to settle trade dispute; to determine value of shipment for storage; to indicate condition for reshipment or diversion; to determine the value of a method of loading and its effect on the soundness of a shipment upon arrival, or other reasons.

Suggested Forms for Telegraphic Application.

The following are suggested as desirable forms suitable in certain cases, of telegraphic applications for inspection, addressed to the food products inspector in the market in which inspection is desired. Of course, each such application must necessarily vary according to the facts involved, and must comply with the requirements of section 3 of regulation 3.

STYLE OF APPLICATION FOR INSPECTION OF ENTIRE SHIPMENT.

(1) FOOD PRODUCTS INSPECTOR,

.....
 Inspect your market P. F. E. nine five sixteen, John Doe, receiver,
 (P. O. address), shipped Lodi, California, fourteenth
 on track Illinois Central, nine twenty crates grapes miscellaneous growers;
 note particularly decay account rejection. Wire.

RICHARD ROE & COMPANY,

.....
 (P. O. address.)

(2) FOOD PRODUCTS INSPECTOR,

.....
 Inspect your market N. P. eighty-one five ten, Richard Roe, receiver,
 (P. O. address), shipped North Yakima, Washington,
 October twenty-fifth, due November sixth, Pennsylvania, one eighty extra fancy
 two twenty five fancy Jonathans, one sixty seven fancy fifty eight C grade
 Romes; wire general condition; note particularly condition load account claim.

JOHN DOE & SONS,

.....
 (P. O. address.)

STYLE OF APPLICATION FOR INSPECTION OF PORTION OF SHIPMENT.

(1) FOOD PRODUCTS INSPECTOR,

.....
 Inspect your market P. F. E. nine five sixteen, John Doe, receiver,
 (P. O. address), shipped Lodi, California, fourteenth
 on track Illinois Central, one thirty seven crates tokays Yokoda grower, twenty
 eight Jacobs; note particularly decay account rejection. Wire.

RICHARD ROE & COMPANY,

.....
 (P. O. address.)

(2) FOOD PRODUCTS INSPECTOR.

.....
 Inspect your market N. P. eighty one five ten, Richard Roe, receiver,
 (P. O. address), shipped North Yakima, Washing-
 ton, October twenty-fifth, due November sixth, Pennsylvania. One sixty seven
 fancy, fifty eight C. grade Romes. Wire maturity, decay, condition load
 account rejection, claim.

JOHN DOE & SONS.

.....
 (P. O. address.)

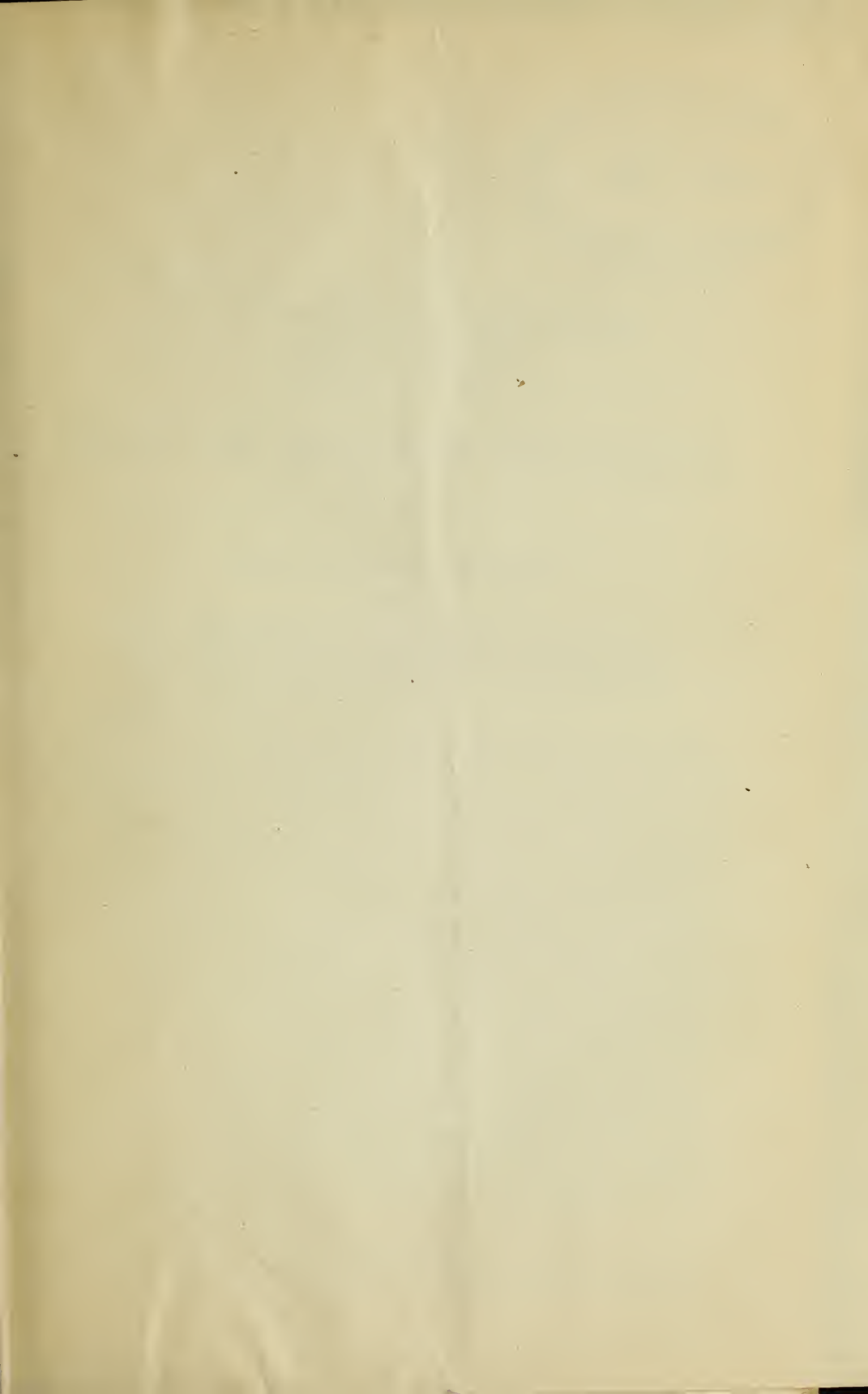
Authority of Agents.

A shipper may provide blanket authority for any person to act as his agent for the purpose of making applications for inspection in behalf of such shipper, or for the purpose of receiving original inspection certificates covering the shipments of such shipper, by filing a written statement of such authority with the supervising inspector of the division in which inspections are expected to be made, or with the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C.

Shippers, or persons making applications in their behalf, who desire to have the results of inspections regularly telegraphed or telephoned to them at their expense, may arrange for this by writing to the supervising inspector of the division in which they expect to have inspections made, or to the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C. Such arrangement will obviate the necessity of making a separate request with each application for a telegraphic or telephonic report of the inspection. Unless a full telegraphic report is specifically asked for, the telegram will cover mainly the conditions concerning which the inspection was requested, as indicated in the application.

Correspondence with Inspectors.

For the best interests of the inspection service and to conserve the time of inspectors, shippers are urgently requested to direct all correspondence relating to the service, but not having to do with a particular shipment in a certain market, to the supervising inspector in whose division the market concerned is located, or to the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C.







S. R. A.—Markets 29.

Issued November 17, 1917.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BUREAU OF MARKETS.

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 29.¹

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

relating to

Official Grain Standards of the United States for Shelled Corn,
Official Grain Standards of the United States for Wheat, and the
Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the
United States Grain Standards Act.

Standards for shelled corn under the United States Grain Standards Act have been effective since December 1, 1916, for hard red winter wheat, soft red winter wheat, common white wheat and white club wheat since July 1, 1917, and for all other wheats since August 1, 1917. The Department of Agriculture desires to have the official standards for grain and the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Grain Standards Act meet fully the practical requirements of the various interests engaged in the production, marketing and utilization of such grain. It is believed that the official standards for corn and wheat and the rules and regulations have been in force long enough to afford a substantial basis for consideration of modifications or amendments that may be practicable and desirable. In order that the Department of Agriculture may have the benefit of constructive criticisms from persons interested in the standards and the rules and regulations, public hearings, presided over by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, or his representative, are announced as follows:

¹Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States Grain Standards Act are: Nos. 11 to 15, 17 to 19, and 22 to 26.

November 26, beginning at 9.30 o'clock A. M., New York City, N. Y., Room 942, Woolworth Building.

November 27, beginning at 9.30 o'clock A. M., Buffalo, New York, Hotel Statler.

December 3, beginning at 9.30 o'clock A. M., Toledo, Ohio, Room No. 50, Hotel Boody.

December 4, beginning at 9.30 o'clock A. M., Chicago, Illinois, Room A, Morrison Hotel.

December 5, beginning at 9.30 o'clock A. M., Omaha, Nebraska, Hotel Fontenelle.

December 6, beginning at 9.30 o'clock A. M., Minneapolis, Minnesota, Old Postoffice Building.

December 8, beginning at 9.30 o'clock A. M., Fargo, North Dakota, Commercial Club, Auditorium.

December 10, beginning at 9.30 o'clock A. M., Spokane, Washington, Assembly Room, Chamber of Commerce.

December 11, beginning at 9.30 o'clock A. M., Seattle, Washington, Assembly Room, Chamber of Commerce.

December 12, beginning at 9.30 o'clock A. M., Portland, Oregon, Assembly Room, Multnomah Hotel.

December 14, beginning at 1.00 o'clock P. M., Salt Lake City, Utah, Supper Room, Hotel Utah.

December 15, beginning at 9.30 o'clock A. M., San Francisco, California, Assembly Room, Chamber of Commerce.

December 17, beginning at 1.00 o'clock P. M., Hutchinson, Kansas, Commercial Club, Rorabaugh Wiley Building.

December 19, beginning at 9.30 o'clock A. M., Fort Worth, Texas, Hotel Westbrook.

December 20, beginning at 1.00 o'clock P. M., St. Louis, Missouri, Parlor A, Planters Hotel.

December 22, beginning at 9.30 o'clock A. M., Nashville, Tennessee, Assembly Room, Commercial Club Building.

December 27, beginning at 9.30 o'clock A. M., Washington, D. C.,
New National Museum.

Producers of grain, millers, merchants, inspectors, warehousemen, carriers and other persons interested are invited to be present at any of these hearings. It is urgently requested that any recommendations offered at the hearings or by mail be made in definite form and refer to specific class, subclass, grade, regulation, section or otherwise, as the case may be. General statements relating to the standards or to the rules and regulations will be received, but it should be remembered that general statements do not assist greatly in arriving at definite conclusions regarding specific modifications.

It should be noted in this connection that Section 2 of the United States Grain Standards Act, in part, provides as follows:

"In promulgating the standards, or any alteration or modification of such standards, the Secretary shall specify the date or dates when the same shall become effective and shall give public notice not less than ninety days in advance of such date or dates by such means as he deems proper."

Any modifications or changes in the present standards, therefore, may not be made effective until at least ninety days' public notice of such changes has been given. The rules and regulations, however, may be changed and made effective at any time without advance public notice.



D. J. Houston
Secretary of Agriculture.

SUGGESTED SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AT HEARINGS.

Specific constructive suggestions relative to the following subjects are especially desired, but any other suggestions relating to the Rules and Regulations or the standards for corn and wheat presented at the hearings, or which are submitted by mail, will be given equally full consideration:

Corn Standards.

1. Shall heat-damaged kernels be permitted in Grade No. 3, and if so, what percentage?

2. Shall a test weight per bushel for Grades Nos. 3, 4 and 5 be established, and if so, what shall be the minimum test weight?

Wheat Standards.

Classes: Shall the class designation Common and Red Durum be changed, and if so, what should be substituted therefor?

Subclasses: Shall the subclass Red Spring Humpback in Class 1, and Red Durum in Class 2, be eliminated?

Wheat: The official standards specify that "any grain which, when free from dockage, contains more than six per centum of grain of a kind or kinds other than wheat shall not be classified as wheat." Shall this definition for wheat be changed, and if so, what definition is suggested?

Mixed Wheat: Shall the grades for mixed wheat be changed, and if so, what changes are suggested?

Smutty Wheat: Shall the definitions and grades for smutty wheat be changed, and if so, what changes are suggested?

Treated Wheat: (1) Shall the specifications for treated wheat be changed, and if so, what changes are suggested?

(2) How much treated wheat should be present before the lot or parcel shall be designated as Treated Wheat?

Factors in Grades: 1. Shall the minimum test weight per bushel, maximum moisture content, total wheat of other classes, and special limitations for wheat of other classes, be changed, and if so, what changes are suggested?

2. Shall maximum limitations for total damaged, heat damaged, total inseparable foreign material, and special limitations for inseparable foreign material be changed, and if so, what changes are suggested?

3. If all the garlic and wild onion bulblets are removed in the dockage and none remain in the dockage-free wheat and no odor is present, shall the garlic and wild onion be considered in the grading of the wheat?

4. Shall dockage and smut dockage be expressed in terms of whole per centum instead of half per centum?

Rules and Regulations.

1. Shall licensed inspectors be prohibited from certifying to the grade of any lot or parcel of grain unless the samples are drawn by themselves or by samplers who are approved for the purpose by the Secretary of Agriculture, and who are not interested, financially or otherwise, directly or indirectly, in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in the merchandising of grain, nor are in the employment of any person owning or operating any grain elevator or warehouse?

2. Shall a licensed inspector, in his discretion, be permitted to issue an "Out" inspection certificate based on a sample of grain drawn for the purpose of an "In" inspection when the identity of the grain represented by the sample is preserved; and if so, what time limit following the first inspection should be imposed upon the issuance of the "Out" certificate?

3. Shall licensed inspectors be required in all cases to state on the certificate the reasons for grading grain No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, or Sample Grade?

4. Shall the fees for appeals and disputes be lowered?

5. What regulations, if any, shall be made covering the issuance of "split" certificates?

